GEORGIUS III. D.G.MAG.BRITANNIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX
FIDEI DEFENSOR
Brun. & Lunen. Dux. S.R.I. Arch-Thesau. & Elector &c.
T. Ledge sculp.

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THE NEW PRESENT STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTAINING

A ſuccinct Account of the Climate, Diviſions, and Inhabitants of GREAT BRITAIN: An ample Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties into which that Kingdom is divided; their Air, Soil, natural Productions, Trade, and Manufactures.

The Government of GREAT BRITAIN: the Power, Prerogatives and Revenues of the KING: the Laws, Cuſtoms, and Privileges of PARLIAMENT; and the Power and Methods of Proceeding in the ſeveral Courts of Juſtice.

A Copious Deſcription of the Capitals of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, their Government, Courts of Juſtice, Principal Buildings, Trading and other Companies, Privileges and Commerce.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Complete and Accurate LISTS of all the Civil, Eccleſiaſtical, and Military Offices in GREAT BRITAIN.

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PREFACE.

IT is univerſally acknowledged, that a work in which the preſent ſtate of this kingdom is fully and juſtly diſplayed, would prove very acceptable to the public. How far the preſent undertaking deſerves to be conſidered in that advantageous point of light, muſt be left to the deciſion of the reader. All that can with any propriety be obſerved by the author is, that he has omitted nothing in his power to render it at once both the moſt uſeful and the moſt entertaining treatiſe that has hitherto appeared on this ſubject; to correct the errors of former writers; to ſupply the many deficiencies in their works; and to preſent the reader with ſuch a candid and impartial account of the various particulars conſtituting the preſent ſtate of Great Britain, that an adequate idea may be formed of that powerful nation.

In order to this he has been aſſiduouſly careful to keep a proper medium between redundancy and obſcurity: to enlarge on the particulars which deſerve attention, and to treat thoſe of leſs conſequence with conſpicuous brevity.

He has endeavoured to give a ſatisfactory account of the name, ſituation, climate and inhabitants of this iſland: to delineate the ſeveral diviſions, or counties, with accuracy and preciſion; and to deſcribe their rivers, air, ſoil, natural productions, manufactures and trade.

The conſtitution of Great Britain is amply diſcuſſed, its riſe and progreſs traced from the remoteſt times; the

preſent ſyſtem of government diſtinctly explained; and the dangers to which it is expoſed, particularly enumerated.

The power, prerogatives, council and revenues of the king, are fully conſidered, that the reader may be acquainted with a ſubject that has given riſe to ſo many writings and debates.

In conſidering the Britiſh parliament, particular care has been taken to diſplay the laws, cuſtoms, and privileges of that grand council of the nation; enumerate their methods of proceeding; and ſhew the manner in which the national buſineſs is tranſacted.

The various offices that compoſe the king's court are particularly enumerated; and the power, and method of proceedings in the ſeveral courts of juſtice, amply conſidered.

Copious deſcriptions of the capitals of England and Scotland, are given: and their companies, trade, principal buildings, power and privileges are ſuccinctly conſidered.

Nor have the ſeats of learning been forgotten, their eſtabliſhment, riſe, progreſs, and preſent conſtitution are diſplayed, and the ſeveral ſtructures of which they conſiſt, ſufficiently deſcribed.

It would be tedious, as well as uſeleſs to enumerate here the various particulars, of which this work conſiſts; eſpecially as the contents, that follow immediately after this preface, may be ſo eaſily conſulted.

THE

THE

CONTENTS.

OF GREAT BRITAIN in general. — 9

Chap. I. *Of the Situation, &c. of South Britain* - 10
Chap. II. *Of the ſeveral Counties of England* — 17
Of Bedfordſhire ibid.
Of Berkſhire 18
Of Buckinghamſhire 20
Of Cambridgeſhire 21
Of Cheſhire 28
Of Cornwall 31
Of Cumberland 41
Of Derbyſhire 42
Of Devonſhire 44
Of Dorſetſhire 46
Of Durham 48
Of Eſſex 49
Of Glouceſterſhire 51
Of Hampſhire 54
Of the Iſle of Wight 56
Of Herefordſhire 57
Of Hertfordſhire 58
Of Huntingtonſhire 61

Chap.

Chap. II. *Of Kent* 62
Of Lancaſhire 64
Of Leiceſterſhire 67
Of Lincolnſhire 68
Of Middleſex 70
Of Monmouthſhire 71
Of Norfolk ibid.
Of Northamptonſhire 73
Of Northumberland 74
Of Nottinghamſhire 76
Of Oxfordſhire 78
Of Rutlandſhire 88
Of Shropſhire 89
Of Somerſetſhire 91
Of Staffordſhire 94
Of Suffolk 96
Of Surry 98
Of Suſſex 100
Of Warwickſhire 103
Of Weſtmoreland 104
Of Wiltſhire 106
Of Worceſterſhire 107
Of Yorkſhire 109
Chap. III. *Of the Principality of Wales, its Diviſions, &c.* 113
Of Angleſea ibid.
Of Brecknockſhire 114
Of Caermarthenſhire 115
Of Caernarvonſhire 116
Of Cardiganſhire 118
Of Denbighſhire 119
Of Flintſhire 120
Of Glamorganſhire 121
Of Merionythſhire 123
Of Montgomeryſhire 124
Of Pembrokeſhire 125
Of Radnorſhire 126
Of the Iſle of Man 127

Chap.

Chap. IV. *Of the Conſtitution of England* — 128
Chap. V. *Of the King of England, his Title, Council, &c.* — 136
Chap. VI. *Of the King's Royal Family* — 145
Chap. VII. *Of the King's Court* — 147
Chap. VIII. *Of his Majeſty's Treaſury or Exchequer* 151
Chap. IX. *Of the Courts of Judicature* — 152
Chap. X. *Of the Government of Counties, &c.* 159
Chap. XI. *Of the Aſſizes, Seſſions, Juries, and Manner of trying Malefactors* — 162
Chap. XII. *Of the Parliament of Great Britain.* - 163
Chap. XIII. *Of the Laws and Cuſtoms relating to Parliament* — 169
Chap. XIV. *Of the Engliſh Coins, Weights, and Meaſures* — 171
Chap. XV. *Of the Engliſh Trade* — 173
Chap. XVI. *Of the Capital of England* —
Of the Situation, &c. of the Capital - 178
Of the Government of London — 180
Of the Bridges of the Capital — 183
Of the Tower of London — 186
Of the Cuſtom-houſe — 191
Of the Companies of London — 192
Of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul - 196
Of the Inns of Court and Chancery - 200
Of the Britiſh Muſeum — 204
Of Weſtminſter-Abbey — 211
Of the King's School at Weſtminſter - 215
Of the Government of Weſtminſter - 216
Of the Charter-Houſe — 217
Of the Society of the Trinity-Houſe - 218
Of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich - 219
Of the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea — 221
Chap. XVII. *Of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of England*
Of the Eccleſiaſtical Diviſion of England 223
Of the Biſhops — 225
Of the dignified Clergy — 227
Of the inferior Clergy — 228

Chap.

Chap. XVIII. *Of the Situation, Climate, &c. of Scotland* —— 231
Chap. XIX. *Of the ſeveral Shires or Counties of Scotland* —— —— 234
Chap. XX. *Of the Scottiſh Parliament* — 268
Chap. XXI. *Of the Courts of Juſtice* —— 271
Chap. XXII. *Of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of Scotland* —— —— 274

LISTS.

An accurate Liſt of both Houſes of Parliament, and of all the principal Perſons in all the Public Offices of Great Britain; corrected to the preſent time —— Part II. 1

BRITISH MUSEUM 24 FE 85

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THE NEW PRESENT STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT Britain is an iſland, ſituated in the Weſtern Ocean; the ſouthern extremity lies in the latitude of fifty degrees north of the equator; and the northern extremity in the latitude of fifty-nine degrees: The moſt weſtern part is in the longitude of ſix degrees weſt, and the eaſtermoſt in one degree, forty-two minutes eaſt. Its utmoſt length, therefore, is nine degrees of latitude; and its utmoſt breadth ſeven degrees, forty-two minutes of longitude. But as ſixty-nine Engliſh miles and a half are nearly equal to a degree of latitude; and near thirty-nine geographical, or forty-four Engliſh miles equal to one degree of longitude, in the parallel of fifty degrees; the length of Great Britain from its northern extremity at Caithneſs in Scotland to the Lizard point in England, is about ſix hundred and twenty-five Engliſh miles; and its greateſt breadth from Southwold in Suffolk to the Land's End, in Cornwall, three hundred and thirty-eight Engliſh miles.

This iſland is divided into two parts, called South and North Britain; the former contains England and Wales, and the latter Scotland.

The form of it is triangular; the Land's End, the North-Foreland, and Caithneſs, ſhooting out into many promontories, and forming the three corners, or angular points. It is wholly bounded by the ſea, which hath ſeveral names adapted to the ſeveral ſhores it waſhes. On the north it is called the North Sea; on the weſt the Iriſh Sea; on the ſouth the Britiſh, or Engliſh Channel; and on the eaſt the German Ocean. The ſea, by thus ſurrounding the whole iſland, forms, at once, a ſecurity againſt its enemies, and a defence againſt the exceſſive cold of the north, to which its climate would be, otherwiſe, expoſed; and hence it is, that in ſome parts of France and Italy they feel more of the winter, than the inhabitants of the ſouthern parts of England.

Vaſt numbers of ſmaller iſlands lie round Great Britain; ſome ſingle, as the iſle of Wight, the iſle of Man, &c. and others, as it were in cluſters; as the Caſſiterides, or iſlands of Scilly; and the Orcades, and others, ſcattered along the coaſt of Scotland. It has on all ſides very convenient harbours; and is accommodated with abundance of navigable rivers, by which the riches of the ſea, and thoſe imported from foreign nations are conveyed into the very heart of the kingdom.

CHAP. I.

Of the Situation, Name, Climate, Diviſions, Inhabitants, &c. of South Britain, *comprehending* England *and* Wales.

SOUTH Britain, comprehending England and Wales, extends northward to the latitude of fifty five degrees forty minutes, where it is terminated by the river Tweed, which divides it from Scotland; it is bounded on the eaſt by the German ocean; on the weſt by the Iriſh ſea, which divides it from Ireland; and on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel, which ſeparates it from France.

It is perhaps impoſſible to reſolve that queſtion of idle curioſity relating to the derivation of the name Britain. It has, by different authors, been deduced from almoſt every word in every language to which it has any ſimilitude, either in orthography or ſound: ſome have derived it from Brutus, the name of a Trojan, ſuppoſed to have ſubdued the iſland, and given his name to it, 1108 years before the Chriſtian æra: Camden takes it for granted, that the iſland was firſt called Britain by the ancient Greeks, and conjectures that Britain was formed from *Brith*, or *Brithon*, painted; a name which the ancient inhabitants are ſuppoſed to have given themſelves, becauſe

becauſe they painted their ſkins; and *tania*, a Greek termination, ſignifying country, to expreſs the country of the Briths, or Brithons. Humphry Llwydd, a celebrated antiquary, was of opinion, that the name was wholly Britiſh, and that it was originally Prydcain, or Prydhain, a Welſh word ſignifying white, from a ſuppoſition that the original inhabitants gave it that name from the colour of the cliffs on its coaſt. But the moſt probable conjecture ſeems to be, that the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded to the weſtern parts of the iſland, principally for tin, called it *Bratanaek*, which in their language ſignifies the Land of Tin; and it is remarkable that *Meneg*, the name of one of the diviſions of Cornwall, is derived from the Phœnician language, and ſignifies bounded by the ſea.

Albion is another name of Britain, the origin of which is equally doubtful, and equally involved in obſcurity. Some ſuppoſe it to have been ſo called by the Greeks, from Albion the ſon of Neptune, becauſe it is known that they termed Italy Heſperica, from Heſperus the ſon of Atlas: others imagine that they formed the name from *Alphon*, white, while others ſuppoſe it to have been originally Olbion, from the Greek *Olbios*, happy.

England, the name of the ſouthern part of Britain, diſtinct from Wales, is ſuppoſed to have been originally called Angleland, the land of the Angles, a people who came into the iſland with the Saxons, and are thought to have given this name to the country, when, after having invaded and ſubdued it, they united the kingdoms into which it was at firſt divided, into one monarchy.

Wales, the name of the weſtern part of Britain, diſtinct from England, is a Saxon word, ſignifying a land of ſtrangers; a name the Saxons thought proper to beſtow upon that part of the country, into which they had driven the natives, when they took poſſeſſion of the reſt of their country.

That part of Great Britain called England, which is now frequently uſed for all the parts of the iſland to the ſouthward of the Tweed, and conſequently including Wales, has ſome natural advantages and diſadvantages, peculiar to an iſland; it is ſubject to perpetual varieties of heat and cold, of wet and dry; but, at the ſame time, the heat in ſummer, and the cold in winter are more temperate than any part of the continent, ſituated between the ſame parallels of latitude. The atmoſphere is ſo loaded with vapours, that there is ſometimes no ſunſhine for ſeveral days together, though no rain falls during the whole interval; but the general humidity produced by theſe vapours greatly contribute to cover the ground

with a perpetual verdure, ſeldom ſeen in other countries. The air of the low lands, near the ſea-coaſt, is rather unhealthy; but the ſea furniſhes the inhabitants with great plenty and variety of fiſh, and the ſhore is formed, by nature, into innumerable bays and creeks, which afford excellent harbours for ſhips. The air in the inland parts is very healthy, and the ſoil in general fertile; the face of the country is beautifully diverſified with hills and valleys, woods and water; and being, in general, incloſed and cultivated, abounds with proſpects that can ſcarce be exceeded by the fictions of imagination itſelf.

We ſhall more particularly conſider the natural hiſtory of this part of the iſland in the ſucceeding chapter, where we ſhall deſcribe the ſeveral diſtricts, or counties, into which it is divided; and at preſent confine ourſelves to the nature of theſe diviſions, and the good purpoſes they were originally intended to anſwer.

It is not our intention to enter into the controverſy that has ſo long ſubſiſted among the learned, with regard to the origin of the firſt inhabitants of England; it will be ſufficient for our purpoſe to obſerve, that the moſt probable account is, that which ſuppoſes they came from the neighbouring continent of France. But whatever their origin might be, it is certain they were a rude, warlike people, reſiding in hovels, which they built in the woods. They painted their ſkins, and had no other covering for their bodies than the ſkins of beaſts, careleſsly thrown over them, without having been previouſly ſhaped into any kind of garment.

Theſe people were, however, divided into ſeparate tribes, and each governed by a ſeparate chief, diſtinguiſhed by ſome rude inſignia of ſovereign power; and from theſe chiefs a general was elected in time of war, who was then inveſted with ſupreme command. They had alſo a kind of civil and religious government, which was chiefly adminiſtered by the prieſts, who were called Druids, and without whoſe concurrence no judicial determination was made, nor any public meaſure undertaken.

Theſe Druids taught that the oak was a divine tree, and that the miſſelto growing on that tree was the choiceſt gift of heaven, peculiarly ſent for the good of mankind. They performed the ceremonies of their religion in conſecrated groves of oak; the very fences that incloſed theſe groves were compoſed of the wood of that tree; their altars were covered with its leaves, and encircled with its branches. And from their great veneration for that tree they acquired their name, which was derived from the *Celtic* word *Deru*, an oak. They taught

taught alſo the immortality and tranſmigration of the ſoul, and inſtituted human ſacrifices, both to propitiate the gods, and enable them to predict future events, by the falling of the body, the motion of it after it was fallen, the flowing of the blood, and ſeveral other circumſtances attending that horrid rite of their miſtaken religion.

Such were the ancient inhabitants of this iſland, when Julius Cæſar, about five and forty years before the Chriſtian æra, invaded the country, at the head of a Roman army; and Britain was at length reduced to a province of that extenſive empire. The Romans maintained their conqueſt by a military force, with which they gradually incorporated the flower of the Britiſh youth. This force was divided into different parties, which were placed at convenient ſtations all over the province; and the Roman general for the time being, was ſupreme governor of the country.

In this ſtate Britain continued, till about the year 426; when the irruption of the northern barbarians into the Roman empire, rendered it neceſſary to recall the troops ſtationed in Britain; the emperor Honorius renouncing, at the ſame time, his ſovereignty of the iſland, and releaſing the Britons from their allegiance.

The country being thus left in a feeble and defenceleſs ſtate, by the loſs of the Roman legions, in which all the natives, entruſted with military knowledge, were incorporated, became expoſed to the ravages of the ferocious Scots, a people of ſo rapacious and cruel a diſpoſition, that the inhabitants of the ſouthern parts invited over the Saxons, to deliver them from their intolerable oppreſſion. The Saxons ſoon freed the country from theſe lawleſs invaders, and were rewarded for their ſervice with the iſle of Thanet, a diſtrict ſeparated from Kent, by a ſmall canal.

But the Saxons were not the only people that came into England, they were aſſiſted by a great number of *Angles*, a people ſuppoſed to have had their name from the place of their reſidence, ſtill called *Angel*, a diſtrict in the kingdom of Denmark. Theſe having joined the Saxons, and driven back the Scots, ſubdued the country they had delivered for themſelves, driving the natives into that part of South Britain now called Wales.

Being thus maſters of the country, the Saxon generals became petty ſovereigns of different diſtricts, forming, what was called the Saxon heptarchy, from the country's being divided into ſeven parts, each of which was called a kingdom, and diſtinguiſhed by the names of Kent, Southſex, Eaſt Anglia, Weſtſex, Northumberland, Eaſtſex, and Merciæ.

But Wales was not included in this diviſion, the ancient Britons defending themſelves in that mountainous territory againſt all the efforts of their enemies.

This heptarchy was ſubdivided into ſeveral portions, each containing a certain number of *hides*, or partitions of land, each hide conſiſting of as much ground as one plough could till in a year; and each of theſe diſtricts was under an earldorman, or earl.

This diviſion continued till about the year 823, when Egbert, a king of the Weſt Saxons, having ſubdued all the other kings, became ſovereign monarch of all England.

About the year 896, Alfred the great, a ſucceſſor to Egbert, as ſovereign of the whole heptarchy, rendered the commenſuration of thoſe diſtricts more exact, and divided England into thirty-two counties, or ſhires, the names of which, and their relations to the Saxon heptarchy, are the following:

The kingdom of Kent was not divided, but always continued a ſingle county, and ſtill maintains its original name.

The kingdom of the South Saxons was divided into Suſſex and Surry.

The kingdom of the Weſt Saxons was divided into Berkſhire, Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, and Devonſhire.

The kingdom of Northumberland (which alſo included, beſides Durham and Lancaſhire, Cumberland, Weſtmorland, Northumberland, and that part of Scotland to the ſouthward of the frith of Edinburgh) was included in Yorkſhire.

The kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons was divided into Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, and Middleſex.

The kingdom of the Eaſt Angles was divided into Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire.

The kingdom of Merciæ was divided into Huntingdonſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire, Northamptonſhire, Warwickſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Cheſhire, Shropſhire, and Staffordſhire.

Theſe thirty-two counties were afterwards increaſed to forty, by the addition of thoſe, afterwards diſtinguiſhed by the names of Durham and Lancaſhire, ſuppoſed to have been then included in Yorkſhire; Cornwall included in Devonſhire, and the county of Rutland in that of Northampton; Monmouthſhire, which was deemed part of Wales, and Northumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland, which are imagined to have been ſubject to the Scots. Theſe forty,

with

with the addition of twelve, into which Wales was afterwards divided, make the preſent number of counties fifty-two.

Theſe counties were alſo ſubdivided by Alfred into trehings, or trihings, hundreds, and tythings, or decennaries: The trehing was a third part of the county, the hundred a diſtrict, containing an hundred families, and the tything a diſtrict, including ten families.

The County, or ſhire was governed by an officer, called a ſhire-reef, or ſheriff, and was always aſſociated with the judge. The chief of the trehing was called a Trihingerefas; the hundred was put under the juriſdiction of a conſtable; and the tything, of a headborough, or tythingman.

By this regulation every man in the kingdom was regiſtered in ſome tything, the houſe-holders of which, became mutual pledges for each other; ſo that if any perſon accuſed of a miſdemeanor was not produced to anſwer the accuſation in one and thirty days, the tything was fined to the king, and became anſwerable to the injured party for the offence. Every male, at the age of fourteen years, was obliged to take an oath to keep the laws; this oath was adminiſtered at the county court by the ſheriff, who was obliged to take care that the perſon was properly ſettled in ſome tything; all the houſeholders of which, from that time became pledges for his good behaviour. This ſolemn act of ſuretyſhip was called frank-pledge, as being the pledge of franks, or freemen; and this branch of the ſheriff's authority was called view of frank-pledge.

The county, the trehing, the hundred, and the tything had each a court, and an appeal lay from the tything court to the hundred court, from the hundred court to the trehing court, and from the trehing court to the county-court. An appeal lay alſo from the county court to a ſuperior court, called the king's court, becauſe the king himſelf preſided there either in perſon, or by his chancellor.

Theſe diviſions and regulations were contrived by Alfred, to prevent the robberies, murders, and other acts of violence, which the inteſtine commotions, and the neceſſary ſuſpenſion of civil juriſdiction had made ſo frequent, that the whole country was one continued ſcene of rapine and bloodſhed; the ſucceſs exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations, and indeed the accounts of it are almoſt incredible.

At what time Wales was firſt divided into counties, is not certainly known: Caermarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, Cardiganſhire, Flintſhire, Caernarvonſhire, Angleſea, and Merionethſhire ſeem to have been of ancient date in the reign of Edward the firſt; to theſe eight, Radnorſhire, Brecknockſhire, Montgomeryſhire, and Denbighſhire were

added, by act of parliament, in the reign of Henry the eighth.

The firſt diviſion of Wales, upon record, was made about the year 870, when Roderick, king of Wales, divided the whole country among his three ſons, into three diſtricts, which were called kingdoms, and diſtinguiſhed by the names of South Wales, Powis Land, and North Wales. This diviſion gave riſe to many wars, in which, the kingdom of Powis Land was portioned among the conquerors, and annexed partly to South Wales, and partly to North Wales;—diviſions, which ſubſiſt even to this day; the former containing Cardiganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Brecknockſhire, and Radnorſhire; and the latter, Flintſhire, Caernarvonſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Merionethſhire, Denbighſhire, and the county of Angleſea.

The diviſion of counties into hundreds, and of hundreds into tythings, ſtill remain; but there are no traces of the trehing, or trihing, except in Yorkſhire, which is ſtill divided into three parts, called the eaſt, weſt, and north ridings.

In Yorkſhire the hundreds are called wapentakes: The counties of Kent and Suſſex have a larger ſort of diviſions, called lathes in the former, and rapes in thel atter; and theſe are ſubdivided into hundreds, &c.

England and Wales have alſo their eccleſiaſtical diviſions, called provinces, dioceſes, and pariſhes; a province is the juriſdiction of an archbiſhop; a dioceſe of a biſhop; and a pariſh a certain diſtrict, placed under the care of a prieſt.

There are only two provinces in South Britain, namely, Canterbury and York; and twenty-four dioceſes, twenty one of which are in the province of Canterbury, and three in the province of York.

For the care of a pariſh the prieſt is allowed tythes, or a tenth part of all things in his pariſh that yield an annual increaſe, beſides a portion of land, ſet apart for his ſeparate uſe, and called glebe; a pariſh, therefore, conſidered as affording a maintenance to a prieſt, is called a benefice, and ſome of theſe benefices have been appropriated to certain religious houſes, biſhoprics, or colleges, which have accordingly enjoyed the revenue, and appointed an eccleſiaſtical perſon to perform the duty, called the cure of ſouls, at a certain price, either ſome part of the tythes, or a ſum of money: theſe appropriated benefices are called appropriations; and when the religious houſes were diſſolved at the reformation, the appropriated benefices of which they were poſſeſſed, came into the hands of laymen, and were then called impropriations, though

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the terms are now frequently confounded. Unappropriated benefices are alſo called rectories, and appropriated, vicarages. The whole kingdom of England, including the principality of Wales, contains nine thouſand, two hundred and eighty-four pariſhes, of which three thouſand, eight hundred and forty-five are impropriated and appropriated benefices.

CHAP. II.

Of the ſeveral Counties in England, *their Contents, Boundaries, Rivers, Air, Soil, &c.*

BEDFORDSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north by the ſhires of Northampton and Huntingdon; on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire; on the weſt by Buckinghamſhire; and on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire. It is of an oval form, about twenty two miles in length, fifteen in breadth, and ſeventy-three in circumference. In which area are contained nine hundreds, ten market towns, one hundred and twenty four pariſhes, two hundred and ſixty thouſand acres, and about twelve thouſand, one hundred and ſeventy houſes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Lincoln.

The principal river in Bedfordſhire is the Ouſe, or Iſe, which enters it on the weſt ſide, and after many meanders leaves it on the eaſt. It is navigable all the way, and divides the county into two unequal parts; that towards the ſouth being the moſt conſiderable. In its courſe it is joined by a ſmall ſtream, called the Ivel, which runs through part of the county, from north to ſouth. The river Ouſe, or Iſe, is ſuppoſed to have received its name from Iſis, or Proſerpine, an infernal goddeſs, whom the ancient Britons are known to have worſhipped: and it was very common among the ancient heathens to conſecrate rivers, as well as woods and mountains, to their deities, and call them by their names.

The air of this county is pure and healthy, and the ſoil, in general, a deep clay. On the north ſide of the Ouſe the country is fruitful and woody; the ſouth ſide is leſs ſo, but far from barren. It produces great quantities of wheat and barley, and both of a very excellent kind. Woad, a plant uſed by dyers, is alſo cultivated here, and the ſoil affords plenty of fuller's earth, a commodity of ſuch importance in the woollen manufacture, that the exportation of it is prohibited,

hibited, by act of parliament. The principal manufactures are bone-lace, and ſtraw-hats.

Bedfordſhire ſends four members to parliament, two knights for the ſhire, and two burgeſſes for the town of Bedford.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE is bounded on the ſouth by Hampſhire; on the weſt by Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire; on the north by the river Thames, which divides it from Oxfordſhire; and on the eaſt by Middleſex and Surry. It is about thirty nine miles long, twenty-nine broad, one hundred and twenty in circumference; and contains an area of ſix hundred and fifty-four miles, or five hundred and twenty ſeven thouſand acres: in which are contained twenty hundreds, one hundred and forty pariſhes, ſixty-two vicarages, twelve market towns, ſix hundred and ſeventy one villages, and about ſeventeen thouſand houſes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Saliſbury.

The principal river in this county is the Tames, called frequently the Iſis, till its junction with the little river Tame, a ſmall ſtream, which joins the former about three miles above Wallingford, a conſiderable market town in this county. But this alteration in the name is undoubtedly erroneous, the river having, from the moſt antiquity, been ſtiled the Thames, from its ſource to its influx into the ocean. In an ancient charter, granted to abbot Aldheim, particular mention is made of certain lands, lying on the river Thames, near Summerford; and as Summerford is ſituated in Wiltſhire, it is evident that this river was called the Thames, above its junction with the Tame. The ſame thing appears in every charter and authentic hiſtory, where this river is mentioned, particularly in ſeveral charters, granted to the abbey of Malmſbury, and ſome old deeds relating to Cricklade, both which places are in Wiltſhire. This river is navigable through the whole diſtance of its waſhing this county. Beſides the Thames, Berkſhire has four other rivers; the Kennet, great part of which is navigable; the Loddon, the Ocke, and the Lambourne, a ſmall ſtream, which, contrary to all other rivers, is always higheſt in ſummer; ſhrinks gradually as winter approaches, and at laſt is nearly, if not quite dry.

The air of Berkſhire is healthy, even in the valleys, and on the hills remarkably pure. The ſoil, in general, is not the moſt fertile, yet the aſpect of the county is beautifully

pleaſant,

pleaſant, being finely diverſified with hills and valleys, woods and waters, which are ſeen, at once, in almoſt every proſpect. It is well ſtored with timber, particularly oak and beech; and ſome parts of it produce great plenty of wheat and barley.

It was once ſuperior to all the reſt of the iſland in the manufacture of wool, and its principal manufactures are ſtill woollen-cloth, ſail-cloth, and malt. It ſends nine members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county; two burgeſſes for New Windſor; two for Reading; two for Wallingford; and one for Abingdon.

Near Newbury, on each ſide of the Kennet, is a ſtratum of peat, extending about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and ſeveral miles in length. Peat is a compoſition of the leaves, branches, and roots of trees, intermixed with graſs, ſtraw, plants, and weeds, which, from lying a great length of time in water, are formed into a common maſs, ſo ſoft, as to be eaſily cut through with a ſharp ſpade. It is of a blackiſh, brown colour, and uſed as fuel. Great number of intire trees are found in theſe peat pits, lying in a confuſed and irregular manner, and ſeem to have been torn up by the roots: they are chiefly oaks, alders, willows, and firs.

In this county is that remarkable curioſity, the rude figure of a white horſe, from whence a very large and fruitful valley has obtained the name of the Vale of Whitehorſe. This figure, which is cut upon the ſide of a green hill, takes up near an acre of ground, and is viſible at above twelve miles diſtance. A horſe is known to have been the Saxon ſtandard; and ſome have thence ſuppoſed that this figure was made by Hengiſt, one of the Saxon kings; while others are perſuaded that it was made by order of king Alfred, in the reign of his brother Ethelred, as a monument of his victory over the Danes, gained at Aſhdown, near this hill, in the year eight hundred and ſeventy-one. There are, however, others who believe it to have been partly the effect of accident, and partly the work of ſhepherds; who obſerving a rude figure, ſomewhat reſembling a horſe, as there are in the veins of wood and ſtone many figures that reſemble trees, caves, and other objects, reduced it by degrees to a more regular figure. But however this be, it has been a cuſtom, immemorial, for the neighbouring peaſants to aſſemble on a certain day, about midſummer, and clear away the weeds from this white-horſe, and trim its edges, to preſerve its ſhape, which they call "ſcouring the horſe;" after which the evening is ſpent in mirth and feſtivity.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the ſouth by the Thames, which divides it from Berkſhire; on the weſt by Oxfordſhire; on the north by the counties of Northampton and Bedford; and on the eaſt by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex. It is thirty-nine miles in length, eighteen in breadth, and one hundred and thirty-eight in circumference. It contains five hundred and forty eight ſquare miles, or four hundred and forty-one thouſand acres; in which are eight hundreds, one hundred and eighty-five pariſhes, fourteen market-towns, and about eighteen thouſand, three hundred and ninety houſes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Lincoln.

Its chief rivers are the Thames, the Ouſe, and the Colne; beſides which there are ſeveral nameleſs rills, which glide through different parts of the county.

The ſouth-eaſt part of the county lies high, and conſiſts of a ridge of hills, called the Chiltern, probably from *Chilt*, a Saxon name for chalk: the northern part is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Vale.

The air on the Chiltern-hills is extremely healthful, and even in the vale it is better than the low grounds of other counties. The ſoil of the Chiltern is ſtony, but produces good crops of wheat and barley: in many places it is covered with thick woods, among which there are ſtill great quantities of beech. In the Vale, which is extremely fertile, the ſoil is marle, or chalk; ſome diſtricts of it are converted into tillage, but the far greater part is uſed for grazing, which the gentlemen of this county find ſo lucrative, that they generally keep their eſtates in their own hands; and the lands that are lett, fetch more rent than any other in the kingdom. One ſingle meadow, called Bery-field, in the manor of Quarendon, not far from Ayleſbury, was lett, many years ago, for eight hundred pounds per annum, and has been ſince lett for much more.

The chief manufactures are bone-lace and paper. It ſends fourteen members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county; two burgeſſes for Buckingham; two for Wicomb; two for Ayleſbury; two for Amerſham; two for Wendover; and two for Great Marlow.

CAM-

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire; on the ſouth by Hertfordſhire; on the weſt by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; and on the eaſt by Norfolk and Suffolk. It is forty miles in length, twenty-five in breadth, and one hundred and thirty in circumference, containing an area of ſeven hundred and eight ſquare miles, or five hundred and ſeventy thouſand acres. It is divided into ſeventeen hundreds, in which are one city, and eight market towns, one of which is Cambridge, a borough and univerſity, one hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, and about ſeventeen thouſand, four hundred houſes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Ely, except a very ſmall part, which is in the dioceſe of Norwich.

The principal river in this country is the Ouſe, or Iſe, which running from weſt to eaſt, divides it into two parts. The little river Cam runs through the middle of the county from ſouth to north, and falls into the Ouſe at Streathammere, near Thetford by Ely. The Ouſe derives its name from Iſis, and is already deſcribed in Bedfordſhire. The Cam is ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from its winding courſe, the Britiſh word Cam ſignifying crooked; ſo a river in Cornwall, that is remarkable for its irregularity, is called the Camel.

And beſides theſe rivers, there are many channels and drains; for almoſt all the water from the Middle of England, except what is diſcharged by the Thames and the Trent, falls into part of this county. They have been called the Gleane, the Willand, the Neane, the Grant, the Mildenhall, the Brandon, and the Stoake, beſides the water called Moreton's Leam, which is now navigable from Peterborough to Wiſbich.

A conſiderable tract of land in this county is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Iſle of Ely: it conſiſts of fenny ground, divided by innumerable channels and drains, and is part of a very ſpacious level, containing three hundred thouſand acres of land, and extending from this county into Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Lincolnſhire. The Iſle of Ely is the northern diviſion of the county, and extends ſouthward almoſt as far as Cambridge. The whole level, of which this is part, is bounded on one ſide by the ſea, and on the others by uplands, which, taken together, form a kind of rude ſemicircle, reſembling a horſe ſhoe.

This level is generally ſuppoſed to have been overflowed in ſome violent convulſion of nature: a preternatural ſwelling of

of the ſea, or an earthquake, which left the country flooded with a lake of freſh water, as has frequently happened in other places. It is certain that the fens in Cambridgeſhire were once very different from what they are now. William Somerſet, who was a monk of the abbey of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, and was therefore called William of Malmſbury, an hiſtorian of great credit, who wrote in the twelfth century, ſays, that in his time this country was a terreſtrial paradiſe. He deſcribes it as a plain that was level and ſmooth as water, covered with perpetual verdure, and adorned with a great variety of tall, ſmooth, taper, and fruitful trees: Here, ſays he, is an orchard bending with apples, and there a field covered with vines, either creeping upon the ground, or ſupported by poles. In this place art alſo ſeems to vie with nature, each being impatient to beſtow what the other withholds. The buildings are beautiful beyond deſcription; and there is not an inch of ground that is not cultivated to the higheſt degree. It muſt however be remarked, that William of Malmſbury, who was himſelf a recluſe in another part of the iſland, is here deſcribing the country about Thorney Abbey, which was the dwelling of other ſolitary devotees like himſelf. He therefore deſcribed a place which it is probable he never ſaw, and which his zeal might induce him to mention in the moſt advantageous terms. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that he deſcribes the country as a level, and mentions marſhes and fens, though he ſays the marſhes were covered with wood, and the fens afforded the moſt ſtable and ſolid foundation for the buildings that were erected upon them.

It muſt alſo be remarked, that the Abbey Floriacenſis, an hiſtorian of the year 970, near two hundred years before William of Malmſbury, in a deſcription of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, in which this country lies, ſays, that it is encompaſſed on the north with large wet fens, which begin almoſt in the heart of the iſland; and the ground being a perfect level for more than an hundred miles, the water of theſe fens deſcend in great rivers to the ſea. He adds, that theſe large fens make a prodigious number of lakes, which are two or three miles over, and by forming a variety of iſlands, accommodate great numbers of monks with their deſired ſolitude and retirement.

That the flat country might eaſily be overflowed to a great extent, merely by an accidental obſtruction of the rivers, through which the water of the fens was carried off, is very evident, and that ſuch an inundation actually happened, there is indubitable evidence, yet more authentic than that of any hiſtory; for timber trees of ſeveral kinds have been found rooted

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in firm earth, below the ſlime and mud that lie immediately under the water. In other places a perfect ſoil has been found at the depth of eight feet, with ſwathes of graſs lying upon it, as they were firſt mowed. Brick and ſtone, and other materials for building, have alſo been found at a conſiderable depth, by the workmen who were employed in digging drains for the water: and in ſetting a ſluice, there was found, ſixteen feet below the ſurface, a compleat ſmith's forge, with all the tools belonging to it. And when the channel at Wiſbich was repaired and improved, in the year 1635, there was found, eight feet below the bottom, a ſtratum of firm ground, which had once been the bed of the river, as appeared by many large ſtones and old boats, which were lying upon it, and had been buried in the ſlime. But whatever was the condition of this country and its inhabitants before the inundation, it was extremely bad afterwards; the waters ſtagnating, for want of proper channels to run off, became putrid, and filled the air with noxious exhalations; the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns could have no communication with each other by land; and a communication by water was in many places difficult, and in others impracticable, for though the water covered the ground to a conſiderable height, yet it was ſo choaked with mud, ſedge, and reeds, that a boat could not, every where, make way through it: and in winter, when the ſurface was ſo frozen as to prevent all navigation, and yet not hard enough to bear horſes, the inhabitants of many iſlands among theſe fens were in danger of periſhing for want of food. To remedy theſe evils many applications were made to the government for cutting rivers and drains, which were many times attempted, but without ſucceſs. In the reign of Charles the firſt, Francis Ruſſel, who was then earl of Bedford, agreed with the inhabitants of the ſeveral drowned countries to drain the whole level, in conſideration of a grant of ninety-five thouſand acres of the land that he ſhould drain, for his own uſe. The earl admitted ſeveral perſons to be ſharers with him in this undertaking, and they proceeded in the work till one hundred thouſand pounds had been expended; but the ground was ſtill under water. It was then undertaken by the king, who engaged to compleat the work for ſixty-nine thouſand acres more, and proceeded on the attempt, till the civil war broke out, which firſt put an end to his projects, and then to his life. During the civil war the work ſtood ſtill; but in the year 1649, William, earl of Bedford, and the other adventurers, who had been aſſociated with Francis, reſumed the undertaking upon their original contract, for ninety-five

thouſand

thouſand acres; and after having expended three hundred thouſand pounds more, the work was compleated. But the expence being much more than the value of the ninety-five thouſand acres, many of the adventurers were ruined by the project, and the ſanction of the legiſlature was ſtill neceſſary to confirm the agreement, and inveſt the contractors with ſuch rights and powers, as would enable them to ſecure ſuch advantages as they had obtained. King Charles the ſecond, therefore, upon application, recommended it to his parliament, and in the fifteenth year of his reign an act was paſſed, intitled an act for ſettling the drains of the great level, called (from the firſt private undertaker) Bedford level. By this act the proprietors were incorporated by the name of the governor, baliffs, and commonalty of the company of the conſervators of the great level of the fens. The corporation conſiſts of one governor, ſix baliffs, and twenty conſervators. The governor and one baliff, or two baliffs without the governor, and three conſervators make a quorum, and are impowered to act as commiſſioners of ſewers, to lay taxes on the ninety-five thouſand acres, to levy them, with penalties for non-payment, by ſale of a ſufficient part of the land on which the tax and penalty are due. But by this act the whole ninety-five thouſand acres were not veſted in the corporation. The king reſerved twelve thouſand acres to himſelf, ten thouſand of which he aſſigned to his brother the duke of York, and two thouſand he gave to the earl of Portland.

In the Iſle of Ely the air is damp, foul, and unwholſome; but in the ſouth-eaſt parts of the country it is more pure and ſalubrious; the ſoil is alſo very different: in the Iſle of Ely it is hollow and ſpungy, yet affords excellent paſturage: in the uplands to the ſouth-eaſt the ſoil produces great plenty of bread corn, and barley. The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by ſowing the graſs called *ſaint foin*, holy graſs, from its having been firſt brought into Europe from Paleſtine.

The principal commodities of Cambridgeſhire are corn, malt, cattle, butter, ſaffron, coleſeed, hemp, fiſh, and wild fowl. The wild fowl are taken in duckoys, places convenient for catching them, into which they are led by tame ducks that are trained for that purpoſe; and in the Iſle of Ely there is ſuch plenty of theſe birds, that three thouſand couple are ſaid to be ſent to London every week; and there is one duckoy, near Ely, which letts for five hundred pounds a year. The principal manufactures of this county are paper and wicker ware.

Cambridgeſhire is principally famous for an univerſity, of which we have no account generally allowed to be authentic, that goes farther back than the reign of Henry the firſt, who ſucceeded William Rufus, in Auguſt 1100. About this time the monaſtry of Crowland, or Croyland, in Lincolnſhire, being conſumed by fire, Joffred, or Geoffry, the Abbot who was poſſeſſed of the manor of Catenham, near Cambridge, ſent thither Giſlebert, his profeſſor of divinity, and three other monks.

Theſe monks being well ſkilled in philoſophy and the ſciences, went daily to Cambridge, where they hired a barn, and read public lectures: a number of ſcholars were ſoon brought together, and in leſs than two years they were ſo multiplied, that there was not a houſe, barn, or church, in the place, large enough to hold them. Inns and halls were ſoon after built for the accommodation of the ſtudents, with chambers, which exempted them from the high rents, which the town's-men had taken occaſion to exact; the ſcholars were then divided into different claſſes. The boys and young men were aſſigned to friar Odo, an excellent grammarian and ſatyric poet, who read them lectures in grammar early in the morning: at one o'clock, Jerricus, another of the monks read Ariſtotle's logic to a ſecond claſs; at three friar Williams read Tully's rhetoric, and Quintillian's inſtitutions to a third; and Giſlebert, the principal maſter, preached to the people on all Sundays and holidays.

The ſociety ſtill increaſing was called an univerſity, before any college was founded for the ſcholars, or any pecuniary encouragement given to the inſtitution, as appears by a record in the tower, of the fifty-ſecond of Henry the third, which was in the year 1268, where it is ſtiled univerſitatis ſcolarium, though Robert of Remington ſays "Grant-"bridge was from a ſtudy made an univerſity, like Oxford, "by the court of Rome, in the reign of Edward the firſt." But at whatever time it was firſt conſidered as an univerſity, it is certain that the firſt college was founded in 1257, by Hugh Balſham, then prior of Ely, who endowed it in 1284, the twelfth of Edward the firſt, when he became biſhop of that dioceſe, for a maſter, fourteen fellows, two ſtudents in divinity, and eight poor ſcholars, directing the number to be either increaſed or diminiſhed, as the revenue ſhould be improved or abated.

The univerſity of Cambridge conſiſts of ſixteen colleges, four of which are diſtinguiſhed by the name of halls, though the privileges of both are in every reſpect equal. It is a corporation, conſiſting of about one thouſand five hundred

perſons: and is governed by a chancellor, a high ſteward, two proctors, and two taxers; all theſe officers are choſen by the univerſity. The chancellor is always a peer of the realm, and generally continues in his office for life, by the tacit conſent of the univerſity, though a new choice may be made every three years. As the chancellor is a perſon of ſo high rank, it is not expected or intended that he ſhould execute the office; but he has not the power of appointing his ſubſtitute: a vice chancellor is choſen annually, on the third of November, by the univerſity: he is always the head of ſome college, the heads of the colleges returning two of their body, of which the univerſity elects one. The high ſteward is choſen by the ſenate, and holds his place, by patent, from the univerſity. The proctors and taxers are alſo choſen every year, from the ſeveral colleges and halls, by turns.

The public ſchools, of which there is one for every college, are in a building of brick and rough ſtone, erected on the four ſides of a quadrangular court. Every college has alſo its particular library, in which, except that of king's college, the ſcholars are not obliged to ſtudy, as in the libraries at Oxford, but may borrow the books, and ſtudy in their chambers. Beſides the particular libraries of the ſeveral colleges, there is the univerſity library, which contains the collections of the archbiſhops, Parker, Grindal, and Pancroft; and of Dr. Thomas Moore, biſhop of Ely, conſiſting of thirty thouſand volumes, which was purchaſed for ſeven thouſand pounds, and preſented to the univerſity, by his late majeſty king George the firſt, in the year 1715.

Each college has alſo its particular chapel, where the maſters, fellows, and ſcholars meet every morning and evening for the public worſhip of God; though on Sundays and holidays, when there is a ſermon, they attend at St. Mary's church.

The names of the colleges are Peter-Houſe, Clare-Hall, Pembroke-Hall, Corpus-Chriſti, or Benedict-College, Trinity-Hall, Gonvil and Caius-College, King's-College, Queen's-College, Catharine-Hall, Jeſus-College, Chriſt's-College, St. John's-College, Magdalen-College, Trinity-College, Emanuel-College, and Sidney Suſſex-College.

I. PETER-HOUSE is a large quadrangular building, well-contrived, and adorned with porticos, and has a maſter, twenty-two fellows, and forty-two ſcholars.

II. CLARE-HALL is one of the neateſt and moſt uniform ſtructures in the univerſity: it is a ſquare of building three ſtories high; the materials are free-ſtone, and the work is Dorick; it reaches quite to the banks of the Cam, and the court

court is entered by a lofty gate-houſe, adorned with two rows of pillars. There is another building contiguous to the college, the upper ſtory of which is the library, and the lower the chapel. To this college belongs a meadow on the other ſide of the river, which communicates with it by a bridge. It has a maſter, eighteen fellows, and ſixty-three ſcholars.

III. PEMBROKE-HALL has a maſter, five fellows, and thirteen ſcholars. In the building there is nothing worthy of note.

IV. CORPUS-CHRISTI, or BENEDICT-COLLEGE, is a long ſquare of buildings, containing two courts, and two rows of lodgings. It has a chapel and library under the ſame roof, and maintains a maſter, twelve fellows, and forty ſcholars.

V. TRINITY-HALL is but an irregular building, yet it has convenient lodgings for the maſter and fellows, and pleaſant gardens, incloſed by walls of brick; and maintains twelve fellows, and fourteen ſcholars.

VI. GONVIL and CAIUS-COLLEGE has twenty-ſix fellows, and ſeventy-four ſcholars.

VII. KING's-COLLEGE is an unfiniſhed pile, the original plan of the building having been executed only in part; yet the chapel, though it was built by parts, at different and diſtant times, is ſaid to be one of the fineſt rooms in the world. It is three hundred and four feet long, ſeventy-three broad, and ninety-four feet high on the outſide, yet it is ſupported merely by the ſymmetry of its parts, having no pillar within to ſuſtain the roof, which, as well as the ſides, is of free-ſtone. The choir is adorned with excellent carving, and the windows are very curiouſly painted. This college maintains a maſter, fifty fellows, and twenty ſcholars.

VIII. QUEEN'S-COLLEGE is one of the pleaſanteſt in the univerſity; it has the moſt convenient lodgings, delightful gardens, orchards, and walks; and was the reſidence of the celebrated Eraſmus of Rotterdam, who choſe this college for his laſt retreat. It maintains a maſter, nineteen fellows, and forty-four ſcholars.

IX. CATHARINE-HALL maintains a maſter, ſix fellows, and thirty ſcholars.

X. JESUS-COLLEGE maintains a maſter, ſixteen fellows, and thirty-one ſcholars.

XI. CHRIST'S-COLLEGE is adorned with a fine new building, and maintains a maſter, fifteen fellows, and fifty ſcholars.

XII. ST. JOHN'S-COLLEGE is a large building, conſiſting of three courts; and has a maſter, fifty-four fellows, and one hundred ſcholars.

XIII. MAGDALEN-COLLEGE ſtands on that ſide of the Cam, which is oppoſite to all the reſt. A new building was begun ſome years ago to be added to this college, but it was never finiſhed. It maintains a maſter, thirteen fellows, and thirty ſcholars.

XIV. TRINITY-COLLEGE conſiſts of two ſpacious ſquares, or courts, in one of which a library has been lately erected of free-ſtone, ſupported by two rows of pillars, and ſaid to be one of the moſt noble and elegant ſtructures of the kind, in the world. This college has ſixty-five fellows, and ninety-one ſcholars.

XV. EMANUEL-COLLEGE has a very neat chapel, built chiefly by the bounty of archbiſhop Sancroft; and maintains a maſter, fourteen fellows, and ſixty ſcholars.

XVI. SIDNEY SUSSEX-COLLEGE has a maſter, twelve fellows, and twenty-eight ſcholars.

The whole number of fellows is four hundred and ſix, and of ſcholars ſix hundred and ſixty; beſide which there are two hundred and thirty-ſix inferior officers and ſervants of various kinds, who are maintained upon the foundation.

Theſe, however, are not all the ſtudents of the univerſity; there are two ſorts of ſtudents, called penſioners, the greater and the leſs; the greater penſioners are in general the young nobility, and are called fellow commoners, becauſe though they are ſcholars they dine with the fellows; the leſs are dieted with the ſcholars, but both live at their own expence. There are alſo a conſiderable number of poor ſcholars, called ſizars, who wait upon the fellows and ſcholars, and the penſioners of both ranks, by whom they are in a great degree maintained; but the number of theſe penſioners and ſizars cannot be aſcertained, as it is in a ſtate of perpetual fluctuation.

This county ſends ſix members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire, two burgeſſes for the town of Cambridge, and two repreſentatives for the univerſity.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE is bounded on the north by Lancaſhire; on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire; on the ſouth by Shropſhire, and part of Flintſhire; and on the weſt and north-weſt by Denbighſhire and the Iriſh ſea, into which the north-weſt corner ſhoots out, and forms a peninſula, near ſixteen miles long, and ſeven broad, called Wiral. The ſea breaking on each ſide of this peninſula forms

forms two creeks; one between the north-eaſt ſide of the peninſula, and the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Lancaſhire, the other between the ſouth-weſt ſide of it, and the north-eaſt coaſt of Flintſhire: theſe two creeks receive all the rivers of the county. The whole county is about five and forty miles long, and five and twenty broad in its greateſt extent, and one hundred and thirty miles in circumference. It is divided into ſeven hundreds; in which are one city, twelve market-towns, one hundred and twenty-four villages, eighty-ſix pariſh churches, and thirty-eight chapels, and about twenty-four thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and province of York; and the city of Cheſter is about one hundred and eighty-two miles nearly, north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers are the Merſee, the Weaver, and the Dee; the Merſee runs from the north-eaſt weſtward, and dividing this county from Lancaſhire, falls into the northern creek of the peninſula; the Weaver riſes in Shropſhire, runs from ſouth to north, and falls alſo into the northern creek; the Dee riſes from two ſprings, near Bala, a market-town in Merionythſhire in Wales, and is a name ſuppoſed to have been derived from Dwy, which in the antient Britiſh language ſignifies the number two; it runs north-eaſt through Merionythſhire and Denbighſhire, and then directing its courſe north, and ſeparating Cheſhire from North Wales, falls into the ſouthern creek of the peninſula; the Dee abounds with ſalmon; and it is remarkable that the longeſt and heavieſt rains never cauſe it to overflow, though it always floods the neighbouring fields, when the wind blows freſh at ſouth-weſt. The Britiſh name of this river is Dyffyn Dwy, a word ſignifying the water of two ſprings. The Romans call it Deva, probably from Dyffyn: and its preſent name is evidently derived from the ſame ſource. Of the names of the Merſee and Weaver there is no account. Beſides theſe rivers there are ſeveral meres and lakes of conſiderable extent, which abound with carp, tench, bream, eels, and other fiſh.

The air of this county is ſerene and healthful, but proportionably colder than the more ſouthern parts of the iſland. The country is in general flat and open, though it riſes into hills on the borders of Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, and contains ſeveral foreſts: two of which, called Delamere and Macclesfield, are of conſiderable extent. The ſoil, in many parts, is naturally fertile, and its fertility is greatly encreaſed by a kind of marle, or fat clay, of two ſorts, one white and the other red, which the peaſants find in great abundance, and ſpread upon their lands as manure: corn and graſs is thus produced with the moſt plentiful encreaſe; and the

paſture is ſaid to be the ſweeteſt of any in the kingdom. There are, however, ſeveral large tracts of land covered with heath and moſs, which the inhabitants can uſe only for fuel. The moſſy tracts conſiſt of a kind of mooriſh, boggy earth; the inhabitants call them moſſes, and diſtinguiſh them into white, grey, and black, from the colour of the moſs that grows upon them. The white moſſes, or bogs, are evidently compages of the leaves, ſeeds, flowers, ſtalks, and roots of herbs, plants, or ſhrubs. The grey conſiſts of the ſame ſubſtances, in a higher degree of putrefaction; and the only difference of the black is, that in this the putrefaction is perfect; the grey is harder, and more ponderous than the white; and the black is cloſer and more bituminous than either. From theſe moſſes ſquare pieces, like bricks, are dug out, and laid in the ſun to dry, for fuel, and are called moſs.

The chief commodities of this county are cheeſe, ſalt, and mill-ſtones. The cheeſe is eſteemed the beſt in England, and furniſhed in great plenty by the excellent paſturage on which the cattle are fed. The ſalt is produced not from the water of the ſea, but from ſalt ſprings, which riſe in Northwich, Namptwich, and Middlewich, which are called the ſalt witches, and Dunham, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from each other. The pits are ſeldom more than four yards deep, and never more than ſeven. In two places in Namptwich the ſpring breaks out in the meadows, ſo as to fret away the graſs; and a ſalt liquor ouzes through the earth; which is ſwampy to a conſiderable diſtance. The ſalt ſprings at Namptwich are about thirty miles from the ſea, and generally lie along the river Weaver; yet there is an appearance of the ſame vein at Middlewich, nearer a little ſtream called the Dane, or Dan, than the Weaver. All theſe ſprings lie near brooks, and in meadow grounds. The water is ſo very cold at the bottom of the pit, that the briners cannot ſtay in them above half an hour at a time, nor ſo long without frequently drinking ſtrong waters. Some of theſe ſprings afford much more water than others; but it is obſerved, that there is more ſalt in any given quantity of water drawn from the ſprings that yield little, than in the ſame quantity drawn from thoſe that yield much; and that the ſtrength of the brine is generally in proportion to the paucity of the ſpring. It is alſo remarkable, that more ſalt is produced from the ſame quantity of brine in dry weather, than in wet. Whence the brine of theſe ſprings is ſupplied, is a queſtion that has never yet been finally decided: ſome have ſuppoſed it to come from the ſea; ſome from ſubterraneous rocks of ſalt, which

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were diſcovered in theſe parts about the middle of the laſt century; and others from ſubtil ſaline particles, ſubſiſting in the air, and depoſited in a proper bed. It is not probable that this water comes from the ſea, becauſe a quart of ſea water will produce no more than an ounce and an half of ſalt, but a quart of water from theſe ſprings, will often produce ſeven or eight ounces. But whether the ſaline rocks, or the ſaline particles, are the cauſe of this phænomenon, future naturaliſts muſt determine.

The ſtone which is wrought into mill-ſtones, is dug from a quarry at Mowcop-Hill near Congleton.

Cheſhire ſends four members to parliament; two for the county, and two for the city of Cheſter.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL is bounded on the ſouth, the weſt, and the north by the ſea, and on the eaſt by the river Tamar, which divides it from Devonſhire. Its greateſt length eaſt and weſt is 78 miles and an half, and its greateſt width, from ſouth-ſouth-eaſt to north-north-weſt, is forty-two miles and a quarter, and fifteen miles in circumference. It is divided into nine hundreds; in which are twenty parliament boroughs, twenty-ſeven market-towns, eighty-nine vicarages, an hundred and ſixty-one pariſh churches, beſides chapels of eaſe, near one thouſand three hundred villages, and about twenty five thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Exeter and province of Canterbury.

The principal rivers of Cornwall are the Tamar and the Camel. Tamar is ſuppoſed to be a Britiſh word, ſignifying the water of the large river. The Tamar riſes in Moor-Winſton, the moſt northern pariſh of this county, about three miles from the ſea-coaſt. It iſſues from the ſummit of a moor, whence part of the water deſcending to the north, forms the river Tenridge; and the other part deſcending to the ſouth, forms the Tamar. At the diſtance of ten miles from its ſource, it gives name to the ſmall pariſh and village of North Tamerton, where it is croſſed by a ſtone bridge. In its courſe it receives many ſmall ſtreams; and at Polſton-bridge, a large fair ſtone fabric, erected, as Leland ſays, by the abbey of Taviſtock, it becomes a wide and rapid ſtream. As it continues its courſe, it paſſes under another, called Graiſtun, or Grey-Stone Bridge, about twenty miles from its ſource. The ſtream ſtill increaſing, by the conflux of other waters, paſſes under a high ſtrong ſtone bridge at Stoke Clymſland, or Stoke Lynnſland, not far ſouth of Grey Stone.

The bridge at Stoke Lymſland was called Hant Bridge, *i. e.* High Bridge; but this name by degrees degenerated into Horſe Bridge. At a ſmall diſtance it paſſes under another bridge, ſometimes called Calſtock Bridge, from the pariſh in which it ſtands; and ſometimes New Bridge. Five miles farther down, the Tamar becomes a ſpacious harbour; and paſſing within half a mile of Saltaſh, an antient borough, it is joined by the Creek and river called Lynher; and then paſſing ſtrait forward, forms the noble harbour called *Hamoze*, a Saxon word, ſignifying the wet or oozy habitation or diſtrict. At this place it makes two large creeks on the weſt, one called St. John's, the other Millbrook; and one creek on the eaſt, called Stonehouſe Creek, and then, after a courſe of about forty miles nearly ſouth, it falls into the ſea.

The Camel was antiently called the Cablan, by a contraction of the words Cabm-Alan, the crooked Alan; for Alan was its proper name. It was alſo ſometimes called Dunmere, the water of the hills; but it is now called Cam-el, a name ſignifying the crooked river. It riſes about two miles north of the borough of Camelford, and, after a courſe of about twelve miles, it becomes navigable for barges: a few miles further, it runs by Eglaſ-hel, that is, the church on the river, where it receives a ſmall ſtream, called the Laine, ſuppoſed to have been originally called the Elaim, a name ſignifying a young hind, from the ſwiftneſs of its courſe: about a mile farther it runs under the largeſt bridge in this country, called Wade Bridge. The erection of this bridge was undertaken by the vicar of Eglaſhal, in the year 1460, whoſe name was Lovebon, as a work of public utility, there being at that time a ferry which could be plied only when the tide was in; and when the tide was out, the ford was very dangerous. The expence of this noble work was greatly diſproportioned to his circumſtances; and in the courſe of the work many difficulties aroſe, by which a mind, leſs ardent and leſs firm, would have been driven from its purpoſe. The foundation of ſome of the piers proved ſo ſwampy, that, after many other expedients had been tried, without ſucceſs, they were at laſt built upon woolpacks. But Lovebon, whatever were his difficulties and diſcouragements, perſevered, and being aſſiſted by the bounty of others, whoſe aſſiſtance he ſolicited with unwearied application, when his own powers were exhauſted, he lived to ſee his bridge compleated as it now ſtands, with ſeventeen arches ſtretching quite acroſs the valley, to the great emolument of his country, and the immortal honour of his name.

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Small barks of fifty or ſixty tons come up to this bridge, and ſupply the country with coals from Wales, and with lime, timber and grocery from Briſtol. About a mile below this bridge, the Camel forms two ſmall creeks to the eaſt, and ſoon after two others to the weſt; after it has flowed about a mile farther, it reaches Padſtow, an ancient town, where there is a pier, and ſome trade from Ireland, Wales, and the Briſtol Channel. At this place it is near a mile wide; and there is a ferry-boat to croſs it. About two miles below the town, the ſea has thrown a bar acroſs the haven, which prevents ſhips of more than two hundred tons from coming in at all, and renders it dangerous even for ſmaller ſhips to come in, except when the tide is high, and the weather fair.

Beſides the Tamar and the Camel, there are in his county the Lynher, the Tide or Tidi, the Seaton, the Loo, the Duloo, the Fawy, the Fal, the Hêl, the Lo, and the Heyl; beſides ſeveral creeks that run up from the ſea.

The Lynher is ſuppoſed to derive its name from a lake which it makes a little before it joins the Tamar at Hamoze. Lyn, in the Cornu-Britiſh language, ſignifies lake, and hêr ſignifies long; Lynher therefore is Longlake. This river riſes on ſome hills, in a pariſh called Altarun, about eight miles weſt of Launceſton; and after a courſe of about twenty-four miles, falls into the Tamar. In the ſummer the ſtream is ſmall, but in winter rapid, wide, and dangerous, frequently overflowing its banks, and carrying away ricks, barns, and houſes, and whatever elſe happens to be in its way.

The Tide or Tidi, riſes on the ſouth ſide of a hill, called Caradon Hill, near Leſkard, a parliament borough, and falls into the Lynher, a little below another antient borough, called St. Germans.

The Seaton is probably ſo called from Seaton, or Sea Town, a town which antiently ſtood where this river falls into the ſea, but which has been long ſince ſwallowed up by the encroachments of the waves. It riſes in ſome high lands, called St. Clare, about four miles to the north eaſt of Leſkard; and its whole courſe is about twelve miles.

The Loo, or Eaſt Loo, is ſuppoſed to derive its name either from the Welch *Lhiich*, or the Cornubritiſh *Lûh*, the ſame with the Iriſh *Lough*, and the Scots *Loch*, which are the ſame with our Lake, pond, or pool, and to have been ſo called from the large pool which it makes every full tide between two boroughs, called from the rivers Eaſt Loo and Weſt Loo.

The Loo, as well as the Seaton, has its riſe in the high lands of St. Clare, and after a courſe of about ten miles, falls into the ſea. A bridge croſſes this river from Eaſt Loo to Weſt Loo; it is built of ſtone, over fifteen arches, and is one hundred and forty-one yards long, and ſix feet three inches wide between the walls.

The Duloo, that is the black Loo, or as it is ſometimes called the Weſt Loo, riſes in a pariſh called St. Pinock, and after a courſe of about ſeven miles, falls into the Eaſt Loo.

The Fawy or Fanwy, derives its name from Fan, a hole or ditch, and Wy, water. It riſes in a moor, called Fauwy Moor, not far from a mountain called Brownwilly, which is one of the higheſt in the county. It paſſes under ſix bridges, and having received ſeveral rivulets, in a courſe of ſix and twenty miles, it falls into the ſea between two old towers, that were built in the reign of Edward the fourth.

The Fal, or Fala, riſes at a place called Fenton Val, that is, the ſource of Val or Fal, about two miles to the weſt of ſome hills, called Roche Hills; and, after a courſe of about twenty miles, falls into the ſea, forming an harbour near a mile wide, ſecured with hills and winding creeks, with a deep channel, and a bold ſhore. In this harbour, it is ſaid, an hundred ſhips may anchor, and no one ſee the other's top; it is alſo ſituated conveniently for getting clear of the Channel, and yielding only to Milford Haven, on the coaſt of Wales, it is reckoned the ſecond harbour in Great Britain. There is however a large rock near the middle of it, the top of which is below high water mark, but no damage happens from it, becauſe the heirs of Killegrew, the lords of a caſtle, called Pendennis Caſtle, which guards the entrance, are obliged to keep a tall pole fixed on the higheſt part of it, ſo that its ſituation is always ſeen and avoided.

The Hêl, the name of which is equivalent to river, iſſues from ſome hills near Penhall Guy, *i. e.* water coming from the head of a hill; and after a courſe of about ſix miles, falls into the ſea, where it forms a haven, and is near a mile wide.

The Lo, or Loo, called the Loo in Therrier, the name of the Hundred through which it flows, to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt and Weſt Loo, riſes in the north part of a pariſh called Windron; and after a courſe of about ſix miles, falls into the ſea, having firſt formed a lake called Loo Pool.

The Hêl, or Heyl, in Penrith, riſes from four brooks, about three miles north of a town called St. Erth; and after a courſe of more than five miles, falls into the ſea at St. Ives Bay. Theſe are all the rivers in Cornwall that are navigable

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in any part of their courſe; the others are too inconſiderable to be particularly mentioned.

Four fifths of the outline of this county being waſhed by the ſea, the air is neceſſarily more damp than in places that lie remote from the coaſt. A dry ſummer is here extremely rare; but the rains are rather frequent than heavy; and there are few days ſo wet, but that ſome part of them is fair, and few ſo cloudy but that there are intervals of ſunſhine. Storms of wind are more ſudden and more violent than within the land, and the air is impregnated with ſalt, which riſes with the vapours from the ſea; this quality of the air is very unfavourable to ſcorbutic habits; it is alſo hurtful to ſhrubs and trees, and in general to tender ſhoots of whatever kind, which after a ſtorm that drives the ſea air upon them, generally appear ſhrivelled and have a ſalt taſte; for this reaſon there are no ſuch plantations of wood on riſing grounds, nor any ſuch hedge-rows of tall trees in Cornwall, as there are in the northern counties of England, which, though farther from the ſun, are not expoſed to blaſts from the ſea.

In Cornwall, however, the winters are more mild than in any other part of the iſland, ſo that myrtles will flouriſh without a green-houſe, if they are ſecured from the ſalt winds that blow from the ſea: the ſnow ſeldom lies more than three or four days upon the ground, and a violent ſhower of hail is ſcarce ever known. The ſpring ſhews itſelf early in buds and bloſſoms, but its progreſs is not ſo quick as elſewhere. The ſummers are not hotter in proportion, as the winters are leſs cold; for the air is always cooled by a breeze from the ſea, and the beams of the ſun are not reflected from the ſurrounding waters with ſo much ſtrength, as from the earth; it happens therefore, that though Cornwall is the moſt ſouthern county in England, yet the harveſt is later, and the fruit has leſs flavour, than in the midland parts. As the county abounds in mines, the air is filled with mineral vapours, which in ſome parts are ſo inflammable as to take fire, and appear in flame over the grounds from which they riſe. But notwithſtanding the ſaline and mineral particles that float in the atmoſphere, the air of Cornwall is very healthy; for it is in a greater meaſure free from the putrid exhalations that in other places riſe from the bogs, marſhes, and ſtanding pools; and from the corrupt air that ſtagnates in the dead calm that is often found among thick woods. In Cornwall, the country is open, the ſoil in general is ſound, and the air always in motion, which may well atone for any noxious effluvia ſuppoſed to riſe either from mines or the ſea.

The ſoil of Cornwall is of three kinds, the black and gritty, the ſhelfey and ſlatey, and the ſtiff reddiſh ſoil approaching to clay. The higheſt grounds are covered with the black ſoil; and on the tops and ſides of hills it bears nothing but four graſs, moſs, and heath, which is cut up in thin turfs for firing; and in places where the ground is level or hollow, ſo that the rain cannot run off, which are few, and but of ſmall extent, it is formed into bogs and marſhes; theſe bogs yield nothing uſeful but a thick brick turf, full of the matted roots of ſedge graſs, the gancus and other marſh plants, which, when perfectly dry, make a ſtrong fuel. In crofts farther down from the hills this black ſoil ſerves as wintering for horned cattle, and bears good potatoes, rye, and pillas, the avena nuda of Ray; in fields it bears barley and oats, and ſerves as paſture for cows and ſheep, but ſeldom yields any advantage when it is ſown with wheat.

The ſhelfey ſlatey ſoil is found chiefly about the middle of the county; this is reckoned to bear better corn, eſpecially wheat, and a ſtronger ſpine of graſs than the black. The reddiſh loomy ſoil, which is moſt common in level grounds and gentle declivities, is of a cloſer texture, and yields better crops. But theſe three ſoils are not always found diſtinct from each other, but in many places are found mixed in a great variety of proportions.

In the mines of this county there are often found the ochrous earths of metals, and the ruſty ochre of iron, the green and blue ochres of copper, and the pale yellow ochre of lead, the brown yellow of tin, and the red ochre of biſmuth; the ochre of lead, in its natural ſtate, mixes well with oil, and gives a colour between the light and brown ochre; as it is ſolid, and will not fly off, it might perhaps be uſeful in painting. There are alſo, in almoſt every pariſh, ſtrata of clay for making brick, as well as white clay for tobacco-pipes, bricks for ſmelting houſes, and other purpoſes, and a great variety of the clays called ſteatites, from their extreme reſemblance to tallow; but no chalk has been yet diſcovered. Of ſea ſands there is in this county great variety; ſome are ſpread in a ſtratum of the higheſt hills, and ſome are found in cliffs far above the higheſt ſea mark. On the ſide of St. Agnes Beacon, one of the higheſt hills on the ſea ſhore, at the height of at leaſt four hundred and eighty feet above the level of the ſea, the ſtrata appeared upon digging in the following order: the vegetable ſoil and common ſtubble under it, five feet deep; of fine white and yellow clay, ſix feet; under this a layer of ſand like that of the ſea below; ſix feet under this a layer of rounded ſmooth ſtones, ſuch as are found

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on the beach; then a layer of white ſtony earth, four feet deep; and then the firm rock, within which are the veins of tin.

The natural product of this county are wheat, barley, oats, and rye; of which, in a plentiful year ſome can be ſpared for exportation; in a moderate year there is juſt ſufficient for home conſumption, and in a year of ſcarcity, it is neceſſary to purchaſe from other counties.

Among the products of this county may be reckoned the ſtones that are uſed, either for building or for ornaments. The ſurface of the ground, in almoſt every part of Cornwall, yields an opaque, whitiſh cryſtal, commonly called white ſpar, in great plenty; theſe are uſed only to repair the roads and face hedges. On the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, between Leſkard and the Tamar, there are ſome quarries of ſlate, which is exported in conſiderable quantities. And at a place called Denyball, not far from Boſſiney, on the north-coaſt, there is a quarry of ſlate for covering roofs, ſaid to be the fineſt in the world. The whole quarry is about three hundred yards long, and one hundred wide; the deepeſt part is judged to be about forty fathom below the graſs; the green ſod reaches downwards about one foot, of yellow brown clay two feet more, then the rock, which, to the depth of twelve fathom, conſiſts of a lax, ſhattery ſlate, which is fit for nothing; then comes a firmer brown ſtone, which becomes ſtill browner in the air, and is fit both for paving and roofing: this is called the top ſtone, and the ſtratum is ten fathom deep; under this lies the fine ſlate, which is called the bottom ſtone: it is of a grey blue colour, and of a texture ſo cloſe, that it ſounds, upon being ſtruck, like metal.

At St. Columb, farther towards the Land's End, on the north coaſt, there is a quarry of free-ſtone, of which no uſe is made, though it might well ſerve all the purpoſes of Portland, but it is not quite ſo fine. This county alſo abounds with coarſe granites, of various colours, and different degrees of continuity.

There are alſo ſome quarries of marble, but it is not remarkable either for its beauty or uſe: but there are no gravel pits where pebbles and flints lie in heaps and ſtrata, though the beach of the bays and creeks is ſtrewed with an infinite variety of both.

Mr. Ray ſays, that the ſtone called the warming ſtone has been found in Cornwall; this ſtone, when once heated, will continue warm eight or ten hours, and is ſaid to relieve ſeveral kinds

kinds of pain, eſpecially that which ariſes from the internal hæmorrhoids.

The ſwimming-ſtone has alſo been found in a copper-mine, near Redruth, a town not far from St. Ives Bay, on the north coaſt: it conſiſts of rectilinear lamina, as thin as paper, interſecting each other in all directions, and leaving unequal cavities between them; a ſtructure which renders the ſtone ſo cellular, as to ſwim in water.

Several kinds of the aſbeſtos, or amiantus, a ſtone ſo fibrous, that linen has been made of it, which fire could not conſume. The art, however, of making linen of this ſtone, is now loſt. Gems of ſeveral kinds have been found in the tin mines, but ſo ſmall, as not to be critically examined without a microſcope; particularly topazes, very highly coloured; rubies as red as a carbuncle; hyacinths and amethyſts.

Of cryſtals there is a great variety, both figured and plain.

Another product of this county is ſemimetal, of which there is a great variety; biſmuth, ſpelter, zink, naptha, antimony, lapis calaminaris, and molybdæna, or pencil lead; cobalt, a ſubſtance containing arſenic, zaffer, and ſmalt; and mundie, called alſo marcaſite, which contains arſenic, ſulphur, vitriol, and mercury.

But the principal product of Cornwall is tin and copper; theſe metals are found in veins, or fiſſures, which are ſometimes filled with other ſubſtances, and the ſubſtance, whatever it is, with which theſe fiſſures are filled, is in Cornwall called a lode, from an old Anglo Saxon word, which ſignifies to lead, as the miners always follow its direction. The courſe of the fiſſures is generally eaſt and weſt, not, however, in a ſtraight line, but wavy; and one ſide is ſometimes a hard ſtone, and the other a looſe clay. Moſt of theſe lodes are impregnated with metal, but none are impregnated equally in all parts; theſe lodes are not often more than two feet wide, and the greater part are not more than one; but in general the ſmaller the lode the better the metal: the direction of theſe lodes are ſeldom perpendicular; but declines to the right or left, though in different degrees.

Tin is the peculiar and moſt valuable product of this county; it affords employment, and conſequently ſubſiſtence to the poor, affluence to the lords of the ſoil, a conſiderable revenue to our prince of Wales, who is duke of Cornwall: and an important article of trade to the nation, in all the foreign markets of the known world.

This metal is found either collected and fixed, or looſe and detached; it is found collected either in a lode, or in a horizontal layer of ore, called a floor, or interſperſed in grains and

and bunches, in the natural rock; it is found looſe and detached either in ſingle ſeparate ſtones, called ſhodes, or in a continued courſe of ſuch ſtones, called the beuheyl, i. e. the living ſtream: for when a ſtone has no metal in it, the tinners ſay it is dead; or laſtly, in a powder by itſelf.

A floor is ſometimes found at the depth of many fathoms, and the ſame ore is ſometimes found in a perpendicular lode for many fathoms, and then diffuſed into a floor. The mines in which there are theſe floors, are very dangerous, for great care muſt be taken to ſupport the vaſt maſs that is undermined, by digging out a horizontal ſtratum of ore, at the depth of many fathoms below: for want of this caution, which cannot be carried into execution without conſiderable expence, the ground over one of theſe floors, for a very conſiderable compaſs, ſunk down, without the leaſt notice, and, at once, killed and buried all that were below, and, indeed, all that were above, within the compaſs of the ground that gave way.

Tin, in a pulveriſed ſtate, is found only upon the banks of creeks and rivers, and open bays, where it is, probably, thrown by the water, after having been waſhed from ſome lodes that lie bare to the ſea.

Copper is no where found richer, or in greater variety of ores than in Cornwall, though the mines have not been worked with much advantage longer than ſixty years. The moſt common ore is of a yellow braſs colour: but there is ſome green, ſome blue, ſome black, ſome grey, and ſome red; the green, blue, and black, yield but little; the grey contains more metal than the yellow: and the red more than the grey. There are beſides, in almoſt all the conſiderable mines, ſmall quantities of malleable copper, which the miners, from its purity, call the virgin ore: this is combined and allayed with various ſubſtances; ſometimes with baſe cryſtal, ſometimes with a gravelly clay, and ſometimes with the ruſt of iron: its figure alſo is very various; ſometimes it is in thin plates, ſhaped like leaves; ſometimes it is in drops and lumps; ſometimes branched, fringed, or twiſted into wires; ſometimes it ſhoots into blades, croſſed at the top like a dagger; and ſometimes it has the appearance of hollow fillagree; it has alſo been found in powder, little inferior, in luſtre, to that of gold, in a congeries of combined granules, and ſometimes in ſolid maſſes of ſeveral pounds weight, maturated, unmixed, and highly poliſhed.

The annual income to the county from copper, is at this time nearly equal to that from tin; and both are ſtill capable of improvement. The water in which the copper ore is waſhed, has been lately diſcovered to make blue vitriol of the beſt

beſt kind; and the water which comes from the bottom of the mines, and which is now ſuffered to run off to waſte, is ſo ſtrongly impregnated with copper, that if it was detained in proper receptacles, it would produce great quantities of malleable copper, without any hazard or attendance, and without any other charge than the purchaſe of a much leſs quantity of the moſt uſeleſs old iron; for old iron immerſed in this water, will, in about fourteen days produce much more than its weight, of what is called copper-mud, whence a great proportion of pure copper may be obtained.

One ton of iron being thrown into a drain of a copper-mine in Ireland, produced, in about a year, one ton, nineteen hundred and an half weight of copper mud: and each ton of mud produced ſixteen hundred weight of the pureſt copper; ſo that in this inſtance the quantity of copper taken out of the drain was much greater than the quantity of iron put in.

It is alſo probable that ſilver might be found, if the lodes of copper were properly traced with that view; for the mine of Oſloquee, in Peru, was, at the top, almoſt all copper, and every ſpades breadth, as the miners dug downward, the ore grew more and more rich in ſilver, till at length the ſilver was found, without any mixture of other metal. And in the mines of Cornwall, ſilver has been frequently found in the purſuit of a vein of pure copper.

Beſides tin and copper, Cornwall produces iron, though there are no mines of this metal yet worked in the county.

Lead is alſo found in ſome parts of the county, but the greateſt part is what the miners call potter's ore.

Gold in very ſmall quantities has alſo been found in the tin ore; and Mr. Borlaſe, the author of a late hiſtory of Cornwall, from which this account is principally taken, thinks more may probably be found, if it is ſkilfully and diligently ſought.

With reſpect to trees, whether of the foreſt or orchard, there is ſcarce any thing peculiar to this county. The plants and herbage, both of the field and garden, are alſo nearly the ſame as in other counties; and the ſea plants are not different from thoſe found on other parts of the coaſt; neither is there any animal, whether of the air, earth, or water, that is peculiar to this county, except the pyrrhocorax, a crow with a red bill and red feet, called the Corniſh chough, and the ſeal, or ſea calf, which is frequently found in the caves, and other parts of the ſhores which are leaſt frequented.

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This county ſends no leſs than forty-four members to parliament, *viz.* Two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs; Bodmin, Boſſiney, Camelford, Eaſt Loo, Weſt Loo, Fowey, St. Germans, Grampont, Hêlſton, St. Ives, Kellington, Launceſton, Leſkard, Leſtwithiel, St. Maws, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Saltaſh, Tregony, and Truro.

CUMBERLAND.

THIS county is bounded by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt, by part of Scotland on the north, by Northumberland, Durham, and Weſtmoreland on the eaſt, and by Lancaſhire and the Iriſh ſea on the ſouth. It is about fifty-five miles from north to ſouth, thirty-eight from eaſt to weſt, and an hundred and ſixty-eight in circumference, and about an hundred and ninety-two miles in area. In which are five wards, one city, fourteen market towns, fifty-eight pariſh churches, beſides chapels, and about an hundred and forty-eight thouſand, eight hundred and twenty-five houſes. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle, and province of York. Keſwick, a market town, and the moſt centrical one in the county, is about two hundred eighty-three miles north-weſt and by north from London.

Cumberland abounds with rivers and large bodies of water, which the inhabitants call meres: of the rivers the Derwent is the chief. It riſes in Borrodale, a large valley ſouth of Keſwick, and running along the hills, called Derwent Fells, forms a large lake, in which are three ſmall iſlands, and at the north ſide of which ſtands the town of Keſwick; thence the Derwent runs through the middle of the county, and paſſing by Cockermouth, another market town, falls into the Iriſh ſea, near a ſmall market town called Workington.

The Eden, another conſiderable river in this county, riſes at Mervel Hill, near Aſkrig, a market town of Yorkſhire, and running north weſt croſs the counties of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, upwards of thirty miles, and being joined by ſeveral other rivers, turns directly weſt, and paſſing by the city of Carliſle, falls into that part of the Iriſh ſea called the Solway Frith. Beſides the two rivers already mentioned, here are alſo the Elne, the Eſke, the Leven, the Irthing, the ſouth Tine, and ſeveral other leſs conſiderable rivers and brooks, which ſupply the inhabitants with plenty of fiſh.

The air of this county, though cold, is leſs piercing than might be expected from its ſituation, being ſheltered by lofty

mountains on the north. The ſoil is in general fruitful, the plains producing corn in great abundance, and the mountains yielding paſture for numerous flocks of ſheep, with which they are perpetually covered. The face of the country is delightfully varied by lofty hills, vallies, and water; but the proſpect would be ſtill more agreeable, if it was not deficient in wood, many plantations of which have been made, but without ſufficient ſucceſs, to encourage the practice. The Derwent produces ſalmon in great plenty, and the Eden Char, a ſmall fiſh of the trout kind, which is not found in any waters of this iſland, excepted the Eden and Winandermere, a lake in Weſtmoreland. At the mouth of the river Irt, on the ſea coaſt, near Ravenglas, a market town in this county, are found pearl muſcles; for the fiſhing of which, ſome perſons obtained a patent not very long ago, but it does not appear that this undertaking has yet produced any conſiderable advantage. Several mountains here contain metals and minerals; and in the ſouth part of the county, which is called Copeland, the mountains abound with rich veins of copper, as they do alſo in Derwent Fells, particularly at Newland, a village near Keſwick, where it is ſaid there was once found a mixture of gold and ſilver. In this county there are alſo mines of coals, lead, lapis calaminaris, and black lead, a mineral, found no where elſe, called by the inhabitants wadd. The wadd mines lie chiefly in and about Derwent Fells, where this mineral may be dug up in any quantity.

Cumberland ſends ſix members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county; two members for the city of Carliſle, and two for Cockermouth.

DERBYSHIRE

THIS county, which lies in the middle of England, inclining a little northward, is bounded by Nottinghamſhire and a part of Leiceſterſhire on the eaſt, by another part of Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth, by Staffordſhire and part of Cheſhire on the weſt, and by Yorkſhire on the north. It is of a triangular form; its length from ſouth to north is about forty miles; its breadth upon the north ſide is about thirty miles, and on the ſouth ſide it is no more than ſix; its circumference is about an hundred and thirty miles, and contains about ſix hundred and eighty thouſand acres. In which are ſix hundreds, eleven market towns, an hundred and ſix pariſhes, fifty-three vicarages, five hundred villages, and about

about twenty-one thouſand two hundred houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury. Wirkſworth, a conſiderable market town, and the moſt centrical in the county, ſtands at the diſtance of an hundred and eighteen miles from London.

The principal rivers in this county are the Derwent, the Dove, and the Erwaſh. The Derwent riſes in a rocky, mountainous, and barren tract of country, in the north-weſt part of this county, which the Saxons called Peacland, *i. e.* an eminence, and is now called the Peak of Derby; thence it runs ſouth-eaſt, through a ſoil which gives the water a blackiſh colour, quite croſs the country, dividing it nearly into equal parts; and about eight miles ſouth-eaſt of the town of Derby, it falls into the Trent, a large river which riſes in Staffordſhire, and runs through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, and York.

The Dove is ſaid to derive its name from the gloſſy blue or purple colour of its water, which reſembles the colour of the bird of the ſame name. This river alſo riſes in the Peak of Derby, and, running ſouth-eaſt, divides this county from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent, a few miles north of Burton upon Trent, a conſiderable market town of Staffordſhire.

The Erwaſh ſeparates the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and falls into the Trent, four or five miles north eaſt of the place where the Derwent empties itſelf into that river.

The two parts into which the river Derwent divides this county are very different, as well with reſpect to the air as the ſoil, except juſt on the banks of the river, where the ſoil is on both ſides remarkable fertile. In the eaſtern diviſion the air is healthy, and its temperature agreeable. The ſoil is every where fruitful, and therefore well cultivated, producing grain of almoſt every kind, in great abundance, particularly barley. But in the weſtern diviſion, the air in general is ſharper, the weather is more variable, and ſtorms of wind and rain more frequent. The face of the country is rude and mountainous, and the ſoil, except in the vallies, is rocky and ſteril; the hills however afford paſture for ſheep, which in this county are very numerous. Along the banks of the river Dove this county is remarkably fertile, which is generally aſcribed to its frequently overflowing them, eſpecially in ſpring, and leaving behind it a prolific ſlime, which it brings from the beds of lime among which it riſes: this river is particularly famous for producing a fiſh called graylings, and for trouts reckoned the beſt in England.

The weſtern part of this county, notwithſtanding its barrenneſs, is yet as profitable to the inhabitants as the eaſtern part, for it produces great quantities of the beſt lead, alſo antimony, mill-ſtones, and grindſtones, beſides marble, alabaſter, a coarſe ſort of cryſtal ſpar, green and white vitriol, alum, pit-coal, and iron.

With theſe commodities, and with malt and ale, of which great quantities are made in this county, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade; but it does not appear that they have any manufactory of note.

Derbyſhire ſends four members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for the town of Derby.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE is bounded by the Engliſh Channel on the ſouth, by the Britiſh Channel on the north, by Cornwall on the weſt, and by Somerſetſhire on the eaſt. It is about ſixty-nine miles in length, from ſouth to north, ſixty-ſix miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and two hundred in circumference; containing two thouſand three hundred and eighty-five ſquare miles, or one million, nine hundred and twenty thouſand acres: in which are thirty-three hundreds, one city, forty market-towns, three hundred and ninety-four pariſhes, one hundred and ſeventeen vicarages, one thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-three villages, and near fifty-ſeven thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Exeter, and province of Canterbury: and the center of it is about one hundred and fifty-three miles weſt ſouth-weſt from London.

The principal rivers in this county are the Tamar and the Ex; the courſe of the Tamar has been already deſcribed in the account of Cornwall; the Ex riſes in a barren tract of country, called Exmore, ſituated partly in Devonſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, near the Briſtol Channel, and runs directly ſouth; after being joined by ſeveral leſs conſiderable rivers, it paſſes through Exeter, the only city in this county: and after a courſe of about nine miles to the ſouth-eaſt, falls into the Engliſh Channel in a very large ſtream.

The Ex is thought by ſome to have been ſo called from Iſcaw, a Britiſh word, which ſignifies Elderwood, which grows in great abundance on the banks of this river; others derive it from the Britiſh word Heſk, Reeds, but as no reeds grow about this river, the firſt derivation is the moſt probable. There are in this county ſo many conſiderable rivers, beſides

beſides the Tamar and the Ex, that there are in it more than one hundred and fifty bridges; of theſe rivers the chief are the Tave, the Lod, the Oke, the Tame, the Touridge, and the Dart.

The air of Devonſhire is mild in the vallies, and ſharp on the hills; but in general it is pleaſant and healthy. The ſoil is various; in the weſtern parts it is coarſe, mooriſh, and barren, and in many places a ſtiff clay, which the water cannot penetrate; it is therefore bad for ſheep, which are here not only ſmall, but very ſubject to the rot, eſpecially in wet ſeaſons; this part of the county is, however, happily adapted to the breeding of fine oxen, which the Somerſetſhire drovers purchaſe in great numbers, and fatten for the London markets. In the northern parts of this county the ſoil is dry, and abounds with downs, which afford excellent paſture for ſheep, and which being well dreſſed with lime, dung, and ſand, yield good crops of corn, though not equal to thoſe produced in the middle parts of the county, where there is in ſome places a rich marle for manuring the ground; and in others a fertile ſandy ſoil. In the eaſtern parts of Devonſhire the ſoil is ſtrong, of a deep red, intermixed with loom, and produces great crops of corn, and the beſt peaſe in Britain. There are a few villages north-weſt of Dartmouth, a corporation town of this county, called South-Hams, which are famous for an excellent rough cyder, ſaid to be the beſt in the kindom, and ſo near wine, that the vintners mix it with port. The ſoil here being a reddiſh ſand, produces alſo the beſt cabbages and carrots in the kingdom; nor does this part of the county fall ſhort in meadow and paſture ground, for the moſt barren places are rendered fruitful by a ſhell-ſand, ſuch as that uſed in Cornwall: and in places remote from the ſea, where this ſand cannot be eaſily got, the turf, or ſurface of the ground, is ſhaved off and burnt to aſhes, which is a good ſuccedaneum.

This method of agriculture. uſed firſt in Devonſhire, has been practiſed in other counties, where it is called Denſhiring the land, a name which ſufficiently denotes whence it was borrowed.

The ſouthern parts of this county are much the moſt fertile, and are therefore called the garden of Devonſhire.

As this county abounds in fine rivers, ſalmon is here not only excellent, but in great plenty.

There are in this county mines of lead, tin, and ſilver; there has indeed been very little tin dug here of late times; yet in the reign of king John, when the tin coinage for the county of Cornwall was farmed but at ſixty-ſix pound,

eighteen ſhillings and four-penence a year, that of Devonſhire lett at one hundred pounds; and though the ſilver mines are not now regarded, yet in the year 1293 they yielded no leſs than three hundred and ſeventy pounds weight of fine ſilver; in the following year they produced five hundred and twenty-one pounds weight: and in the next year ſeven hundred pounds. Veins of loadſtone are alſo found here, and quarries of good ſtone for building, and of ſlate for covering houſes, of which great quantities are exported.

The manufactures of this county are kerſies, ſerges, longells, ſhalloons, narrow cloths, and bone-lace; in which, and in corn, cattle, wool, and ſea-fiſh, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade.

Devonſhire ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for Exeter, and two burgeſſes for each of the following places: Totneſs, Plymouth, Okehampton, Barnſtable, Plymton, Honiton, Taviſtock, Aſhburton, Dartmouth, Bearalſtone, and Tiverton.

DORSETSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Devonſhire and part of Somerſetſhire on the weſt; by Wiltſhire and another part of Somerſetſhire on the north; by Hampſhire on the eaſt: and by the Engliſh Channel on the ſouth. It is about fifty miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, forty in breadth, and one hundred and fifty in circumference; containing about ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two thouſand acres; in which are thirty-four hundreds, twenty-two market-towns, two hundred and forty-eight pariſhes, ſix caſtles, and about twenty-one thouſand, nine hundred and forty-four houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Briſtol, and province of Canterbury. And Dorcheſter, the county town, which lies nearly in the middle of it, is one hundred and twenty-three miles ſouth-weſt from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Stour and the Frome; the Stour riſes in Somerſetſhire, and entering Dorſetſhire, runs due ſouth to Sturminſter-Newton, a conſiderable market town of this county, where, making an angle, it runs a courſe nearly eaſt ſouth-eaſt, and leaving Dorſetſhire about five miles ſouth-eaſt of Wimborn-minſter, another market town of this county, it falls into the Engliſh Channel, at Chriſt Church, a borough town of Hampſhire. The Frome derives this name from the Saxon word Frau. It riſes

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in the weſt part of Dorſetſhire, near a little market town, called Everſhot, and running almoſt due eaſt, falls into a bay of the Engliſh Channel, called Pool-Harbour, near Warham, a very conſiderable borough-town of this county. Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Piddle, the Lyddon, the Duliſh, and the Allen.

The air of Dorſetſhire, which has been often ſtiled the garden of England, is in general healthy. On the hills it is ſomewhat ſharp, but mild and pleaſant in the vallies, and near the coaſt. The ſoil is rich and fertile; the northern part, which was formerly overſpread with foreſts, now affords good paſture for black cattle; and the ſouthern part, which chiefly conſiſts of fine downs, feeds an incredible number of ſheep.

The rivers of this county afford plenty of fiſh: but the tench and eels of the Stour are particularly famous. The port towns ſupply the inhabitants with all ſorts of ſea-fiſh, and the rocks upon the coaſt abound with ſamphire and eringo. Here are ſwans, geeſe, and ducks without number, and great plenty of woodcocks, pigeons, pheaſants, partridges, field-fares, and other game.

This county alſo abounds with corn, cattle, wool, hemp, and timber.

There is in this county a peninſula, called Portland iſland, the ſea having formerly flowed round, it though it is now joined to the main by a beach, called Cheſſil Bank, which the ſurge has thrown up. Whence Portland derived its name is not certainly known; ſome ſuppoſe from its ſituation oppoſite to the port of Weymouth, and others from a Saxon, who poſſeſſed himſelf of it about the year 523. It is ſcarce ſeven miles in compaſs, and but thinly inhabited; for though it affords plenty of corn and paſture, yet wood and coal are ſo ſcarce, that the inhabitants are forced to dry the dung of their black cattle for fuel. The land here is ſo high, that in clear weather it gives a proſpect above half way over the Engliſh Channel. The iſland is rendered inacceſſible, by high and dangerous rocks, except on the north ſide, where it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, that was built by king Henry the eighth, called Portland Caſtle: and another erected on the oppoſite ſhore, called Sandford Caſtle; theſe command all ſhips that come into the road, which for its ſtrong current ſetting in from the Engliſh and French coaſts, is called Portland-Race. Theſe currents render it always turbulent, and have frequently driven veſſels, not aware of them, to the weſt of Portland, and wrecked them on Cheſſil Bank: on the two points of which there are light-

houſes to warn the mariner of his danger; this peninſula is famous for its quarries of excellent ſtone, called Portland ſtone, reckoned the beſt in the kingdom for duration and beauty.

There is another peninſula of this county, ſuppoſed alſo to have been once ſurrounded by the ſea, called Purbeck Iſland. It is ſituated between Warham and the Engliſh Channel; and beſides a very uſeful ſtone, called purbeck ſtone, furniſhes ſome fine marble, and the beſt tobacco-pipe clay in the world.

Dorſetſhire is remarkable for its linen and woollen manufactures, and its fine ale.

This county ſends twenty members to parliament; of which two are knights of the ſhire for the county, and the reſt burgeſſes: of which Dorcheſter, Pool, Lime, Bridport, Shafteſbury, Warham, and Corf Caſtle, ſend two each; and the united corporation of Weymouth and Melcomb-Regis four.

D U R H A M.

THIS county is bounded by Northumberland on the north; by the river Tees, which divides it from Yorkſhire, on the ſouth; by the German Ocean on the eaſt; and by parts of the counties of Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, on the weſt. It is of a triangular figure, meaſures thirty-nine miles in length from eaſt to weſt, thirty five in breadth, from north to ſouth, and one hundred and ſeven in circumference; containing about nine hundred and fifty-eight ſquare miles, or ſix hundred and ten thouſand acres, in which are four wakes, one city, eight market-towns, fifty-two pariſhes, of which thirty-one are rectories, and twenty-one vicarages, beſides twenty-eight chapels, and about ſixteen thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Durham, and province of York: and the city of Durham, which is ſituated nearly in the middle of it, is two hundred and ſixty-two miles north of London.

In this county there are ſixteen rivers, the chief of which are the Tees and the Wire; the Tees riſes on the borders of Cumberland, and running eaſt ſouth-eaſt, receives, beſides ſeveral leſs conſiderable ſtreams, the Laden, the Hude, the Lune, the Bander, and the Skem: then running north north-eaſt, it falls into the German Ocean; the Wire is formed of three ſmall ſtreams, called the Kellop, the Wellop, and the Burdop, brooks riſing near one another in the weſt

weſt part of this county, and within three miles of the head of the Tees; the Wire thus formed, runs eaſtward, and receives the Gaunleſs, and ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams: and then, by many windings, it directs its courſe north-eaſt, and paſſing by the city of Durham, falls into the German Sea at Sunderland, a conſiderable port and market town of this county.

The air of Durham is healthy, and though ſharp in the weſtern parts, is yet mild and pleaſant towards the ſea, the warm vapours of which mitigate the cold, which, in a ſituation ſo far north, muſt be ſevere in the winter ſeaſon. The ſoil is alſo different; the weſtern parts are mountainous and barren; the reſt of the county is fruitful, and like the ſouthern counties, beautifully diverſified with meadows, paſtures, corn-fields, and woods. It abounds with inexhauſtible mines of lead and iron, and particularly coal, called Newcaſtle coal, from Newcaſtle upon Tine, a large borough-town in Northumberland, the port where it is ſhipped to ſupply the city of London, and the greateſt part of England. The rivers abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmon, known in London by the name of Newcaſtle ſalmon; and theſe two articles include the whole traffic of the place. The coal trade of this county is one great nurſery for ſeamen; and the ports of Durham ſupply the royal navy with more men than any other in the kingdom.

This county ſends four members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two citizens for the city of Durham.

E S S E X.

THIS county is bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire on the north, by the German Ocean on the eaſt; by the river Thames, which ſeparates it from the county of Kent, on the ſouth; and by the counties of Middleſex and Hertford on the weſt. It meaſures forty ſeven miles from eaſt to weſt: forty-three miles from north to ſouth: and one hundred and fifty miles in circumference; containing about one million, two hundred and forty thouſand acres; in which are twenty hundreds, twenty-two market-towns, four hundred and fifteen pariſhes, and about thirty four thouſand, eight hundred and nineteen houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of London, and province of Canterbury: and Chelmsford, a conſiderable market-town, nearly in the middle of the county, is ſituated twenty-eight miles north-eaſt from London.

The

The principal rivers in this county are the Stour, the Lea, the Coln, the Black-Water and the Chelmer; the Stour riſes in the north-weſt part of Eſſex, and running ſouth-eaſt, ſeparates it from Suffolk, and falls into the German Ocean at Harwich, a borough town of this county; the Lea riſing in the north-weſt of the county, runs almoſt directly ſouth, and ſeparating Eſſex from the counties of Hertford and Middleſex, falls into the river Thames at Blackwall, a village on the eaſt ſide of London; the Coln riſes alſo in the north-weſt part of Eſſex, and running ſouth-eaſt to Halſted, a conſiderable market-town, runs parallel to the river Stour, and paſſes by Colcheſter, a large borough-town, where forming an angle it runs ſouth ſouth-eaſt, and falls into the German Ocean, about ſeven or eight miles ſouth-eaſt from that town; the Blackwater riſes, likewiſe, in the north-weſt part of Eſſex, and running ſouth-eaſt, paſſes by Braintry, a market-town, and falls into the Chelmer at Maldon, a borough town of this county; the Chelmer riſes within two or three miles of the ſource of the river Black-water, and running nearly parallel to it, paſſes to Chelmsford, where, forming an angle, it runs directly eaſt, and receiving the Blackwater, falls into the German Ocean near Maldon.

The air of Eſſex, in general, is unhealthy, eſpecially to ſtrangers; ſome parts of it, particularly the hundreds of Rochford and Dengy, border upon the ſea and the Thames, and are a rotten oozy ſoil; the county is, beſides, full of marſhes and fens, which produce noiſome and pernicious vapours, and ſubject the inhabitants to agues, and ſuch other diſorders as uſually riſe from a moiſt and putrid atmoſphere; but great part of the weſtern and northern diviſions of the county is as healthy as any other diſtrict in the iſland.

It is obſerved of this county that the ſoil is generally beſt where the air is worſt; for the fenny hundreds that border upon the ſea and the Thames abound with rich paſtures and corn lands; but in moſt of the inland parts the ſoil is chiefly gravel and ſand, and fit neither for corn or graſs. The northern parts of this county are remarkable for the production of ſaffron; and in ſome of theſe parts the ſoil is ſo rich, that after three crops of ſaffron it will yield good barley for twenty years together, without dunging. Other parts of Eſſex yield hops in great abundance; in general it has plenty of wood; and no county in England is better ſtored with proviſions of every kind. It furniſhes the markets of London with corn, fat oxen, and ſheep. There is always a good breed of ſerviceable horſes in the marſhes of this county, and great plenty of all ſorts of ſea and river fiſh, but eſpecially oyſters.

oyſters. It abounds with wild fowl, and by the ſea-ſide the inhabitants have decoys for ducks, that in the winter ſeaſon are of great emolument to the owners.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloths and ſtuffs, but particularly baize and ſays, of which not half a century ago ſuch quantities were exported to Spain and the Spaniſh Colonies in America, to cloath the nuns and friars, that there has often been a return from London of thirty thouſand pounds a week, in ready money, to Colcheſter only, and a few ſmall towns round it.

Eſſex ſends eight members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two burgeſſes for the town of Colcheſter, two for Harwich, and two for Maldon.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire on the eaſt; by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire on the weſt; by Worceſterſhire on the north; and by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire on the ſouth. It meaſures in length, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, about fifty-ſix miles; in breadth, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, about twenty-two miles; and one hundred and fifty-ſix miles in circumference. It contains about eight hundred thouſand acres; in which are thirteen hundreds, one city, twenty-ſeven market-towns, two hundred and eighty pariſhes, ninety-ſix vicarages, one thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine villages, and about twenty-ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred and ſixty-four houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Glouceſter, and province of Canterbury: and the city of Glouceſter, which is nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and two miles north-weſt of London.

There are ſeveral large rivers in this county, of which the principal are the Severn, the Wye, the Stroud, and two Avons; the name of the Severn is, probably, a corruption of the word Sabrina, the name given to this river by the Romans, but the derivation of Sabrina is not known; the Severn, which is eſteemed the ſecond river in England, riſes on the eaſt ſide of a vaſt mountain, called Plyn-Lymmon, in the ſouth-weſt part of Montgomeryſhire, in Wales, from whence, by a variety of windings, it runs north-eaſt, and enters Shropſhire, where being joined by a great number of ſmaller ſtreams it runs through that county and Worceſterſhire, in the direction of ſouth-eaſt; it enters the county of Glouceſter at Tewkeſbury, a borough-town, whence running

ning ſouth-weſt by the city of Glouceſter, it falls into that part of the weſtern ſea called the Briſtol Channel; the tide flows up the Severn as far as Tewkeſbury, which is near ſeventy miles from the ſea; and from Newnham, a conſiderable market-town upon this river, upwards of fifty miles from the ſea to its mouth, it has more the appearance of a ſea than a river; the flood tide advances with ſuch impetuoſity, that in one ſwell it ſometimes riſes near four feet.

The name Wye is ſuppoſed to have been an appellative, which in the antient Britiſh language ſignified a river, or water; the Wye riſes within half a mile of the ſource of the Severn, and running ſouth-eaſt, ſeparates Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire, two counties in Wales, from each other; it then paſſes through Herefordſhire, and parting Monmouthſhire from Glouceſterſhire falls into the Severn near Chepſtow, a market-town of Monmouthſhire.

The Stroud riſes not far eaſt of Painſwick, a market-town, and running weſtward falls into the Severn, about five miles ſouth of Glouceſter; the water of this river is remarkably clear, and fixes the colours mixed with it for dying broad cloth, ſcarlet, or any grain colour, better than any other; for this reaſon ſeveral clothiers have ſettled along the banks for twenty miles together, and have erected a vaſt number of fulling mills upon it: of theſe clothiers ſome uſed formerly to make each a thouſand pieces of cloth a year; no part of this river was navigable till the year 1730, when it was made ſo by act of parliament, quite from Stroud, a market-town, to its conflux with the Severn.

One of the rivers Avon riſes in Northamptonſhire, and running through Warwickſhire, and ſeparating Glouceſterſhire from Worceſterſhire, falls into the Severn near Tewkeſbury; the other Avon, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Avon-Weſt, riſes not far from Tetbury, a market town, near the borders of Wiltſhire, and ſeparating Glouceſterſhire from Somerſetſhire falls into the Severn, near Briſtol, a city in Somerſetſhire.

This county is generally divided into three diſtricts; the eaſtern part of the county bordering upon Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire, is called Coteſwould; the middle part the Vale of Glouceſter; and the triangular part, included between the Wye, the Severn, and a ſmall river called the Leden, is called the Foreſt of Dean. The vale of Glouceſter manifeſtly derived it name from its ſituation, and the foreſt was probably called the foreſt of Dean, from Dean the principal town in the diſtrict; ſome have ſuppoſed the word Dean to be a corruption of Arden, a name uſed both by the ancient Gauls and Britons to ſignify a wood; and

there

there is a wood in Warwickſhire, called Arden to this day.

Though the air of this county is equally healthy throughout, yet it is in other reſpects very different; for Coteſwould being a hilly country, the air there is very ſharp, but in the vale it is ſoft and mild, even in winter; ſuch indeed is the difference, that of Coteſwould, it is commonly ſaid, eight months in the year are winter, and the other four too cold for ſummer; and of the vale, that eight months are ſummer, and the other four too warm for winter; Coteſwould being thus expoſed, is not remarkable for its fertility, and the corn is ſo ſlow in coming up, that, as long a coming as Coteſwould barley, is become a proverb of the county; the hills of Coteſwould, however, afford excellent paſturage, and great numbers of ſheep are fed upon them, whoſe wool is remarkably fine; the breed of ſheep, which produce the fine Spaniſh wool, is ſaid to have been raiſed from ſome of theſe ſheep, which were ſent as a preſent by one of our monarchs to a king of Spain.

In the vale the ſoil is very fertile, and the paſtures are alſo very rich. The Cheeſe, called Glouceſter cheeſe, is made in this part of the county, and next to that of Cheſhire is the beſt in England. The foreſt of Dean, which contains thirty thouſand acres, being twenty miles long, and ten broad, was formerly covered with wood, and was then a harbour for robbers, eſpecially towards the banks of the Severn, ſo that in the reign of Henry the ſixth an act of Parliament was made on purpoſe to ſuppreſs them; the woods have been ſince reduced to narrower bounds, by clearing great part of the ground, where many towns and villages have been built. The oaks that grow where the woods are ſtill preſerved, are reckoned the beſt in England: and from this foreſt moſt part of the timber, formerly uſed in ſhipbuilding, was brought; a circumſtance ſo well known to the Spaniards, that when they fitted out their famous Armada in 1558 to invade England, the officers who directed that expedition were expreſsly ordered to deſtroy this foreſt, as the moſt ſpeedy and effectual way to ruin our marine; on the other hand to cultivate and preſerve the wood in a ſufficient part of this diſtrict, has been the conſtant care of our legiſlature. Great part of it was encloſed by an act of parliament, paſſed in the reign of king Charles the ſecond; and ſome time ago many cottages, which had been built in and near the woods, were ordered to be pulled down, becauſe the inhabitants damaged the trees, by cutting or lopping them for fuel. In this part of the county there are alſo many rich mines of iron and coal, for the working of which ſeveral acts of parliament have paſſed; and at Taynton, a little village

near

near Newent, a market-town of this county, a gold mine was diſcovered in the year 1700, of which a leaſe was granted to ſome refiners, who extracted ſome gold from the ore, but did not go on in the work, becauſe the quantity of gold was ſo ſmall, as not always to anſwer the expence of ſeparation. The king has a ſwanimote court here, as in all royal foreſts, to preſerve the vert and veniſon, of which the verdurers are the judges, who are choſen by the freeholders of the county.

The miners too have a court here, in which a ſteward, appointed by the conſtable of the foreſt, preſides; and juries of miners, who have their particular laws and cuſtoms, by which they are governed, determine all differences and diſputes that ariſe between them.

This county abounds with grain, cattle, fowl, and game; the inhabitants have alſo bacon and cyder in great plenty, each excellent in its kind, and the rivers afford great quantities of fiſh, eſpecially the Severn, which abounds with ſalmon, lampreys and conger eels.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth; and it was computed, that before our wool began to be clandeſtinely exported to France, fifty thouſand pieces of cloth were made yearly in this county, which being eſtimated at ten pounds apiece, the fine with the coarſe, amounts to five hundred thouſand pounds.

This county ſends eight members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two members for the city of Glouceſter, two for the borough of Cirenceſter, and two for Tewkſbury.

HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPSHIRE is bounded by Dorſetſhire and Wiltſhire on the weſt, by Berkſhire on the north, by the counties of Surrey and Suſſex on the eaſt, and by the Engliſh Channel on the ſouth. It extends ſixty-four miles from ſouth to north, thirty-ſix from weſt to eaſt, and is, excluſive of an iſland called the Iſle of Wight, of which a ſeparate account will be given, an hundred and fifty miles in circumference. It contains an area of an hundred and fifty miles; divided into thirty-nine hundreds; in which are one city, eighteen market towns, two hundred thirty-five pariſhes, and about thirty-ſix thouſand houſes. The city of Wincheſter, which is ſituated nearly in the middle of the county, is ſixty-ſeven miles ſouth weſt of London.

The

The chief rivers of this county are the Avon, the Teſt, and the Itching. The Avon was by Ptolemy called the Alaun, and this probably was the original name of it; for the names of ſeveral neighbouring villages ſtill bear ſome ſimilitude to the name of Alaun, as Allinton and Allingham; and Avon, being the appellative name for a river in the antient Britiſh language, cannot be ſuppoſed to have been then the proper name of any. The Avon riſes in Wiltſhire, and paſſes through Saliſbury, where it begins to be navigable; it enters Hampſhire at Charford, a village near Fordingbridge, a market-town of this county, and runs ſouthward by Ringwood, another market town, to Chriſt Church, a large and populous borough, near which it receives the Stour, a conſiderable river from Dorſetſhire, and falls into the Engliſh Channel.

The Teſt, or Teſe, called alſo the Anton, was by Ptolemy called the Triſanton, which ſhould be read Traith Anton, or the Bay of Anton. This river riſes in the north part of Hampſhire, and running ſouthward forms ſeveral iſlands at Stockbridge, a borough town of this county, and then paſſing by Rumſey, a market town, it falls into an arm of the ſea, which reaches ſeveral miles up the country, and is called Southampton Bay.

The Itching, called alſo the Alre, riſes at Chilton Candover, a village near Alresford, a market town of this county: from thence it runs ſouth-weſt to the city of Winchester, and from that city directly ſouth, till it falls into Southampton Bay; having been made navigable from Winchester to Southampton in the Time of William the Conqueror.

The air of this county is for the moſt part pure and healthy, eſpecially upon the Downs, which croſs the county from eaſt to weſt, dividing it nearly into two equal parts; and it is obſerved, that the vapours in the low grounds next the ſea, are not ſo pernicious as in other countries. The hilly parts are barren, and fit only for ſheep, but the lower grounds produce a great quantity of grain, particularly wheat and barley. In the breed of horned cattle here, there is nothing particular; but in ſheep and hogs, this county excels all others. The ſheep are remarkably fine, both in their fleſh and their wool, and as the hogs are never put into ſtyes, but ſupplied with great plenty of acorns, the bacon is by far the beſt in England. Hampſhire is alſo particularly famous for its honey, of which it is ſaid to produce the beſt and the worſt in Britain; the honey collected upon the heath is reckoned the worſt, and that of the champaign country the beſt. This

county

county is abundantly ſupplied with ſea and river fiſh, as well as with game of all kind. It has more wood than any other county in England, eſpecially oak, and the greateſt part of the Engliſh navy is built and repaired with the timber of this county.

The chief manufacture is kerſeys and cloth, in which a good foreign trade is carried on, from the many ports and harbours with which this county abounds.

The ISLE of WIGHT.

BESIDES that part of Hampſhire already deſcribed, there is another called the Iſle of Wight. This iſland lies ſouth of that part of the above county, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow rapid channel, formerly called the Solent, though not diſtinguiſhed now by any particular name. The greateſt breadth of this channel is not above four or five miles; and between Hurſte-Caſtle, in Hampſhire, upon the continent, and Yarmouth, a borough-town of the Iſle of Wight, where the channel is narroweſt, the diſtance is only two miles. This iſland is of an elliptical or oval form; its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is twenty miles; from north to ſouth twelve miles; and ſixty miles in circumference; in which are four market-towns, fifty-two pariſhes, and about three thouſand houſes. Newport, the capital town on the iſland, which ſtands nearly in the center of it, is about eighty miles diſtant from London.

The only ſtream in the Iſle of Wight worthy of notice, is that called Cowes river, a name given it from two towns ſtanding near its mouth, one on the weſt bank of it, called Weſt Cowes, and the other on the eaſt bank, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Eaſt Cowes; it is ſometimes called Newport-River, from Newport, ſituated on the weſt bank of it; this river riſes near the extream angle of the iſland ſouthward, and running north, and dividing it into two almoſt equal parts, falls into the ſea at the northmoſt point of land here, ſeven miles from Newport.

The air of this iſland is pleaſant and healthy, and the inhabitants in general are ſtout and vigorous, and live to a great age.

The ſoil is very fruitful, the north part of the iſland being excellent paſturage and meadow ground, and the ſouth part a fine corn country. Through the middle of the iſland, from eaſt to weſt, there runs a ridge of mountains, which yield plenty of paſture for ſheep: and the wool of the ſheep fed in

theſe

theſe mountains, being reckoned as good as any in England, and turns out much to the advantage of the inhabitants. Here is found the milk white tobacco-pipe clay, called Creta by writers of natural hiſtory, of which great quantities are exported from hence, together with very fine ſand, of which drinking glaſſes are made. Here is abundance of ſea-fiſh of all kinds: great plenty of hares, rabbits, partridges, pheaſants, lapwings, and other wild fowl. In this iſland are two parks well-ſtocked with deer: but there being only one foreſt, wood is ſo ſcarce that it is imported hither in great quantities from the continent. It has been obſerved of this iſland that it yields more corn in one year than the inhabitants conſume in ſeven: and therefore great quantities of corn are annually exported from this place.

Nature has fortified this iſland almoſt all round with rocks, and where theſe are wanting art has ſupplied the deficiency with caſtles, forts, and block-houſes, to defend it againſt any hoſtile invaſion; the moſt dangerous of theſe rocks are the Shingles and the Needles upon the weſt ſide of it; the Bramble and the Middle on the north; and the Mixon on the eaſt.

This county ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for Winchester, and two burgeſſes for each of the following corporations: Southampton, Portſmouth, Newport, Yarmouth, Newton, Lemington, Chriſt-Church, Andover, Whitchurch, Petersfield, and Stockbridge.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEREFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north by Shropſhire; on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire; on the eaſt by Worceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire; and on the weſt by the Welch counties, Brecknockſhire and Radnorſhire. It is almoſt of a circular form, meaſuring thirty-five miles from north to ſouth, and thirty miles from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred and eight miles in circumference; in which are one city, eight market-towns, one hundred and ſeventy-ſix pariſhes, and about fifteen thouſand houſes; and the city of Hereford, which ſtands nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and thirty miles north-weſt of London.

This county is watered by ſeveral rivers, the chief of which are the Wye, the Monow, and Lug; the courſe of the Wye has been already deſcribed in the account of Glouceſterſhire; the Monow riſes in a chain of mountains, called

Hatterel-Hills, which on the ſouth-weſt ſeparate this county from Radnorſhire; then it runs ſouth-eaſt, dividing Monmouthſhire from Herefordſhire: and after having been augmented by ſeveral leſs conſiderable ſtreams, falls into the Wye at Monmouth, the county town of the ſhire of that name.

The Lug riſes in the hills in the north-eaſt of Radnorſhire, runs by ſeveral windings eaſt through Herefordſhire to Leominſter, a conſiderable borough-town of this county, and thence running ſouth-eaſt, after having been joined by ſeveral ſmaller rivers, falls into the Wye near Hereford. Other leſs conſiderable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Loden, the Wadel, the Arrow, and the Dare.

The air of this county is pure, and conſequently healthy, particularly between the rivers Wye and Severn, which has given occaſion to a proverb very common among the inhabitants of the county: 'Bleſſed is the eye between Severn and Wye.' The ſoil of Herefordſhire is extremely fertile, yielding fine paſture, and great quantities of corn; it is alſo well ſtocked with wood, and there are many apple-trees, particularly the red-ſtreaks, which thrive here better than in any other county: the hedges on the high-ways are full of them, and the hogs grow fat by feeding on the windfalls, which give a reddiſh colour and a ſweet taſte to their fleſh; but from theſe apples a much greater advantage ariſes to the inhabitants, for they afford ſuch quantities of cyder that it is the common drink all over the county; and a few years ago, when the ſmooth cyder was preferred to the rough it was eſteemed the beſt in England: and a great quantity of rough cyder has been made here ſince the rough was preferred to the ſmooth. The county abounds with ſprings of fine water, and the rivers afford abundance of fiſh.

This county ſends eight members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two members for the city of Hereford, two for the borough of Leominſter, and two for that of Weobley.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HERTFORDSHIRE is bounded by Cambridgeſhire on the north, by Middleſex on the ſouth, by Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire on the weſt, and by Eſſex on the eaſt. It meaſures twenty-eight miles from eaſt to weſt, thirty-ſix miles from north to ſouth, and one hundred and thirty miles in circumference; it contains about ſix hundred and ſixty thouſand acres, and is divided into eight

eight hundreds: in which are eighteen market-towns, one hundred and twenty pariſhes, and about ſixteen thouſand five hundred and ſixty-nine houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of London, and province of Canterbury; and St. Albans, a conſiderable borough-town, nearly in the center of the county, is diſtant twenty-one miles north-weſt of London.

This county is watered by ſeveral rivers, the chief of which are the Lea, the Coln, the Stort, the Ver, and the New River; the courſe of the Lea has been deſcribed already in the account of Eſſex; the Coln riſes not far from Biſhop's Hatfield, a conſiderable market-town of this county, and running ſouth-weſt paſſes by Watford, another market-town, a few miles ſouth-weſt, of which it runs almoſt directly ſouth, and ſeparating Buckinghamſhire from Middleſex, falls into the river Thames near Staines, a market town of Middleſex.

The Stort riſes in the north-eaſt part of the county, and paſſing by Biſhop's Stortford, a market town, and ſeparating the counties of Hertford and Eſſex, falls into the river Lea not far from Hoddeſdon, another market-town of this county.

The river Ver, More, or Moore, riſes in the weſt part of the county, and running ſouth-eaſt paſſes by St. Albans, and after running two or three miles due ſouth, it falls into the river Coln.

The New River riſes near Ware, a conſiderable market town in this county, whence it is conveyed in an artificial channel, not more than ten feet wide, to London. This channel is cut through ſeveral riſing grounds, and lined with bricks and ſtones, and it is carried croſs ſeveral vallies in a trough of wood, the bottom of which is, in ſome places, ſo much above the ſurface of the ground, that a man, by ſtooping, may paſs under it. The whole length of its courſe is about thirty-ſix miles, and being collected in a large baſon, on a conſiderable riſing ground, near Iſlington, at about a mile diſtant from London, it is conveyed in a great variety of directions, through fifty-eight wooden pipes, each of which is ſeven inches diameter, to different quarters of the city. In theſe pipes of wood an almoſt infinite number of leaden pipes, of one inch bore, are inſerted, and conducted under ground, one to every houſe, the poſſeſſor of which chooſes to be ſo ſupplied, in all the ſtreets, lanes, courts and alleys of that vaſt metropolis. Before this ſtupendous work was undertaken, the city was ſupplied with water chiefly by conduits, which were erected in ſuch public places as were thought moſt convenient; whence the neighbouring inhabitants fetched it in buckets, and filled their ciſterns for uſe; but

this method being attended with great labour, and upon other accounts being found troubleſome and inconvenient, a ſcheme was projected to conduct the water, now called the New River, to London, for the water of the Thames was too low for the purpoſe; the ſcheme having been approved by the government, the city of London was empowered to carry it into execution, by two acts of parliament paſſed in the reign of king James the Firſt; but after ſome progreſs in the work, the magiſtrates being diſcouraged by the expence, ordered that it ſhould be diſcontinued; but the work that was given up by the moſt opulent city in the world, becauſe the charge of it was thought too great, was reſumed by a private gentleman, Mr. Middleton, a goldſmith of London, who, at his own expence, and to the total ruin of his fortune, perſevered in the undertaking till he had accompliſhed it. He had indeed a ſmall ſtipend allowed him out of the prodigious gain which afterwards accrued from it, and alſo received the honour of knighthood; ſeveral perſons were then formed into a corporation for directing and preſerving the works, which ſtill ſubſiſts, by the name of the governors and company of the New River.

The air of this county is very pure, and conſequently healthy, and is often recommended by phyſicians to valetudinarians, for the preſervation or recovery of their health. The ſoil is for the moſt part rich, and in ſeveral places mixed with a marle, which produces excellent wheat and barley. The paſtures however are but indifferent; ſuch as are dry, generally producing fern and broom, and thoſe that are wet, ruſhes and moſs; but by an invention not many years practiſed, called buſh-draining, the wet lands are greatly improved.

The chief produce of this county is wood, wheat, barley, and all other ſorts of grain; but the wheat and barley of Hertfordſhire are ſo much prized in London, that many thouſand quarters, both of barley and wheat, are ſold every year, as the produce of this county, of which not a grain ever grew in it. The inhabitants are chiefly maltſters, millers, and dealers in corn; no manufacture, worth notice, being eſtabliſhed in any part of the county.

This county ſends ſix members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, two burgeſſes for the town of Hertford, and two for the borough of St. Albans.

HUN-

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

THIS is one of the leaſt counties in England, and is bounded on the north and weſt ſides by Northamptonſhire, on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, and on the ſouth by Bedfordſhire. It meaſures twenty-four miles from north to ſouth, eighteen miles from eaſt to weſt, about ſixty-ſeven miles in circumference. It is divided into four hundreds, and contains ſix market towns, ſeventy-nine pariſhes, and about eight thouſand two hundred and fifty houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln and province of Canterbury; and the town of Huntington, which is nearly in the center of the county, is diſtant fifty-ſeven miles north of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Ouſe and the Nen. The Ouſe derives its name from Iſis, already deſcribed in Bedfordſhire. It riſes near Brackley, a borough town of Northamptonſhire, and running north-eaſt through Bedfordſhire, enters this county at St. Neot's, a market town; thence, in the ſame direction, it runs by Huntington and ſome other towns, and traverſing Huntingtonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, and Norfolk, and being joined by ſeveral other rivers in its courſe, it falls into the German Ocean near Lynn Regis, a conſiderable borough in the county of Norfolk. The Nen riſes near Daventry, a market town of Northamptonſhire, and running north-eaſt, and almoſt parallel to the river Ouſe, winds round the north-weſt and north boundaries of this county, where it forms ſeveral large bodies of water, called by the inhabitants meers. The firſt of theſe meers or lakes is that called Whittleſey Meer, not far from Peterborough, a city and biſhop's ſee in Northamptonſhire. This meer is no leſs than ſix miles long and three broad. Other conſiderable meers, formed here by this river, are Ug-meer, Brick-meer, Ramſey-meer, and Benwick-meer, from whence the river Nen, continuing its courſe through Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire, falls into the German Ocean not far from Wiſbich, in the county of Cambridge.

The air of this county is rendered leſs wholeſome than that of ſome other counties, by the great number of fens, meers, and other ſtanding water with which it abounds, eſpecially in the north part.

The ſoil is in general very fruitful. In the hilly parts, or dry land, it yields great crops of corn, and affords excellent paſture for ſheep; and in the lower lands, the meadows are exceeding rich, and feed abundance of fine cattle, not only

for ſlaughter, but for the dairy; and the cheeſe, made at a village called Stilton, near Yaxley, a market town, known by the name of Stilton cheeſe, is uſually ſtiled the Parmeſan of England. The inhabitants of Huntingtonſhire are well ſupplied with fiſh and water-fowl, by the rivers and meers, but they have ſcarce any firing beſides turf. This county is not remarkable for any manufacture, ſo that its trade muſt chiefly conſiſt in ſuch commodities as are its natural productions.

This county ſends but four members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for the town of Huntington.

K E N T.

THIS county is bounded by Suſſex and the Engliſh Channel on the ſouth, by the river Thames and the German ſea on the north, by the ſame ſea on the eaſt, and by Surry on the weſt. It extends in length from eaſt to weſt fifty-ſix miles, from north to ſouth thirty-ſix miles, and is an hundred and ſixty-ſix miles in circumference. It is divided into five lathes, which are ſubdivided into ſixty-eight hundreds, wherein are two cities, an hundred and ſixty-three vicarages, four hundred and eight pariſh churches, thirty conſiderable towns, eleven hundred and eighty villages, and about forty thouſand houſes. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Canterbury, and partly in that of Rocheſter, and in the province of Canterbury; and Maidſtone, the county town, which is ſituated nearly in the center of it, ſtands at the diſtance of thirty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Medway, the Stour, and the Darent. Mr. Lambard thinks, that the Medway took its name from its courſe through the middle of Kent, which it divides nearly into two equal parts, and might therefore be called Midway, or Medway: but Mr. Camden is of opinion, that the antient Britiſh name of this river was Vaga, to which the Saxons added Med, and from which two words Medvaga the preſent name is derived. This river riſes in a place called the Weald, the antient name for wood, in Suſſex, and entering this county, runs north-eaſt by Tunbridge, a conſiderable market town, to Maidſton; thence it runs north-weſt to the city of Rocheſter, and then directing its courſe north-eaſt, it divides into two ſtreams, one of which runs north into the æſtuary of the Thames, and is called the Weſt Swale, and the other runs eaſt into the ſame æſtuary, and is called the Eaſt Swale, and the country included between theſe two arms of the river is called the Iſle of Shepey.

Some

Some writers are of opinion, that the Stour was called the Dour by the antient Britons; others, that it took this name originally from Æſtuarium, which being at firſt called Eſture, was at length contracted into Sture, or Stour. This river conſiſts of two ſtreams, diſtinguiſhed by the names of the greater and the ſmaller Stour; both riſe in the ſouth and woody parts of this county, called the Weald of Kent, and run north-eaſt; the greater Stour through the city of Canterbury, and the ſmaller Stour through Elham, a market town; and falling into one channel, called the Wantſume, are again divided into two other ſtreams, one of which runs north-weſt, and the other ſouth-eaſt; and both fall into the German ſea, cutting off the north-eaſt angle of this county from the continent, and forming it into an iſland called the Iſle of Thanet.

The Darent, or Darvent, is ſuppoſed to have taken its name from the two Britiſh words, *dour*, which ſignifies water, and *wenden*, to wind along; and Leland writes it Dourwent. It riſes near Weſtram, a market town of this county, and running north, diſcharges itſelf into the river Thames near Dartford, another market town of Kent.

This county is nominally divided into three diſtricts, Eaſt Kent, Weſt Kent, and South Kent; or Upper Kent, Lower Kent, and Middle Kent. Upper Kent, or Eaſt Kent, which is the north-eaſt diviſion, is ſaid to be healthy, but not wealthy; Lower Kent, or the ſouth parts, called alſo the Weald of Kent, are ſaid to be wealthy, but not healthy; and middle Kent, bordering upon London and Surry, is ſaid to be both wealthy and healthy. In general, as great part of this county lies upon the ſea, the air is thick, foggy, and warm, though often purified by ſouth and ſouth-weſt winds, and the ſhore being generally cleaner than that of Eſſex, the marſhy parts of Kent do not produce agues in the ſame degree as the hundreds of Eſſex; and the air in the higher parts of Kent is reckoned very healthy. The ſoil is generally rich, and fit for plough, paſture, or meadow; and that part of the county which borders upon the river Thames abounds with chalk-hills, from whence not only the city of London, and parts adjacent, but even Holland and Flanders, are ſupplied with lime or chalk; and from theſe hills the rubbiſh of the chalk is carried in lighters and hoys to the coaſts of Eſſex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, where it is ſold to the farmers as manure for their lands.

This county affords ſome mines of iron, and in general abounds with plantations of hops, fields of corn, and orchards of cherries, apples, and other fruit: it produces alſo

woad and madder for dyers; and on the clifts between Dover and Folkſtone, two conſiderable market towns of this county, there is found plenty of ſamphire: hemp and ſaint-foin grow here in great abundance; and the ſouth and weſt parts of Kent, eſpecially that called the Weald, are covered with woods of oak, beech and cheſnut-trees, which afford large timber for ſhipping, and other uſes; here are alſo many woods of birch, from whence the broom-makers in and about London are abundantly ſupplied. The cattle here of all ſorts are reckoned larger than they are in the neighbouring counties, and the weald of Kent is remarkable for large bullocks: here are ſeveral parks of fallow deer, and warrens of grey rabbits; and this county, abounding in rivers, and being almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, is well ſupplied with all manner of fiſh, and in particular is famous for large oiſters.

This county is not remarkable for any ſort of manufacture; and its trade chiefly conſiſts in ſuch commodities as are the natural produce of the county.

Kent ſends eighteen members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, two members for each of the cities of Canterbury and Rocheſter, two for each of the boroughs of Maidſtone and Quinborough, and two for each of the four cinque ports, Dover, Sandwich, Hithe, and Rumney.

LANCASHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by parts of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland on the north, by Cheſhire on the ſouth, by Yorkſhire on the eaſt, and by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt: towards the north it is divided by an arm of the ſea, which renders that part of Lancaſhire adjoining to Cumberland a peninſula. The figure of the county is much like that of England: it meaſures thirty-two miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt, fifty-ſeven in length from north to ſouth, and one hundred and ſeventy miles in circumference; and contains about one hundred and fifty thouſand acres: it is divided into ſix hundreds, in which are twenty-ſeven market-towns, ſixty pariſhes, and about forty thouſand houſes. It lies into the dioceſe of Cheſter, and province of York. Preſton, a very conſiderable borough, nearly in the middle of the county, is two hundred and eleven miles north-weſt of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Merſee, the Ribble, the Wire, and the Lon; the Merſee riſing in the mountains of Derbyſhire, runs ſouth-weſt, dividing that county from Lancaſhire:

Lancaſhire: and being joined by a conſiderable ſtream, called the Gont, which parts Derbyſhire and Cheſhire, continues its courſe along the borders of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, and receiving the Taume, the Irwell, the Bollen, and ſeveral other ſmaller rivers, paſſes to Warrington, a market-town of Lancaſhire, whence running weſtward, it falls into the Iriſh ſea at Liverpool, the moſt conſiderable town in theſe parts.

In the year 1759 an act of parliament paſſed, impowering Francis, duke of Bridgewater, to make a cut or canal from Salford, on the river Irwell, near Mancheſter, a very conſiderable market town of this county, to a place called Hollin Ferry, not far from Warrington, navigable for boats and barges, from which he may exact certain tolls. In the year 1760 another act of parliament paſſed, enabling the ſame duke to extend the navigation, by a like canal, from Salford, over the river Irwell, to the town of Mancheſter, and from thence to Longfordbridge; this canal being completed in the year 1762, the duke of Bridgewater obtained a third act of parliament to empower him to extend the navigation from Longfordbridge, over the river Merſee, into Cheſhire, through the towns of Altrencham and Durham-Maſſey, and from thence weſtward through Lyme and Thelwell, all in the county of Cheſter, to a place called the Hempſtones, below Warrington, where the canal falls into the river Merſee; by this navigation the conveyance of coals, ſtones, timber, and other goods, to and from the trading towns of Mancheſter and Liverpool, in the county of Lancaſter, and the country lying near and contiguous to it, are very much facilitated.

The Ribble riſes in Yorkſhire, and running ſouth-weſt enters this county at Clithero, a market town; in its courſe this river is augmented by the Great Calder, the Hodder, the Darwen, and the Savock, and dividing Lancaſhire nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Iriſh ſea, not far from Preſton; in its mouth, or æſtuary, it receives a large river, formed by the conflux of the ſtreams Taud, Dowgles, and Charnock.

The Wire is formed by the Little Calder, the Broke, and other ſmall ſtreams, and running weſtward falls into the Iriſh ſea, about twelve miles north of the mouth of the Ribble.

The Lon riſes near Kirkby-Lonſdale, a market-town of Weſtmoreland, and running ſouth-weſt is augmented by ſeveral ſtreams, and paſſes by the town of Lancaſter, near which it falls into the Iriſh ſea at a wide channel, which alſo receives the rivers Coker and Condor.

The

The air of this county, in general, is more ſerene than that of any other maritime county in England, ſo that the inhabitants are ſtrong and healthy, except near the fens and ſea ſhore, where ſulphureous and ſaline effluvia, which on the approach of ſtorms are extremely fetid, produce fevers, ſcurvies, conſumptions, rheumatiſms, and dropſies. There are alſo certain tracts in the more inland parts of the county, which the inhabitants call moſſes, that are moiſt and unwholſome.

The ſoil of this county on the weſt-ſide generally yields great plenty of wheat and barley, and though the hilly tracts on the eaſt-ſide are for the moſt part ſtony and barren, yet the bottoms of thoſe hills produce excellent oats. In ſome places the land bears very good hemp, and the paſture is ſo rich, that both oxen and cows are of a larger ſize here than in any other county in England: their horns alſo are wider and bigger. In this county are mines of lead, iron, and copper, and of antimony, black-lead, and lapis-calaminaris; alſo quarries of ſtone for building. Here is likewiſe a great plenty of coal, and a particular kind called cannel, or candle coal, which is chiefly found in the manor of Haigh, near Wigan, a large market-town of this county; this coal will not only make a much clearer fire than pit coal, but will bear a good poliſh, and when poliſhed looks like black marble: ſo that candleſticks, cups, ſtandiſhes, ſnuff-boxes, and other toys, are made of it. In ſome of the coal-pits are found alum, brimſtone, and green vitriol.

The moſſes, or moraſſes of this county are generally diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, the white, ths grey, and the black, all which being drained bear good corn; they alſo yield turf for fuel, and marle to manure the ground; trees are ſometimes found lying buried in theſe moſſes, and the people make uſe of poles and ſpits to diſcover where they lie; theſe trees when dug up ſerve alſo for firing, and they burn like a torch, which ſome ſuppoſe to be owing to the bituminous ſtratum, in which they lie: but others to the turpentine which they contain, being generally of the fir kind.

This county has great plenty and variety of fiſh: upon the ſea coaſts are found codfiſh, flounders, plaiſe, and turbots; the ſea-dog, incle-fiſh, and ſheath-fiſh, are taken upon the ſands near Liverpool; ſturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coaſt are found thornbacks, mullets, ſoles, ſand-eels, oyſters, lobſters, ſhrimps, prawns, the beſt and largeſt cockels in England, the echim, torculars, wilks, and perriwinkels, rabbetfiſh, and papfiſh:

and

and ſuch abundance of muſcles, that the huſbandmen near the ſea coaſt manure their grounds with them.

Almoſt all the rivers of the county abound with fiſh: the Merſee, in particular, with ſparlings and ſmelts, the Ribble with flounders and plaiſe, the Lon with the beſt of ſalmon: and the Wire is famous for a large ſort of muſcle, called Hambleton hookings, becauſe they are dragged from their beds with hooks, in which pearls of a conſiderable ſize are very often found. The Irk, a ſmall river that falls into the Merſee, is remarkable for eels ſo fat, that few people can eat them: the fatneſs of theſe eels is imputed to their feeding upon the greaſe and oil, which is preſſed by a number of water-mills upon this ſtream out of the woollen-cloths that are milled in them.

There are alſo ſeveral lakes in this county, which abound with fiſh, particularly Keninſton-meer, about five miles from Winandar-meer, in Weſtmoreland, which has very fine charrs, and other fiſh.

The principal manufactures of this county are woolen-cloth, cottons, and tickens.

This county ſends fourteen members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two repreſentatives for each of the following boroughs: Lancaſter, Preſton, Newton, Wigan, Clithero, and Liverpool.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE is bounded by parts of Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire on the north, by Northamptonſhire on the ſouth, by parts of Staffordſhire and Warwickſhire on the weſt, and by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire on the eaſt. It extends from weſt to eaſt about thirty miles, from north to ſouth about five and twenty miles, and is about ninety-ſix miles in circumference: it contains about five hundred and ſixty thouſand acres, or ſix hundred and ninety-five ſquare miles; it is divided into ſix hundreds: in which are thirteen market-towns, two hundred pariſhes, and about eight thouſand ſeven hundred houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury; and town of Leiceſter, which is nearly in the center of the county, ſtands at the diſtance of ninety-eight miles north north-weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Welland, the Soar, and the Anker; the Welland riſing near Harborough, a market-town of this county, runs north-eaſt, and dividing

Leiceſterſhire

Leiceſterſhire from Northamptonſhire, enters Rutlandſhire, and continuing its courſe through that county, runs croſs the ſouth part of Lincolnſhire into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Waſh.

The Soar, or Soure, was anciently called the Lerie: it riſes about half-way between Lutterworth and Hinckley, two market-towns of this county, and rnnning north-eaſt by Leiceſter, receives the Eye, another river of this county: and then directing its courſe north north-weſt, it falls into the Trent, of which mention has been made among the rivers of Derbyſhire, a few miles north of Aſhby de la Zouch, another market-town of Leiceſterſhire.

The Anker riſes near the ſource of the Soar, and running north-weſt, and dividing Leiceſterſhire from Warwickſhire, falls into the Avon, a river of Warwickſhire.

This being an inland county without ſtanding waters, though waſhed by ſeveral ſtreams, the air is ſweet and healthy, and the face of the country agreeable. The ſoil is in general very good, and yields plenty of corn, graſs and beans: the beans are excellent, even to a proverb. The north-eaſt part, bordering upon Lincolnſhire, which is more hilly and gravelly, is, however, not remarkable for its fertility: but the abundance of pit-coal in this part of the county, and the vaſt number of cattle, particularly ſheep, whoſe wool is much eſteemed, that feed upon the mountains, make ample amends for other deficiences. The ſouth-weſt part, bordering upon Warwickſhire, though it abounds with corn and paſture, is but indifferently provided with fuel. Leiceſterſhire is, in general, well provided with corn, fiſh, fowl, and cattle, particularly horſes for the collar.

The principal buſineſs of this county is agriculture: it has no manufacture but of ſtockings, and that produces conſiderable advantage.

The county of Leiceſter ſends four members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for the borough of Leiceſter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the weſt by parts of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire and Leiceſterſhire, and on the north by Yorkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the æſtuary of the Humber; the ſhape of Lincolnſhire is like a bended bow; it is about ſixty miles in length from north to ſouth, about thirty-five in breadth from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred and eighty in circumference;

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it is divided into thirty wapentakes, or hundreds, containing ſix hundred and eighty-eight pariſhes: in which are one city, thirty-nine market-towns, and about forty thouſand five hundred and ninety houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and province of Canterbury. The city of Lincoln, which is nearly in the center of the county, is one hundred and twenty-eight miles north of London.

The principal rivers that run through this county are the Welland, the Witham, the Trent, the Dun, and the Ankham; the Welland riſes in Northamptonſhire, and running croſs that county enters Lincolnſhire: then paſſing by ſeveral market-towns, diſcharges itſelf into a bay of the German Ocean, called, by Ptolemy, Metaris Æſtuarium, but called now the waſhes; the Witham riſes near Grantham, a conſiderable borough-town of this county, and running north-eaſt paſſes by Lincoln, whence directing its courſe ſouth-eaſt, it falls into the German Ocean, near Boſton, another borough-town of Lincolnſhire; the Trent riſes in Staffordſhire, and running north-eaſt through the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and parting Nottinghamſhire from Lincolnſhire, falls into the mouth of the Humber; the Dun riſes in Yorkſhire, and incloſing, together with the Trent, a conſiderable piece of ground in the north-weſt part of this county, known by the name of the iſle of Axholm, falls into the Trent, near its conflux with the Humber; the Ankam riſes not far north of Lincoln, and directing its courſe due north, falls into the Humber, eaſt of the river Trent.

The air of Lincolnſhire is different in different parts; in the middle of the county, and in the weſtern parts, along the Trent, it is very healthy: but upon the ſea-coaſt it is bad, particularly in the ſouth-eaſt diviſion, which is not only boggy and full of fens, but great part of it is under water, for which reaſon it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Holland.

The ſoil of this county is, in general, very rich: the inland parts producing corn in great plenty, and the fenny country yielding excellent paſture. Lincolnſhire is remarkable for fat cattle and good horſes, alſo for excellent dogs, as well greyhounds as maſtiffs. It abounds in game of all kinds, and the rivers, together with the ſea, afford great plenty and variety of fiſh. There is a ſort of pike found in the Witham, which is peculiar to this water, and ſuperior to all others. Such is the plenty and variety of wild fowl in this county, that it has been called the Aviary of England; and two fowls, called the knute and the dotterel, which are moſt

moſt delicious food, are ſaid to be found no where elſe in England.

Lincolnſhire ſends twelve members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for Lincoln, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs: Stamford, Grantham, Boſton, and Grimſby.

MIDDLESEX.

THIS county is bounded by Hertfordſhire on the north, by the river Thames, which divides it from the county of Surry, on the ſouth, by the river Colne, which ſeparates it from Buckinghamſhire, on the weſt, and by the river Lea, which divides it from the county of Eſſex, on the eaſt. It extends not above twenty-four miles in length, ſcarce eighteen in breadth, and is not more than ninety-five miles in circumference; it is divided into ſix hundreds, and two liberties, containing about two hundred and forty-ſeven thouſand acres: in which are ſeventy-three pariſhes, and five market-towns, excluſive of the cities of London and Weſtminſter. Though it is not equal to many other counties in extent, yet as it comprehends the two vaſt cities of London and Weſtminſter, it is by much the wealthieſt and moſt populous county in England. It lies in the dioceſe of London, and province of Canterbury.

The rivers in this county are the Thames, the Colne, the Lea, and the New River; and theſe, as they water the counties of Berks, Bucks, Eſſex, and Hertford, have each of them been already deſcribed.

The air of Middleſex is very pleaſant and healthy, to which a fine gravelly ſoil contributes not a little. The ſoil produces plenty of corn; and the county abounds with fine fertile meadows and gardeners grounds; for the art of gardening, aſſiſted by the rich compoſt from London, is brought to much greater perfection in this county than in any other part of Britain.

Its natural productions are cattle, corn, and fruit, and its manufactures are too many to be enumerated.

This county ſends eight members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, four repreſentatives for the city of London, and two for the city of Weſtminſter. The borough of Southwark ſends alſo two members to parliament, but theſe are generally reckoned among the repreſentatives for the county of Surry.

MON-

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Herefordſhire on the north, by Gloceſterſhire on the eaſt, by the river Severn on the ſouth, and by the two counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan, in Wales, on the weſt. Its length, from north to ſouth, is twenty-nine miles; its breadth from eaſt to weſt, twenty miles; and its circumference eighty-four miles. It is divided into ſix hundreds, in which are an hundred and twenty-ſeven pariſhes, eight market towns, and about ſix thouſand four hundred and ninety houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Landaff, and province of Canterbury. Uſk, which is nearer the middle of it than any other market-town, is diſtant an hundred and thirty miles nearly weſt from London.

This county is abundantly watered with fine rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, the Wye, the Mynow, the Rumney, and the Uſk. The Severn and the Wye have been already deſcribed in the account of the ſhires of Glouceſter and Hereford. The Mynow, Mynwy, or Monow, riſes in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, and dividing this from the county of Hereford, falls into the river Wye at the town of Monmouth. The Rumney riſes alſo in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt, and dividing this county from Glamorganſhire, falls into the Severn. The Uſk riſes likewiſe in Brecknockſhire, and running alſo ſouth-eaſt, and dividing Monmouthſhire into two almoſt equal parts, falls into the Severn near Newport, a conſiderable market town of this county.

The air of Monmouthſhire is temperate and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful; the eaſtern parts are woody, and the weſtern parts mountainous; the hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats: and the vallies produce plenty of hay and corn: the rivers abound with ſalmon-trout and other fiſh: here is great plenty of coals; and the principal manufacture is flannel.

This county ſends but three members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, and one repreſentative for Monmouth the county town.

NORFOLK.

THIS county is bounded by the German Ocean on the eaſt and north, by Cambridgeſhire on the weſt, and by Suffolk on the ſouth. It is above fifty-ſeven miles in length from eaſt to weſt, thirty-five in breadth from north to ſouth, and

and an hundred and forty in circumference. It is divided into thirty-one hundreds; in which are one city, thirty-two market towns, ſix hundred and ſixty pariſhes, an hundred and ſixty-four vicarages, ſeven hundred and eleven villages, and about forty-ſeven thouſand one hundred and eighty houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich, and province of Canterbury: and Eaſt Dereham, a conſiderable market town near the center of the county, is diſtant ninety-ſeven miles north-eaſt from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the greater and the ſmaller Ouſe, the Yare, and the Waveney. The greater Ouſe riſes in Northamptonſhire, and running through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Cambridge, and dividing this laſt county from Norfolk, falls into a part of the German ſea, called the Waſhes, at Lynn Regis, a conſiderable borough town of this county. The ſmaller Ouſe riſes in Suffolk, and ſeparating that county from Norfolk on the ſouth-weſt, diſcharges itſelf into the greater Ouſe, near Downham, a market town of Norfolk. The Yare riſes about the middle of this county, and running eaſtward, paſſes by the city of Norwich, and falls into the German ſea at Yarmouth, a very conſiderable borough and ſea-port. The Waveney riſes in Suffolk, and runs north-eaſt; and parting that county from Norfolk, falls into the Yare near Yarmouth.

The air of this county, near the ſea coaſt, is aguiſh, and otherwiſe unſalutary; but in the inland parts, it is both healthy and pleaſant, though frequently piercing. The ſoil is more various than that of any other county, and comprehends all the ſorts that are to be found in the iſland; arable, paſture, meadow, woodlands, light ſandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens: the worſt of theſe, however, are far from being unprofitable, the ſandy heaths feeding ſheep and breeding rabbits, and even the fens affording rich paſture for cattle. The natural productions of this county are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, ſaffron, herrings, and other ſea fiſh, in great abundance; and in the river Yare is caught a delicious fiſh, peculiar to itſelf, called the ruffe. Jet and ambergreaſe are ſometimes found on the coaſts of this county; and the principal manufactures are worſted, woollens, and ſilks, in which all the inland prrts are employed; the Norwich ſtuffs being a very conſiderable article in our trade.

This county ſends twelve members to parliament, two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for Norwich, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs, Lynn Regis, Yarmouth, Thetford, and Caſtle-riſing.

NOR-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE is nearer the middle of England than any other county, and as it runs into a narrow tract, towards the north-eaſt, much in the form of a boot, it borders upon more counties than any other in this part of Britain: on the north, it is bounded by Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire; on the Eaſt, by Bedfordſhire, Huntingtonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire; on the weſt, by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire; and on the ſouth by Buckinghamſhire. It meaſures from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt near fifty-five miles, from eaſt to weſt in the broadeſt part, twenty-ſix miles, and an hundred and twenty-five miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty hundreds; in which are three hundred and thirty pariſhes, one city, eleven market towns, five hundred and fifty one villages, and about twenty-five thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Peterborough and province of Canterbury; and the town of Northampton, which is near the middle of it, is diſtant ſixty-ſix miles nearly north from London.

This county is well watered with ſeveral rivers, of which the principal are the Nen, the Welland, the Ouſe, the Leam, and the Charwell. The Nen, Leam, and Charwell, ſpring out of one hill ſouth-weſt of Daventry, a market town of this county.

The Nen, formerly called Aufona, the antient Britiſh name for a river, runs almoſt due eaſt, till it paſſes the town of Northampton; and then by various windings directing its courſe north-eaſt, and traverſing the whole length of the county, it runs on in the ſame direction, and ſeparating Cambridgeſhire from Lincolnſhire, falls into a bay of the German Ocean, called the Waſhes, or Lynn Deeps, from Lynn Regis in Norfolk. The Leam directing its courſe weſtward, into Warwickſhire, and the Charwell ſouthward, into Oxfordſhire, will be farther taken notice of in the deſcriptions of thoſe counties. The Welland riſes in Lincolnſhire, as has been obſerved in the deſcription of that county; and running north-eaſt, and ſeparating Northamptonſhire from Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire and Lincolnſhire, falls into the Nen, north-eaſt of Peterborough, a city of this county.

The Ouſe riſes near Brackley, a borough-town of Northamptonſhire, and running north-eaſt through the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Cambridge, and Norfolk, falls

into the German Ocean at Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, as has been already mentioned in deſcribing that county.

The air of Northamptonſhire is ſo pure and healthy that the nobility and gentry have more ſeats here than in any other county of the ſame extent in England, and it is ſo crowded with towns and villages, that in ſome places thirty ſteeples may be ſeen at one view. There is, however, a ſmall track of country called Fenland, about Peterborough, bordering on Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, which is often overflowed by great falls of water from the uplands in rainy ſeaſons: but the inhabitants do not ſuffer the water to ſtay ſo long upon the ground, even in winter, as to affect the air, of which the healthfulneſs of the inhabitants is an undeniable proof.

The ſoil of this county is fruitful both in corn and graſs, but produces very little wood: and as it is an inland county, and few of its rivers are navigable, the inhabitants find it very difficult to ſupply themſelves with fuel; the rivers, however, yield great plenty of fiſh, and the county abounds with cattle and ſheep; it produces alſo ſome ſaltpetre, and many pigeons. The face of the county is level, and leſs of it lies waſte than of any other county in England.

The manufactures of this county are ſerges, tammies, ſhalloons, boots and ſhoes.

Northamptonſhire ſends nine members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for Peterborough, two burgeſſes for each of the boroughs of Northampton and Brackley, and one for Higham-Ferrers.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND, as now circumſcribed, is divided from Durham on the ſouth, by the rivers Darwent and Tyne, from Scotland, on the north and weſt, by the river Tweed, the Cheviot-hills, and other mountains: it is bounded by part of Cumberland on the ſouth-weſt, and by the German Ocean on the eaſt. Its general form is that of a triangle, the ſides of which are unequal; it meaſures from north to ſouth about fifty miles, from eaſt to weſt forty miles, and is one hundred and fifty miles in circumference; it is divided into ſix wards, in which are forty-ſix very extenſive pariſhes, nine vicarages, eleven market-towns, two hundred and eighty villages, and about twenty-three thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Durham, and province of York. Elleſden, a market-town, near the middle of the

the county, is diſtant two hundred and ninety-one miles north-weſt of London.

This county is exceedingly well watered with fine rivers, the chief of which are the two Tynes, the Tweed, and the Coquet; the Tynes run through a great part of this county: one is called the north Tyne, and the other the ſouth Tyne, and they riſe at a great diſtance one from another; the ſouth Tyne riſes near Alſton-moor, in the north-eaſt part of Cumberland, and running north-weſt to Fetherſton-haugh, near Haltweſel, a market-town of this county, there forms an angle, bending its courſe eaſtward, and after being joined by two ſmall rivers, called the Eaſt and Weſt Alon, joins the North Tyne near Hexham, another market-town; the North Tyne riſes in a mountain called Tyne head, upon the borders of Scotland, and running ſouth-eaſt, receives a ſmall river called the Shole, then continuing the ſame courſe, it is joined by a conſiderable ſtream called the Read, not far from Elleſdon, and joining the South Tyne, they both flow in one full ſtream to the German Ocean, into which they fall at Tinmouth, nine miles from Newcaſtle, a borough-town in this county.

The Tweed riſes in Scotland, and running north-eaſt is joined by the Bowbent, the Bramiſh, the Till, and other leſs conſiderable ſtreams, and parting England from Scotland, falls into the German Ocean at Berwick, a borough-town of this county.

The Coquet riſes upon the borders of Scotland, a ſmall diſtance north of the ſpring of the Read, and running eaſtward, and being joined by ſeveral ſtreams paſſes by Rothbury, a market-town of this county, and falls into the German Ocean, about fifteen miles eaſt of that town.

The air of this county is not ſo cold as might be imagined from its northern ſituation, for as it lies in the narroweſt part of England, and between the German and Iriſh ſeas, it has the ſame advantage over inland counties in the ſame degrees of latitude, that the iſland of Britain has over other countries on the continent in the ſame climate, that of being warmed by the vapours from the ſea: this is the reaſon why ſnow ſeldom lies long in this county, except on the tops of high mountains; the air is alſo more healthy than might be expected in a county bordering on the ſeas, as appears by the good health and longevity of the inhabitants: this advantage is attributed to the ſoil of the coaſt, which being ſandy and rocky, emits no ſuch noxious and noiſome vapours as conſtantly riſe from mud and ouze. The ſoil is different in different parts; that on the ſea coaſt, if well cultivated,

tivated, yields great abundance of good wheat and other grain, and along the banks of the rivers, particularly the Tyne, there are large and rich meadows: but the weſtern parts are generally barren, conſiſting chiefly of a healthy and mountainous county, which, however, affords good paſture for ſheep.

On the tops of ſome of the mountains in this county, eſpecially thoſe tracts in the weſtern parts of it, called Tyndale and Readſdale, from their ſituation along the courſes of the rivers Tyne and Read, there are ſome bogs that are impaſſible without the help of horſes, which the inhabitants train up for that purpoſe, and are therefore called bog-trotters.

The rivers here afford great plenty of fiſh, particularly ſalmon and trout. The lords of the adjacent manors have the property of the fiſhery, which is farmed by fiſhermen, who dry the greateſt part of what they catch, and barrel and tranſport them beyond ſea.

Northumberland abounds more with coal, eſpecially about Newcaſtle, than any other county in England; this coal is as properly pit-coal as any other, but is called ſea-coal, becauſe it is brought by ſea to all parts of Great Britain, as well as to France, Flanders, and other countries: the trade of this county in coal, therefore, is very great, London, alone, conſuming near ſeven hundred thouſand chaldrons in one year. Here are alſo lead mines, and great plenty of timber.

It does not appear that Northumberland is remarkable for any particular manufacture.

This county ſends eight members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for each of the following towns: Newcaſtle, Morpeth, and Berwick upon Tweed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Yorkſhire on the north, by Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth, by Lincolnſhire on the eaſt, and by Derbyſhire on the weſt. It extends, in length, from north to ſouth about forty-three miles, from eaſt to weſt about twenty-four miles, and one hundred and ten miles in circumference; it is divided into eight hundreds, or rather ſix wapentakes, and two liberties; in which are nine market-towns, ninety-four vicarages, one hundred and ſixty-eight pariſhes, four hundred and fifty villages, and about ſeventeen thouſand five hundred and ninety-four houſes.

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it lies in the dioceſe and province of York; and Southwell, a market-town near the middle of the county, is diſtant one hundred and fourteen miles north north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers in this county are the Trent, the Irwaſh, and the Idle; the Trent riſes in the highlands of Staffordſhire, and dividing Leiceſterſhire from Derbyſhire, runs from the ſouth-weſt to the north-eaſt part of Nottinghamſhire, and being joined by many leſs conſiderable rivers, enters Lincolnſhire, in the account of which county, the courſe of it has been already deſcribed; the Irwaſh is a river of Derbyſhire, and has been deſcribed in the ſurvey of that county; The Idle, or Iddle, riſes near Mansfield, a market-town, and running north-eaſt falls into the Dun, a river of Lincolnſhire, on the weſt ſide of the iſle of Axholm.

The air of Nottinghamſhire is reckoned as good as that of any county in England, but the different qualities of the ſoil have divided the county under two denominations; the eaſt-ſide, which is very fruitful in corn and paſture, is called the Clay: this diviſion is ſubdivided into the North Clay and the South Clay: and the weſt part of the county, which is generally woody or barren, is called the Sand. There is a large foreſt called Sherwood Foreſt, which comprehends almoſt all the weſtern parts of this county, and contains ſeveral parks, towns, and ſeats; the officers of this foreſt, in 1675, were a warden, his lieutenant and ſteward, a bow-bearer, and a ranger, four verdurers, twelve regarders, four agiſters, and twelve keepers or foreſters, all under a chief foreſter: beſides theſe there are ſeveral woodwards for every townſhip within the foreſt, and one for every principal wood.

The weſtern parts, however, beſides wood, yield ſome coal and lead; here are alſo found marles of ſeveral ſorts, and a ſtone not unlike alabaſter, but ſofter, which when burnt makes a plaſter harder than that of Paris, and this plaſter the inhabitants of Nottinghamſhire generally uſe for flooring. Other productions of this county are liquorice, cattle, abundance of fowl, and freſh-water fiſh.

The principal manufactures are ſtockings, glaſs, and earthen-wares. The inhabitants alſo make great quantities of malt and fine ſtrong ale.

This county ſends eight members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for each of the boroughs of Nottingham, Eaſt Redford and Newark.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE is bounded by Northamptonſhire on the north-eaſt, and Warwickſhire on the north-weſt, by Buckinghamſhire on the eaſt, by Gloceſterſhire on the weſt, and by Berkſhire on the ſouth. Its ſhape is very irregular, for on the north it terminates in a cone between Northamptonſhire and Warwickſhire, and on the ſouth-eaſt it runs out into a very long, narrow ſlip, between Buckinghamſhire and Berkſhire. Its greateſt length from north to ſouth is about forty-two miles, its breadth from eaſt to weſt twenty-ſix miles, its circumference one hundred and thirty; it is divided into fourteen hundreds, in which are one city, fifteen market-towns, two hundred and eighty pariſhes, and about nineteen thouſand ſeven hundred houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Oxford, and province of Canterbury; and Woodſtock, a borough-town, nearly in the middle of it, is diſtant ſixty miles north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames or Iſis, the Charwel, the Evenlode, the Windruſh, and the Tame. An account of the name and origin of the Thames has been already given in the deſcription of Berkſhire, and its courſe has been traced among the ſeveral rivers of the other counties through which it paſſes, in its way to the German ocean. The Charwell riſes in Northamptonſhire, as has been mentioned in the deſcription of that county, and entering Oxfordſhire near Cleydon, the moſt northerly village in the county, runs ſouth, and falls into the Thames near Oxford. The Evenlode riſes in the north-eaſt part of Worceſterſhire, near a town of its own name, not far from Stow in the Would, a market-town in Gloceſterſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt through Oxfordſhire, falls into the Thames north-weſt of Oxford. The Windruſh riſes in Coteſwould-hills in Gloceſterſhire, and running ſouth-eaſt enters Oxfordſhire, not far from Burford, a market-town, and paſſing by Witney, another market-town, falls into the Thames weſt of Oxford. The Tame riſes in Buckinghamſhire, and touching upon Oxfordſhire, at a market-town of its own name, runs weſtward for ſome miles, parting this county from Buckinghamſhire, and then turning ſouthward, falls into the Thames, north of Wallingford, a borough-town of Berkſhire.

Beſides

Beſides theſe principal rivers, Dr. Plot, who wrote a natural hiſtory of Oxfordſhire, reckons that there are no leſs than ſeventy conſiderable, though inferior ſtreams, that water this county.

The air of Oxfordſhire is as good as that of any other county in England, for the ſoil is naturally dry, free from bogs, fens, and ſtagnant waters, and abounding with quick limpid ſtreams, that neceſſarily render the air ſweet and healthy.

The ſoil in general is very fertile, both for corn and graſs; but there is a great variety in it, conſequently ſeveral degrees of fruitfulneſs.

There are no leſs than five ſorts of wheat ſown in this county, all adapted to as many kinds of ſoils. Oxfordſhire abounds with meadows, which are not ſurpaſſed by any paſtures in England. Here is plenty of river fiſh, of various kinds. The other productions of this county are cattle, fruit, free ſtone, and ſeveral ſorts of earths uſed in medicine, dying and ſcouring; but it is thinly ſtrewed with wood, and fuel is conſequently very ſcarce.

Witney is remarkable for a manufacture of blankets.

The univerſity of Oxford is one of the nobleſt in the world, particularly for the regularity of its conſtitution, the ſtrictneſs of its diſcipline, the opulency of its endowments, and the conveniency of its manſions for ſtudy: it conſiſts of twenty colleges and five halls, and is a corporation governed by a chancellor, a high ſteward, a vice-chancellor, two proctors, a public orator, a keeper of the archives, a regiſter, three eſquire beadles carrying ſilver maces gilt and wrought, and three yeomen beadles, with plain ſilver maces, and a verger with a ſilver rod. The chancellor is uſually a peer of the realm, he is the ſupreme governor of the univerſity, and is choſen by the ſtudents in convocation, and continues in his office for life. The high ſteward is named by the chancellor, but muſt be approved by the univerſity. His office, which continues alſo for life, is to aſſiſt the chancellor in the government of the univerſity, and to hear and determine capital cauſes, according to the laws of the land, and the privileges of the univerſity. The vice-chancellor, who is always in orders, and the head of ſome college, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by the univerſity: he is the chancellor's deputy, and exerciſes the power of his ſubſtituent, by governing the univerſity according to its ſtatutes: he chooſes four pro-vice-chancellors out of the heads of colleges, to officiate in his abſence. The two proctors are maſters of arts, and are choſen annually in turn out of the ſeve-

ral colleges and halls. Their buſineſs is to keep the peace, puniſh diſorders, inſpect weights and meaſures, appoint ſcholaſtic exerciſes, and the taking of degrees. The public orator writes letters in the name of the univerſity, and harangues princes and other great perſonages who viſit the univerſity. The keeper of the archives has the cuſtody of the charters and records. And the regiſter records all the public tranſactions of the univerſity in convocation.

The number of officers, fellows, and ſcholars, maintained by the revenues of the univerſity, is about a thouſand, and the number of ſuch ſcholars as live at their own charge is uſually about two thouſand; the whole amounting to three thouſand perſons, beſides a great number of inferior officers and ſervants, belonging to the ſeveral colleges and halls, which have each their ſtatutes and rules for government, under their reſpective heads, with fellows and tutors.

Here are four terms every year for public exerciſes, lectures, and diſputations, and ſet days and hours when the profeſſors of every faculty read their lectures; and in ſome of the colleges are public lectures, to which all perſons are admitted.

The public ſchools, of which there is one for every college, form the ground apartments of a magnificent quadrangle, the principal front of which, on the outſide, is an hundred and ſeventy-five feet in length. In the center of this front there is a tower, the higheſt apartments of which are appointed for aſtronomical obſervations and philoſophical experiments. Three ſides of the upper ſtory of the quadrangle form one entire room, called the picture gallery, which is furniſhed with portraits of founders, benefactors, and other eminent perſons This quadrangle was firſt built by queen Mary, and was rebuilt chiefly at the expence of Sir Thomas Bodley, in the time of king James the Firſt, who alſo partly erected a public library here, which he furniſhed with ſuch a number of books and manuſcripts, that, with other large donations, it is now become one of the principal libraries in Europe, and is called the Bodleian Library. The building is a part or member of the picture gallery, over the public ſchools, and conſiſts of three ſpacious and lofty rooms diſpoſed in the form of the Roman H. The middle one was erected by Humphry duke of Glouceſter, over the divinity ſchool, about the year 1440, and by him furniſhed with books. The gallery on the weſt was raiſed at the expence of the univerſity, together with the convocation houſe beneath, in the time of king Charles the Firſt: and the veſtibula or firſt gallery, with the proſeholium under it, was built by

Sir

Sir Thomas Bodley. In one of the ſchools are placed the Arundelian marbles, and in another an ineſtimable collection of ſtatues, &c. preſented to the univerſity by the counteſs dowager of Pomfret.

About half a century ago, Dr. John Radcliffe, a phyſician of great eminence, left forty thouſand pounds to build a library for the Bodleian collection of books and manuſcripts, with a ſalary of an hundred and thirty pounds a year to a librarian, and an hundred pounds a year towards furniſhing it with new books. In conſequence of this legacy, the firſt ſtone of a new building was laid, on the 17th of May 1737; and the library was opened with great ſolemnity the 13th of April 1745, by the name of the New or Radclivian library.

It ſtands in the middle of a magnificent ſquare, formed by St. Mary's church, the public ſchools, and two colleges, one called Brazen Noſe, and the other All Souls. It is a ſumptuous pile of building, ſtanding upon arcades, which, circularly diſpoſed, incloſe a ſpacious dome, in the center of which is the library itſelf, and into which there is an aſcent by a flight of ſpiral ſteps, well executed. The library, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majeſty in building, is adorned with fine compartments of ſtucco. It is incloſed by a circular ſeries of arches, beautified with feſtoons, and ſupported by pilaſters of the Ionic order; behind theſe arches are formed two circular galleries above and below, where the books are diſpoſed in elegant cabinets: the compartments of the ceiling in the upper gallery are finely ſtuccoed: the pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar ſpecies of ſtone brought from Hart's Foreſt in Germany; and over the door is a ſtatue of the founder. The finiſhing and decorations of this Attic edifice are all in the higheſt taſte imaginable.

There is, belonging to this univerſity, another moſt magnificent ſtructure, called the Theatre, erected for celebrating the public acts of the univerſity, the annual commemoration of benefactors to it, with other ſolemnities. The building is in form of a roman D; the front of it, which ſtands oppoſite to the divinity ſchool, is adorned with Corinthian pillars, and ſeveral other decorations; the roof is flat, and not being ſupported by columns or arch-work, reſt on the ſide walls, which are diſtant from each other eighty feet one way, and ſeventy feet the other; this roof is covered with allegorical painting. The vice-chancellor, with the two proctors, are ſeated in the center of the ſemicircular part; on each hand are the young noblemen, and doctors, the maſters of arts in

the

the area; and the reſt of the univerſity, and ſtrangers, are placed in the galleries.

This ſtructure was built by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 1669, at the expence of Dr. Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, then chancellor of the univerſity, who having beſtowed fifteen thouſand pounds in building it, endowed it with two thouſand pounds to purchaſe lands for its perpetual repair. On the weſt ſide of the theatre is an elegant modern edifice, called the Aſhmolean Muſæum, built alſo by Sir Chriſtopher Wren in 1683, at the expence of the univerſity. Its front towards the ſtreet is ſixty feet in length; it conſiſts of two ſtories, and has a grand portico, remarkably well finiſhed, in the Corinthian order; the lower ſtory is a chemical elaboratory, and the higher a repoſitory of natural and artificial curioſities, and Roman antiquities, chiefly collected by Elias Aſmole, Eſq; and his father-in-law Sir William Dugdale.

Near the Muſæum, and almoſt contiguous to the theatre, there is another building called the Clarendon Printing-houſe, which ſurpaſſes every thing in Europe. It was founded in 1711, and built partly by the money ariſing to the univerſity from the profits of the copy of lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Grand Rebellion, the property of which was deviſed by his lordſhip to the univerſity. This is a ſtrong ſtone building, an hundred and fifteen feet in length, with ſpacious portico's in the north and ſouth fronts, ſupported by columns of the Doric order, the top of the walls is adorned with ſtatues of the nine muſes, and of Homer, Virgil, and Thucydides. The eaſt part of the building is chiefly appropriated to the printing of Bibles, and Common Prayer books; and the weſt is allotted to other books in the learned languages. There are alſo in this building particular rooms for a letter-founder, and others for rolling-preſſes, where the Oxford Almanacks and other pieces are printed from engravings on copper plates.

There is alſo belonging to this univerſity a phyſic garden walled round, containing above five acres of ground, well furniſhed with all ſorts of plants, and endowed with a yearly revenue for cultivating it, the whole being the donation of Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, in 1652.

Each college has its own particular library and chapel, and moſt of them are adorned with cloiſters, quadrangles, piazza's, ſtatues, gardens, and groves.

The names of the colleges are Univerſity College, Baliol College, Merton College, Exeter College, Oriel College, Queen's College, New College, Lincoln College, All Souls College, Magdalen College, Brazen-Noſe College, Corpus Chriſti

Chriſti College, Chriſt-Church College, Trinity College, St. John Baptiſt's College, Jeſus College, Wadham College, Pembroke College, Worceſter College, and Hartford College.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE is a ſpacious, ſuperb, and uniform ſtructure, begun in 1634, at the expence of Charles Greenwood, formerly a fellow here, carried on by Sir Simon Bennet, and completed by Dr. John Radcliffe. The magnificent north front of this college is extended two hundred and ſixty feet along the ſouth ſide of a ſtreet called the High-ſtreet, having two ſtately portals with a tower over each; the weſtern portal leads to a handſome Gothic quadrangle, an hundred feet ſquare; on the ſouth ſide of the eaſtern quadrangle are the chapel and hall; there is alſo a third court of three ſides, each of which are about eighty feet. This college has a maſter, twelve fellows, and ſeventeen ſcholars, with many other ſtudents, amounting in the whole to near ninety.

II. BALIOL COLLEGE is an old Gothic building; it maintains a maſter, twelve fellows, and eighteen exhibitioners, the whole number of the ſociety being about ninety.

III. MERTON COLLEGE conſiſts of two ſquare courts, of which the inner one is a neat and uniform building. The chapel of this college, which is alſo the pariſh church of St. John, is a magnificent edifice, with a tower, in which are ſix bells. This college maintains a warden, and has twenty-four fellows, fourteen poſtmaſters, four ſcholars, two chaplains, and two clerks; the number of members in the whole being about one hundred.

IV. EXETER COLLEGE is a building chiefly of one handſome quadrangle; in the center of the front, which is two hundred and twenty feet in length, there is a beautiful gate, of ruſtic work, with a handſome tower; it maintains a rector, twenty-five fellows, a bible clerk, and two exhibitioners: the ſtudents of every ſort are about fifty.

V. ORIEL COLLEGE conſiſts of one uniform quadrangle, in which there is nothing remarkable: the members belonging to this college are a provoſt, eighteen fellows, and fourteen exhibitioners; the number of ſtudents in all being about ninety.

VI. QUEEN'S COLLEGE ſtands oppoſite to Univerſity College, on the north ſide of the High-ſtreet: the front, which is formed in the ſtile of Luxemburgh, is at once magnificent and elegant: in the middle of it is a ſuperb cupola, under which is a ſtatue of the late queen Caroline. This beautiful ſtructure is one entire piece of well executed modern architecture: the whole area on which it ſtands is an oblong

ſquare,

ſquare, three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and twenty in breadth; which area being divided by the hall and chapel, is formed into two courts; the firſt, or ſouth court, is an hundred and forty feet in length, and an hundred and thirty in breadth; it is ſurrounded by a beautiful cloiſter, except upon the north ſide, which is formed by the chapel and hall, and finely finiſhed in the Doric order: in the center, over a portico leading to the north court, ſtands a handſome cupola, ſupported by eight Ionic columns; the north court is an hundred and thirty feet long, and ninety broad; on the weſt ſtands the library, which is of the Corinthian order. This college conſiſts of a provoſt, twenty-two fellows, two chaplains, eight taberders, twenty-two ſcholars, two clerks, and forty exhibitioners; the number of ſtudents of every ſort being above one hundred and twenty.

VII. NEW COLLEGE is ſituated eaſtward of the ſchools, and is ſeparated from Queen's College by a narrow lane on the ſouth: the firſt court is an hundred and ſixty eight feet in length, and an hundred and twenty-nine in breadth: in the center is a ſtatue of Minerva; the north ſide, which conſiſts of the chapel and hall, is a venerable ſpecimen of Gothic magnificence; the two upper ſtories of the eaſt ſide form the library, and on the weſt are the lodgings of the warden: the chapel, for beauty and grandeur, exceeds all in the univerſity; and near it is a cloiſter, an hundred and forty-ſix feet in length on two ſides, and an hundred and five the other two. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells. From the firſt quadrangle there is a paſſage into another, called Garden-court, the beautiful area of which, by means of a ſucceſſion of retiring wings, diſplays itſelf gradually in approaching the garden, from which it is ſeparated by an iron paliſade, an hundred and thirty feet in length. The members of this college are, one warden, ſeventy fellows, ten chaplains, three clerks, ſixteen choriſters, and one ſexton, together with many gentlemen commoners.

VIII. LINCOLN COLLEGE conſiſts of two quadrangular courts, and maintains a rector, twelve fellows, twelve exhibitioners, and ſix ſcholars, with a bible clerk, beſides the independent members. In the building there is nothing very remarkable.

IX. ALL SOUL'S COLLEGE is ſituated weſtward of Queen's College, in a ſtreet called High-ſtreet, and conſiſts of two courts; the firſt court is a Gothic edifice, an hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and ſeventy-two in breadth; the chapel on the north ſide is a ſtately pile; and the hall, which forms one ſide of an area to the eaſt, is an elegant modern room,

room, adorned with many portraits and buſts. Adjoining to the hall is the buttery, which is a well-proportioned room, of an oval figure, and an arched ſtone roof, ornamented with curious workmanſhip. The ſecond court is a magnificent Gothic quadrangle, an hundred and ſeventy-two feet in length, and an hundred and fifty-five in breadth; on the ſouth are the chapel and hall, on the weſt a cloiſter, with a grand portico, on the eaſt two Gothic towers, in the center of a range of fine apartments, and on the north a library which exceeds every thing of the kind in the univerſity; it is two hundred feet in length, thirty in breadth, and forty in height, and finiſhed in the moſt ſplendid and elegant manner, being founded by colonel Codrington, at the expence of ten thouſand pounds. This college maintains a warden, forty fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and ſix choriſters. No independent ſtudents are admitted.

X. MAGDALEN COLLEGE is ſituated without the eaſt gate of the city, on the bank of the river Cherwel; a Doric portal, decorated with a ſtatue of the founder, leads to the weſt front of this college, which is a ſtriking ſpecimen of the Gothic, on the ſouth ſide of which are the chapel and hall; the windows of the chapel are finely painted; the hall is a ſtately Gothic room, adorned with fine paintings. From this court there is a narrow paſſage on the north, that leads to a beautiful opening, one ſide of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice, in the modern taſte, conſiſting of three ſtories, and three hundred feet in length: two other ſides are to be added. This college is remarkable for a moſt beautiful ſituation, a charming proſpect, pleaſant groves, and ſhady walks, and is reckoned one of the nobleſt foundations in the world. It has a preſident, forty fellows, thirty demics, a divinity lecturer, a ſchoolmaſter, an uſher, four chaplains, an organiſt, eight clerks, and ſixteen choriſters; the whole number of ſtudents about an hundred and twenty.

XI. BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE maintains a principal, twenty fellows, thirty-two ſcholars, and four exhibitioners; there are about forty or fifty ſtudents beſides. The building conſiſts of two courts, but has nothing remarkable.

XII. CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE is an ancient Gothic building, conſiſting of two courts. The preſent members are a preſident, twenty fellows, two chaplains, twenty ſcholars, two clerks, two choriſters, and ſix gentlemen commoners.

XIII. CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE has a ſtately front, extended to the length of three hundred and eighty-two feet, and terminated at each end by two correſponding turrets; in the center is a grand Gothic entrance, the proportions and ornaments

ments of which are remarkably magnificent; over it is a beautiful tower, in which are ten muſical bells, and a great bell called Tom, that weighs near ſeventeen thouſand pounds, and on the ſound of which, every night at nine o'clock, the ſtudents of the whole univerſity are conjoined, by ſtatute, to repair to their reſpective ſocieties. This college conſiſts of four quadrangles, one, which is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the grand quadrangle, is two hundred and ſixty-four by two hundred and ſixty-one feet in the clear. The greateſt part of the ſouth ſide is formed by the hall, which is conſiderably elevated above the reſt of the building, and, taken as a detached ſtructure, is a noble ſpecimen of ancient magnificence. This room is probably the largeſt, and certainly the moſt ſuperb of any in the kingdom; it contains eight windows on each ſide, is an hundred and twenty feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, and its ceiling is thirty feet high. The church of this college is ſituated at the eaſt end of the grand quadrangle, and is the cathedral of the dioceſe: it is an ancient venerable ſtructure; its tower is that over the grand entrance in the front of the college mentioned before; the roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of ſtone-work; and ſome of the windows are finely painted. Peck-water-court, to the north-eaſt of the grand quadrangle, is perhaps the moſt elegant edifice in the univerſity: it conſiſts of three ſides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. Eaſt of Peckwater-court is Canterbury-court, originally Canterbury College. It is a ſmall court, and chiefly remarkable for its antiquity. The fourth quadrangle is Chaplain's-court, which ſtands north-eaſt of Canterbury-court. This college, or church, conſiſts of a dean, eight canons, eight chaplains, eight ſinging-men, eight choriſters, a teacher of muſic, and an organiſt: the dean is the head of the college, which maintains alſo an hundred and one ſcholars. The whole number amounts to about one hundred and fifty. King Henry the Eighth, who founded this college, having appointed no ſpecial viſitor of it by any of his ſtatutes, it is only ſubject to the viſitation of the ſovereign, and commiſſions under the great ſeal.

XIV. TRINITY COLLEGE conſiſts of two courts. In the firſt of the chapel, hall, library, and lodgings of the preſident. The chapel, which was built in 1695, is a fine ſtructure, richly and beautifully finiſhed. The ſecond court is an elegant pile, performed by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. This college has a preſident, twelve fellows, and twelve ſcholars, and theſe, together with the independent members, amount to near eighty.

XV. St.

XV. ST. JOHN BAPTIST's COLLEGE conſiſts of two large quadrangles, uniformly and elegantly built; in the firſt court are the chapel and hall on the north ſide, and the preſident's lodgings on the eaſt; the eaſt and weſt ſides of the ſecond court are ſupported by ſtately and beautiful piazzas. This college has a preſident and fifty fellows, two chaplains, one organiſt, five ſinging men, ſix choriſters, and two ſextons. The number of ſtudents is about ſeventy.

XVI. JESUS-COLLEGE ſtands with its front oppoſite to Exeter college; the buildings conſiſt of two courts, in the firſt of which is the hall, chapel, and principal's lodgings; the library is on the weſt ſide of the inner court, and the other three ſides are finiſhed in a decent and uniform manner. This college conſiſts of a principal, nineteen fellows, and eighteen ſcholars, with ſeveral exhibitioners and independent ſtudents: the whole number about ninety.

XVII. WADHAM-COLLEGE is one of the moſt regular, uniform, and beautiful colleges belonging to this univerſity, conſiſting of a noble quadrangle, which is nearly one hundred and thirty feet ſquare; the windows of the chapel, which ſtands on the eaſt-ſide of the court, are beautifully painted: the eaſt window is admirably done by one Van Ling, a Dutchman; it repreſents the paſſion of our Saviour, and is ſaid to have coſt fifteen hundred pounds. This ſociety conſiſts of a warden, fifteen fellows, and fifteen ſcholars, two chaplains, two clerks, and ſixteen exhibitioners; the number of ſtudents of every kind amounting to about one hundred.

XVIII. PEMBROKE-COLLEGE is a building conſiſting of two courts: it is a ſmall quadrangle, but neat and uniform; the ſecond court is an irregular area, on one ſide of which ſtands the chapel: this is an elegant modern edifice, of the Ionic order. The members of this college are one maſter, fourteen fellows, twenty-four ſcholars and exhibitioners; all the ſtudents, taken together, are near ſixty.

XIX. WORCESTER-COLLEGE is ſituated at the extremity of the weſtern ſuburb, on an eminence on the banks of the Thames. A grand court of the Ionic order is now juſt finiſhed, in which is a library of the Ionic order one hundred feet long, ſupported by ſpacious cloiſters, and well furniſhed with books. Here are alſo a chapel and hall, each of which is fifty feet long, and twenty-five broad. On the weſt it is propoſed to form a garden ſloping to the water: and when the whole is fully executed, it will form a beautiful ſtructure. Here are a provoſt, twenty fellows, and ſeventeen ſcholars; the whole number is about fifty.

XX.

XX. HARTFORD-COLLEGE ſtands oppoſite to the grand gate of the public ſchools, and conſiſts of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified, from a fund raiſed for that purpoſe, by the late principal. Part of this court conſiſts of a few modern buildings, in the ſtile of which the whole college is to be rebuilt, according to a plan, conſiſting of one quadrangle, projected in the year 1747. The foundation conſiſts of a principal, four ſenior fellows, or tutors, and junior fellows, as aſſiſtants, beſides a certain number of ſtudents, or ſcholars; the preſent members are about twenty.

Beſides the above colleges there are five halls in the univerſity of Oxford, namely St. Edmond's, St. Magdalen's, St. Alban's, St. Mary's, and New-inn hall.

Theſe halls are the only remains of hoſtels, or inns, which were the only academical houſes, originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford.

Theſe ſocieties are neither endowed nor incorporated: they are ſubject to their reſpective principals, whoſe ſalaries ariſe from the room-rents of the houſes. The principals are appointed by the chancellor of the univerſity, that of Edmund-hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's college, under the patronage of which Edmund's-hall ſtill remains. The other halls were alſo formerly dependant on particular colleges.

This county ſends nine members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of Oxford, two repreſentatives for the univerſity, two burgeſſes for the borough of Woodſtock, and one for Banbury.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Lincolnſhire on the north and north-eaſt, by Northamptonſhire on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, and on the weſt, north-weſt, and ſouth-weſt, by Leiceſterſhire. It is the leaſt county in England, meaſuring from north to ſouth only fifteen miles, from eaſt to weſt ten miles, and is but forty miles in circumference; it is divided into five hundreds, in which are forty-eight pariſhes, two market-towns, and about three thouſand three hundred houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Peterborough, and province of Canterbury: and Okeham, the county-town, is diſtant ninety-ſix miles north north-weſt from London.

Rutlandſhire

Rutlandſhire is watered by two rivers, the Welland and the Gwaſh; the Welland, which runs on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, has been deſcribed in the account of Lincolnſhire.

The Gwaſh, or Waſh, as it is commonly called, riſes near Okeham, in a diſtrict of the county ſurrounded with hills, and called the Vale of Catmoſe, a name ſuppoſed to have been derived from Coet Maes, which in the ancient Britiſh language ſignifies a woody territory: this river runs eaſtward, and dividing the county nearly into two equal parts, falls into the Welland, near Stamford, in Lincolnſhire.

The air of this county is eſteemed as good as that of any in England; the ſoil is very fruitful both in corn and paſture, and that of the Vale of Catmoſe, in particular, is equal to any in the kingdom: it affords alſo great abundance of wood for firing; this county produces great numbers of cattle, particularly ſheep, and the rivers, the waters of which are remarkably good, yield great plenty of fiſh.

Rutlandſhire is not remarkable for any manufacture.

This county ſends only two members to parliament, who are knights of the ſhire.

SHROPSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Cheſhire, and part of Flintſhire, in the principality of Wales, on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and part of Radnorſhire, in Wales, on the eaſt by Staffordſhire, and on the weſt by the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, in Wales; it is reckoned the largeſt inland county in England; it is of an oval form, forty miles in length, from north to ſouth, thirty-three miles in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, and one hundred and thirty-four miles in circumference. It is divided into fifteen hundreds, in which are one hundred and ſeventy pariſhes, fifteen market-towns, and about twenty three thouſand three hundred houſes. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Hereford, and partly in that of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury: and Shrewſbury, which is nearly in the center of the county, is one hundred and fifty-ſeven miles north-weſt of London.

The chief rivers of this county are the Severn, the Temd, and the Colun; the Severn, which runs though the county from weſt to eaſt, and divides it nearly into two equal parts, has been deſcribed in the account of Glouceſterſhire; the Temd riſes in the north part of Radnorſhire, and running

eaſtward, and ſeparating Shropſhire from the counties of Radnor, Hereford, and Worceſter, falls into the Severn, near the city of Worceſter; the Colun, or Clun, riſes near Biſhop's Caſtle, a borough-town of this county, and running ſouthward, diſcharges itſelf into the Temd, not far from Ludlow, another borough-town; other leſs conſiderable ſtreams in this county are the Ony, the Warren, the Corve, the Rea, the Tern, and the Rodan.

The air is pure and healthy, but the county being mountainous, it is in many places ſharp and piercing. The ſoil is various, the northern and eaſtern parts of the county yield great plenty of wheat and barley, but the ſouthern and weſtern parts, which are hilly, are not ſo fertile, yet afford paſturage for ſheep and cattle: and along the banks of the Severn there are large, rich meadows, that produce abundance of graſs; here are mines of copper, lead, iron, ſtone, and lime-ſtone, and the county abounds with inexhauſtible pits of coal; between the ſurface of moſt of the coal ground and the coal, there lies a ſtratum of a black, hard, but very porous ſubſtance, which being ground to powder in proper mills, and well boiled with water, in coppers, depoſits the earthy or gritty parts at the bottom, and throws up a bituminous matter to the ſurface of the water, which by evaporation is brought to the conſiſtency of pitch: an oil is alſo produced from the ſame ſtratum, by diſtillation, which mixed with the bituminous ſubſtance, dilutes it into a kind of tar: both the ſubſtances are uſed for caulking of ſhips, and are better for that purpoſe than pitch or tar, for they never crack, and it is thought they might be uſeful againſt the worm.

The rivers of this county yield great plenty of trout, pike, lamprey, grailing, carp, eels, and other freſh-water fiſh.

Shrewſbury is famous for the manufactures of Welch cottons and flannels, and Bridgenorth, a borough-town, for ſtockings: Bridgenorth is alſo furniſhed with common artificers of every kind, who make and ſell clothes, iron tools, and inſtruments of all ſorts, and the other ordinary manufactures of this kingdom.

This county ſends twelve members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for each of the following towns: Shrewſbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Biſhop's-Caſtle.

SOMER-

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by the Briſtol channel on the north-weſt, by part of Glouceſterſhire on the north-eaſt, by Dorſetſhire on the ſouth, by Devonſhire on the weſt, and by Wiltſhire on the eaſt. It is of great extent, being about ſixty miles in length, from weſt to eaſt, fifty miles in breadth, from north to ſouth, and two hundred miles in circumference; it is divided into forty-two hundreds, in which are three cities, thirty market-towns, three hundred and eighty-five pariſhes, one hundred and thirty-two vicarages, and near one thouſand ſeven hundred villages. It lies in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, and province of Canterbury: and Somerton, which is ſtill a market-town, and nearly in the middle of the county, is diſtant one hundred and twenty-nine miles nearly weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Avon, the Bry, and the Pedred, or Parret; of the Avon, called alſo Avon Weſt, which riſes in Wiltſhire, and ſeparates Somerſetſhire from Glouceſterſhire, an account has already been given in the deſcription of the county of Glouceſter.

The Bry, called alſo the Bru and the Brent, riſes in a large wood or foreſt, in the eaſt part of this county, upon the borders of Wiltſhire, called Selwood, from which the neighbouring country was formerly called Selwoodſhire; from Selwood it runs weſtward, and dividing the county into nearly two equal parts, falls into the Briſtol channel, a few miles north of Bridgewater, a borough-town of this county.

The Pedred, or Parret, riſes in the ſouthermoſt part of the county, near Crewkern, a market-town, and running north-weſt, is joined by the Evel, or Ivel, the Thone, or Tone, the Ordred, and ſome other ſmall rivers, and diſcharges itſelf into the æſtuary of the Bry; other leſs conſiderable rivers in this county are the Frome, the Axe, and the Torr.

The air of this county is ſaid to be the mildeſt in England: it is in moſt places very healthy, and upon the hilly parts exceeding fine; the ſoil is various: the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the ſhire are mountainous and ſtoney; they yield, however, good paſture for ſheep, and by the help of art and induſtry, are made to produce corn; the lower grounds, except ſuch as are boggy and fenny, afford corn and graſs in great plenty, and a valley of a very large extent, divided into five hundreds, and called Taunton Dean, or the Vale of

Taunton, from Taunton, a borough-town, is ſo exceeding rich, that it affords corn, graſs, and fine fruit in great abundance, without manure. The grain of this county ſupplies many foreign and domeſtic markets; there is no part of the kingdom where wood thrives better than in Somerſetſhire; and teazel, a ſpecies of thiſtle, much uſed in dreſſing cloth, is almoſt peculiar to this diſtrict. In this county alſo, on the beach of the Briſtol channel, there is found a weed, or ſea-plant, of which the inhabitants make cakes, called laver, which are wholeſome and nouriſhing food, and not to be found in any other part of the kingdom.

Somerſetſhire is famous for the beſt October beer in England, and for great plenty and variety of cyder: and the beſt cheeſe in the kingdom is ſaid to be made at Chedder, near a market-town, called Axbridge.

The oxen of this county are as large as thoſe of Lancaſhire, or Lincolnſhire, and the grain of the fleſh is ſaid to be finer. The vallies fatten a prodigious number of ſheep, of the largeſt ſize in England: the ſouth ſhore alſo furniſhes the inhabitants with lobſters, crabs, and mackrel; the Briſtol channel and the Severn with ſoles, flounders, plaiſe, ſhrimps, prawns, herrings, and cod; the Parret produces plenty of excellent ſalmon, and the Avon abounds with a ſort of blackiſh eels, ſcarce as big as a gooſe quill, called elvers, which are ſkimmed up in vaſt quantities with ſmall nets, and which when the ſkin is taken off, are made into cakes and fried; there is great plenty of wild fowl in this county, but there being but few parks, veniſon is ſcarce.

Here is a tract of mountains called Mendip Hills, which occupy a vaſt ſpace of ground, and ſtretch from Whatley, near Frome Selwood, a market-town on the eaſt, to Axbridge, another market-town, on the weſt, and from Glaſtonbury, a market-town on the ſouth, to Bodminſter, near the city of Briſtol, on the north; theſe mountains are the moſt famous in England for coal and lead mines, but the lead is leſs ſoft, ductile, and fuſible, than that of Derbyſhire, and conſequently not ſo proper for ſheeting, becauſe when melted, it runs into knots: it is, therefore, generally exported or caſt into bullets and ſmall ſhot. In theſe hills there are alſo mines of copper and okre; and the lapis calaminaris, which melted with copper, turns it into braſs, is dug up here in greater quantities than in any other part of England.

The beautiful foſſil, called Briſtol ſtone, is found in great abundance in ſome rocks upon the banks of the Avon, near Briſtol: and at Biſhop's Chew, or Chew Magna, near Wrinton, a market-town, there is dug up a red bole, which

is called by the country people redding, and diſtributed from thence all over England, for marking of ſheep, and other uſes; it is ſaid to be ſometimes ſubſtituted by apothecaries for a ſort of medicinal earth, brought from Armenia, called bole armeniac.

All ſorts of cloth are manufactured in this county, as well as broad and narrow kerſeys, druggets, ſerges, durroys, and ſhalloons, together with ſtockings and buttons; and in the ſouth-eaſt parts are made great quantities of linen. The value of the woollen manufacture alone, in the firſt hands, has been rated at a million a year; and if a calculation was made of the other manufactories of the county and its produce, by mines, tillage, feeding, grazing, dairies, and other articles of trade, it is thought that the account would be more than the produce of any other county, Middleſex only excepted.

This county is celebrated for its medicinal waters, which are found in the city of Bath, where there are five hot baths, called the King's Bath, the Queen's Bath, the Croſs Bath, the Hot Bath, and the Lepers Bath. There is alſo a cold bath; in each bath there is a pump for applying the water in a ſtream upon any particular part of the body, when it is required: and each is furniſhed with benches to ſit on, rings to hold by, and proper guides for both ſexes; theſe hot ſprings were fenced in by the Romans with a wall, to ſeparate them from the common cold ſprings, with which this place abounds; and there is a tradition, that they alſo made ſubterranean canals to carry off the cold waters, leſt they ſhould mix with theſe. As this city lies in a valley, ſurrounded with hills, the heat of theſe waters, and their milky, detergent quality, are aſcribed to the admixture and fermentation of two different waters, diſtilling from two of thoſe hills: one called Clarton Down, and the other Lanſdown. The water from Clarton Down is ſuppoſed to be ſulphureous, or bituminous, with a mixture of nitre; and the water from Lanſdown is thought to be tinctured with iron ore.

Theſe waters are grateful to the ſtomach, have a mineral taſte, and a ſtrong ſcent: they are of a bluiſh colour, and ſend up a thin vapour; they are neither diuretic nor cathartic, though if ſalt be added they purge immediately; after long ſtanding they depoſit a black mud, which is uſed by way of cataplaſm for local pains, and proves of more ſervice to ſome, than the waters themſelves; this mud they alſo depoſite on diſtillation; they are beneficial in diſorders of the head, in cuticular diſeaſes, in obſtructions and conſtipations of the bowels, which they ſtrengthen, by reſtoring their loſt tone,

and reviving the vital heat; they are found of great uſe in the ſcurvy and ſtone, and in moſt diſeaſes of women and children, and are uſed as a laſt remedy in obſtinate chronic diſeaſes, which they ſometimes cure.

The ſeaſons for drinking the Bath waters are the ſpring and autumn; the ſpring ſeaſon begins with April and ends with June; the autumn ſeaſon begins with September, and laſts till December: and ſome patients remain here all the winter. In the ſpring this place is moſt frequented for health, and in the autumn for pleaſure, when, at leaſt, two thirds of the company come to partake of the amuſements of the place; in ſome ſeaſons there have been no leſs than eight thouſand perſons at Bath, beſides its inhabitants. There is an officer put in by the mayor, to ſuperintend the baths, and to keep order among the bathers and their guides.

Briſtol is alſo famous for a medicinal hot ſpring, which riſes near the Avon, about a mile from the city, and is very much frequented from April to September. The water of this ſpring is thought to be impregnated with chalk, lapis calcarius, and calaminaris. It is lighter than other water, clear, pure, and ſoft, and has a gentle degree of heat. It is preſcribed for internal hæmorrhages and inflammations, ſpitting of blood, dyſentery, and immoderate fluxes of the menſes, diabetes, and purulent ulcers of the viſcera. It is not only drank in the pump-room, but every morning cried in the ſtreets of the city like milk; and it retains its virtue longer than any other medicinal waters. Near the well there is a houſe built, with an aſſembly room, and convenient lodgings.

This county ſends eighteen members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for each of the cities of Bath, Briſtol, and Wells, and two burgeſſes for each of the ſix following boroughs; Bridgwater, Ilcheſter, Milborn-Port, Minehead, and Taunton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

STAFFORDSHIRE is bounded on the north-weſt by Cheſhire; on the north eaſt by Derbyſhire; on the ſouth by Worceſterſhire; on the weſt by Shropſhire; and on the eaſt by Warwickſhire. Its figure approaches nearly to that of a rhombus or lozenge. It extends from north to ſouth forty miles, from weſt to eaſt twenty-ſix miles; it is an hundred and forty-one miles in circumference. It is divided into five hundreds, in which are one city, eighteen market towns, an

an hundred and fifty pariſhes, and about twenty-four thouſand houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and province of Canterbury; and Stafford, which is nearly in the middle of it, is diſtant an hundred and thirty-five miles north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Trent, the Dove, the Thame or Tame, and the Sow. Whence the Trent derives its name is not known; it is eſteemed the third river in England, and riſes from two or three ſprings in the north weſt part of this county, near Leck, a market town; it runs ſouth-eaſt, and dividing Staffordſhire nearly into two equal parts, enters Derbyſhire near Burton, upon the Trent, another market town; and running north-eaſt through the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln, falls into the river Humber, north of Burton in Lincolnſhire. The Dove, which riſes in Derbyſhire, and ſeparates that county from Staffordſhire, has been deſcribed in the account of Derbyſhire.

The Thame riſes in the ſouth part of this county, not far from Wolverhampton, a market town, and runs ſouth-eaſt into Warwickſhire; where, directing its courſe northward, it enters Staffordſhire again near Tamworth, a borough town of this county, and falls into the Trent a few miles north of Tamworth. The Sow riſes not far weſtward of Newcaſtle under Line, a borough town, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by the town of Stafford, falls into the Trent, about three miles eaſt of Stafford.

Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are Walſal-Water, the Black-Brook, the Penk, Eccleſhal-Water, the Charnet, and the Hamps.

The air of Staffordſhire is in general pure and healthy; but in ſome parts it is ſharp and cold, particularly in the mountainous places, north-weſt of a market town called Stone.

The arable and paſture land is excellent; and even the mountainous parts, by good tillage, will produce conſiderable crops of corn: but they are remarkable for a ſhort and ſweet graſs, which makes the cattle as fine as thoſe of Lancaſhire. On the banks of the Dove and the Trent, the meadows are as rich as any in England, and maintain great dairies, which ſupply the markets with vaſt quantities of butter and cheeſe. The rivers afford plenty of almoſt all ſorts of freſh-water fiſh; and the county in general abounds with proviſions of all kinds.

Beſides plenty of turf and peat for firing, this county yields three ſorts of coals, which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of pit-coal, peacock-coal, and cannel-coal. The pit-coal is

dug chiefly in the ſouth part of the county, at Wedneſbury, Dudley, and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampton. The peacock-coal, ſo called from its reflecting various colours, like thoſe of a peacock's tail, is found at Henly Green, near Newcaſtle under Line, and is better for the forge than the kitchen. The cannel-coal, which gives a very clear and bright flame, derives its name from *canwil*, an antient Britiſh word for candle. It is ſo hard as to bear poliſhing, and is uſed in this county for paving churches, and other public buildings: it is alſo manufactured into ſnuff-boxes, and other toys.

Under the ſurface of the ground, in ſeveral parts of this county, are found yellow and red okers, tobacco-pipe-clay, potter's clay, fullers earth, and a ſort of brick earth, which burns blue, and is ſuppoſed to be the earth of which the Romans made their urns. Here are alſo found ſtones and minerals of various ſorts; as fire ſtone, for the hearths of iron furnaces and ovens; lime ſtone, iron ſtone, or ore, the beſt kind of which is called maſh, and is found at Ruſhal, near Walſhall, a market town. This is the ore from which the beſt iron is extracted. Some of theſe iron ſtones are as big as the crown of a man's hat, and ſome of them, being hollow on the inſide, contain about a pint of a ſharp cold liquor, which is ſaid to be very grateful to the taſte, and of which the workmen are very fond. Copper ſtones, or ore, are dug out of Reton-hill near Leek; and lead ore is dug in other parts of the county. Here are alſo found the hæmatites or blood-ſtone, alabaſter, divers kinds of marble, quarry ſtones, mill ſtones, and grind ſtones, of ſeveral colours.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and iron utenſils, all kinds of which are made here in great perfection.

Staffordſhire ſends ten members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of Litchfield, and two repreſentatives for each of the following boroughs; Stafford, Tamworth, and Newcaſtle under Line.

SUFFOLK.

THIS county is bounded by the German Ocean on the eaſt; by Cambridgeſhire on the weſt; by the river Stour, which ſeparates it from Eſſex, on the ſouth; and by the rivers Ouſe the Leſs, and Waveney, which part it from Norfolk, on the north. It extends in length, from eaſt to weſt, forty-eight miles, from north to ſouth twenty-four miles,

miles, and is an hundred and forty-ſix miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty-two hundreds, in which are thirty-two market towns, five hundred and ſeventy-five pariſhes, and about thirty-four thouſand four hundred and twenty-two houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich and province of Canterbury. Stow market, a conſiderable market town, ſtands in the center of the county, at the diſtance of ſeventy-three miles north-eaſt from London.

This county is well watered with ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are Ouſe the Leſs, the Waveney, the Stour, the Deben, the Orwel, the Ald, and the Blith. The ſprings and courſes of the ſmaller Ouſe and the Waveney, have been deſcribed in the account of Norfolk; and the Stour has been reckoned among the rivers of Eſſex.

The Deben riſes near Mendleſham, a market town, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Debenham and Woodbridge, two other market towns of this county, falls into the German ſea eleven miles ſouth-eaſt of Woodbridge. The river Orwel or Gipping riſes not far from Mendleſham, and running ſouth-eaſt and almoſt parallel to the Delen, paſſes by Ipſwich, a conſiderable borough town, to which it is navigable by great ſhips, and at the diſtance of ten miles from which, it diſcharges itſelf into the German Ocean, together with the Stour, both rivers forming one large mouth or æſtuary. The Orwel does not flow much higher than Ipſwich, but there the tide generally riſes twelve feet, though at low water the harbour is almoſt dry.

The river Ald riſes near Framlingham, a borough town of this county, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Aldborough, and Orford, two borough towns, falls into the German Sea a few miles from Orford. The Blith riſes near Haleſworth, a market town, and running almoſt directly eaſt, falls into the German Sea at Southwold, another market town.

Other leſs conſiderable rivers of this county, are the Ore, the Berdon, and the Bourn or Lark.

The air of this county is pure, pleaſant, and healthy, even near the ſea ſhore, becauſe the beach being generally ſandy and ſhelly, ſhoots off the ſea, and prevents ſtagnating water and ſtinking mud.

The ſoil of the county of Suffolk is different in different parts of it: the eaſt parts bordering on the ſea, are ſandy, and full of heaths, but yield abundance of peas, rye, and hemp, and feed vaſt flocks of ſheep. The middle part of the county, which is called High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, conſiſts chiefly of a rich deep clay and marle, and produces wood,

wood, and good paſture, that feeds great numbers of cattle; the parts bordering on Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire, likewiſe afford excellent paſture, and abound with corn, all except a ſmall tract towards Newmarket in Cambridgeſhire, which is for the moſt part a green heath. It is ſaid that the feeding cattle and ſheep on turneps, was firſt practiſed in Suffolk.

The milk of this county is reckoned the beſt in England; and it has been long obſerved, that the Suffolk cheeſe is greatly impoveriſhed to enrich the Suffolk butter: it is however found, that the cheeſe of this county is very proper for long voyages, being preſerved by its dryneſs; but the butter that is made here in great quantities, and ſent to all parts in England, is not to be equalled in any part of the kingdom.

It is obſerved that more Turkeys are bred in this county, and that part of Norfolk which borders upon it, than in all the reſt of England; London, and the counties round it, being chiefly ſupplied with turkies from hence.

Fuel is very plenty in this county; High Suffolk affording wood in great abundance, and Low Suffolk, or that part of the county which runs along the ſea-ſide, being conſtantly ſupplied with coals from Newcaſtle.

The principal manufactures are woollen and linen cloth.

This county ſends ſixteen members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs; Ipſwich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmund's Bury.

SURRY.

THIS county is bounded by the river Thames, which parts it from Middleſex on the north, by the county of Suſſex on the ſouth, by Kent on the eaſt, and by Berkſhire and Hampſhire on the weſt. Its form is that of a long ſquare or parallelogram; it extends in length from eaſt to weſt thirty-four miles, from north to ſouth twenty-one miles, and is an hundred and twelve miles in circumference; containing in that ſpace ſeven hundred and thirty-five ſquare miles, or about five hundred and ninety-two thouſand acres. It is divided into thirteen hundreds, in which are an hundred and forty pariſhes, eleven market towns, four hundred and fifty villages, and about an hundred and ſeventy-two thouſand inhabitants. It lies in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, and province of Canterbury; and Darking, a market town near the middle of the county, is twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt of London.

The

The rivers of this county are the Thames, the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle. The Thames has been already deſcribed in the account of Berkſhire, and the ſeveral other counties which it waters: the tide of this river runs up as far as Richmond, a celebrated village of Surry, twelve miles from London, and about ſixty miles from the ſea, which is a greater diſtance than the tide is carried into any other river in Europe. The Mole riſes near Okeley, ſouth-weſt of Darking, and running eaſtward for ſeveral miles, along the borders of Suſſex, forms an angle, and directs its courſe north-weſt. At the bottom of a hill, called Box-hill, near Darking, the ſtream diſappears, and paſſes under ground in a place called the Swallows, probably from the river being ſwallowed up there. From this circumſtance the river is alſo ſometimes called the Swallow; and it appears to have derived its name Mole from working its way under ground; for it is generally believed, that from the bottom of Box-hill, where it is ſwallowed up, it works a paſſage for more than two miles to Leatherhead, where it is ſuppoſed to ſpring up anew; and from whence it continues its courſe northward, till it falls into the Thames, over-againſt Hampton-court, in the county of Middleſex. It appears, however, to be the opinion of later writers, that the ſtream of the Mole is altogether loſt at the Swallows, and is not the ſame that riſes at Leatherhead; but rather that the waters iſſue there from a new ſpring; and that the river formed by them is another river; though, from the belief of its being the ſame river, it obtained the ſame name.

The Wey riſes not far from Alton, a market town of Hampſhire, and directing its courſe eaſtward, enters this county at Farnham, a market town; whence it paſſes on, in the ſame direction to Godalming, another market town; and there forming an angle, it runs northward by Guilford, the county town; from thence to Waſhing, a market town, and running north-eaſt, empties itſelf by a double mouth into the river Thames, about a mile from Chertſey, a large market town of this county. This river is navigable to Godalming, and its navigation is of great benefit to the ſouth-weſt parts of Surry, by ſupplying the inhabitants with coals, and many other neceſſaries, from London.

The Wandle, or Vandale, riſes at Carſhalton, near Croydon, a market town of this county, and running north, with a ſmall but clear ſtream, falls into the river Thames at Wandſworth, about four miles from London.

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The air and ſoil of the middle and extreme parts of this county are very different. Towards the borders of the county, eſpecially on the north ſide, near the Thames, and on the ſouth ſide, in and near a vale, called Holmſdale, that ſtretches for ſeveral miles from Darking to the county of Kent, the air is mild and healthy, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and hay, with a fine mixture of woods and fields; but in the heart of the county the air is bleak; and though there are ſome delightful ſpots, the county in general conſiſts of open and ſandy ground, and barren heaths. In ſome places there are long ridges of hills or downs, which afford nothing but warrens for rabbits and hares, and parks for deer; and from this difference in the air and ſoil, the county has been compared to a coarſe cloth with a fine liſt. The air of Cottman Dean, near Darking, has been reputed the beſt in England. It is obſerved of the inhabitants of the middle parts of Surry, that they are generally of a pale complexion, reſembling the natives of Picardy in France: and that even the cattle here are of a lighter colour than is uſually met with in any other part of England, which is attributed to the air and ſoil. Near Darking there grows a wild black cherry, of which a very pleaſant wine is ſaid to be made, not much inferior to French claret: This county produces great quantities of box-wood and walnut-tree; and the downs, particularly Banſtead Downs, which ſtretch thirty miles in length, from Croydon to Farnham, being covered with a ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, the mutton here, though ſmall, is remarkably ſweet. Near Reygate, a borough town, is dug up great plenty of fullers earth: the county in general is well provided with river fiſh, and the Wandle is famous for plenty of fine trout.

The principal manufacture of this county is woollen cloth, particularly kerſeys.

This county ſends fourteen members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two members for each of the following boroughs; Gatton, Haſlemere, Blechingly, Reygate, Guilford, and Southwark.

SUSSEX.

THIS county is bounded on the north by Surry; on the eaſt and north-eaſt by Kent; on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel, and on the weſt by Hampſhire. It extends in length from eaſt to weſt ſixty-five miles, from north to ſouth twenty-nine miles, and is an hundred and ſeventy miles in

in circumference; containing in that ſpace one thouſand four hundred and ſixteen ſquare miles. It is divided into ſix rapes, and ſubdivided into ſixty-five hundreds; in which are one city, eighteen market towns, three hundred and twelve pariſhes, an hundred and twenty-three vicarages, one thouſand and ſixty villages and hamlets, and about twenty-one thouſand five hundred and thirty-ſeven houſes. It lies in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, and province of Canterbury; and Cuckfield, a market town, near the middle of it, is diſtant forty miles ſouth-weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouſe, and the Rother. The Arun riſes in a foreſt called St. Leonard's Foreſt, near Horſham, a borough town of this county, and running a few miles weſtward, turns due ſouth, and paſſing by Arundel, a borough town, falls into the Britiſh Channel, about three miles ſouth of it. This river, by an act of parliament paſſed in 1733, had a new outlet cut for it, in order to improve its navigation, and now it carries ſhips of about an hundred tons burden, as high as Arundel.

The Adur, which is ſometimes called the Beeding, riſes alſo in St. Leonard's Foreſt, and running almoſt parallel to the Arun, paſſes by Stening, a borough town, and Bramber, another borough town, from whence it is likewiſe called Bramber Water: it diſcharges itſelf into the Britiſh Channel at New Shoreham, a borough town.

The Ouſe is chiefly formed of two branches, one riſing in the foreſt of St. Leonard, near the ſpring of the Adur, and the other in the foreſt of Worth, north of Cuckfield; and theſe two ſtreams uniting not far from Cuckfield, run ſouth by Lewes, a very conſiderable borough town, and falling into the Britiſh Channel, form a harbour called Newhaven, about ſeven or eight miles ſouth of Lewes.

The Rother riſes at Rotherfield, ſouth-eaſt of Eaſt Grinſted, a borough town, and running eaſtward, divides into two ſtreams upon the borders of Kent, and uniting again, forms an iſland, called Oxney Iſland, and falls into the Britiſh Channel near Rye, one of the cinque ports.

Other leſs conſiderable rivers in this county are the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Aſhburn, and the Aſton, all which, as well as the rivers, whoſe courſes have been deſcribed, are confined within the limits of Suſſex.

It is obſervable of the rivers of this county, that not one of them will admit a veſſel of five hundred tons; and indeed there are very few good ports in the county, for the ſhore is rocky, and there are many ſhelves and ſand banks, which the ſouth-

ſouth-weſt winds, ſo common upon this coaſt in the winter, are continually augmenting.

The air of this county, along the ſea-coaſt, is aguiſh to ſtrangers, but the inhabitants are, in general, healthy. In the north part of the county, bordering upon Kent and Surry, or in the woody tract of the three counties, called the Weald, or Wild, which is ſaid to be one hundred and twenty miles long, and in ſome parts thirty broad, the air is foggy, but not unhealthy; and upon the Downs, in the middle of the county, it is exceeding ſweet and pure.

In the Weald of Suſſex the ſoil is rich and deep, and produces great abundance of oats and hops: but the roads are the worſt in England, for many of the large trees, which are carried through this part of the county in the ſummer-time, to the river Medway, in Kent, in a carriage called a tug, drawn generally by twenty oxen, are often dropped upon the road, which is, otherwiſe, frequently choaked up by tugs, and remain there, perhaps, for years. The north of Suſſex is, for the moſt part, covered with woods, which chiefly ſupply the navy-docks with timber, and the iron works of this county with fuel, and from which vaſt quantities of charcoal are made.

The middle part of this county is delightfully chequered with meadows, paſtures, groves, and corn-fields, that produce wheat and barley; and in the ſouth part, towards the ſea, are high hills, called the South Downs, conſiſting of a fat, chalky ſoil, very fruitful both in corn and graſs, and feeding vaſt multitudes of ſheep, remarkable for very fine wool. In the Weald of Suſſex is found the mineral called talc; and in the eaſtern parts of the county, towards the borders of Kent, is dug great plenty of iron ore; and here are many forges, furnaces, and water-mills, both for caſt and wrought iron; and though the iron found in this county is ſaid to be brittle, yet cannons are frequently caſt with it.

Suſſex is particularly famous for a delicious bird, called the wheat-ear, perhaps from its being moſt in ſeaſon about the time that the wheat is ripe: it is about the ſize of a lark, and very fat. In the river Arun are caught vaſt quantities of mullets, which in the ſummer ſeaſon come up from the ſea, as far as Arundel, in great ſhoals, and feed upon a particular weed here, which gives them a high and luſcious taſte, that render them a great delicacy; this river is alſo famous for trout and eel. Near the city of Chicheſter are found the fineſt lobſters in England. At Selſey, ſouth-eaſt of Chicheſter, a ſort of cockle is found in great plenty, which is much

much admired; and the mackarel and herrings taken in their ſeaſons at Rye, are reckoned the beſt of their kind.

The principal manufactures of this county are caſt and wrought iron, and the beſt gunpowder in the world is ſaid to be made at a market-town, called Battel.

This county ſends twenty-eight members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of Chicheſter, two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs: Horſham, Lewes, Midhurſt, New Shoreham, Bramber, Stening, Eaſt Grinſted, Arundel, and two barons for each of the cinque ports of Haſtings, Rye, Winchelſea, and Seaford.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICKSHIRE is bounded by Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire on the north, by Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire on the ſouth, by Worceſterſhire on the weſt, and by Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire on the eaſt. Its figure inclines to an oval, extending, in length, from north to ſouth thirty-three miles, from eaſt to weſt twenty-ſix miles, and it is one hundred and twenty-two miles in circumference; it is divided into five hundreds: in which are one hundred and fifty-eight pariſhes, eight-ſeven vicarages, one city, fourteen market-towns, ſeven hundred and eighty villages, and about twenty-one thouſand, nine hundred and ſeventy-three houſes. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter, and in the province of Canterbury. The town of Warwick, which is nearly in the middle, ſtands eighty-eight miles north-weſt of London.

The moſt conſiderable rivers of this county are the Avon and the Tame; the Avon, which is navigable by barges to Warwick, and which runs through this county from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and divides it into two unequal parts, has been deſcribed in the account of Glouceſterſhire; and the Tame has been mentioned among the rivers of Staffordſhire.

Other ſmaller ſtreams of this county are the Anker, the Arrow, the Alne, the Leam, the Swift, and the Stour.

The air of Warwickſhire is mild, pleaſant, and healthy, and the ſoil rich. The two parts into which it is ſeparated by the river Avon, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Feldon and the Woodland; the name Feldon ſignifies a champain country: this diviſion lies ſouth of the Avon, and produces excellent corn and paſture; the Woodland, which

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is the largeſt of the two diviſions, lies north of that river, and produces plenty of timber: but great part of it being now cleared of the woods, it yields alſo abundance of corn and paſture. The cheeſe made in Warwickſhire is not inferior to any in England.

The city of Coventry, in this county, has a manufacture of tammies and ribbands; and Birmingham, a market-town, is famous for the manufacture of ſmall iron and ſteel wares.

This county ſends ſix members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of Coventry, and two burgeſſes for the town of Warwick.

WESTMORELAND.

THIS county is bounded by Cumberland on the weſt and north-weſt, by the biſhopric of Durham on the north-eaſt, by Yorkſhire on the eaſt, and by Lancaſhire on the ſouth. It extends, in length, from north to ſouth thirty miles, from weſt to eaſt twenty-four miles, and is one hundred and twenty miles in circumference; it is divided into two baronies, and ſubdivided into four wards: in which are ſixty-four pariſhes, eight market-towns, and about ſix thouſand ſix hundred houſes. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle, and province of York. Orton, a market-town, near the middle of it, is two hundred and thirty-three miles north north-weſt of London.

This county is well watered with ſeveral rivers, and ſome lakes, or large bodies of water, generally called meres in the north of England. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Eimot, the Loder, the Can, and the Lon; the Eden is a river of Cumberland, and has been deſcribed in the account given of that county; the Eimot has its origin from a lake called Ulleſwater, upon the borders of Cumberland, a few miles ſouth of Penrith; this lake is ſupplied by ſix ſmall ſtreams, four of which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of Glenkern River, Glenkwidin River, Glenkriden River, and Hawſwater: but the other two have no names; from Ulleſ-water the Eimot runs north by Penrith, and falls into the Eden, about two or three miles north of that town; the Loder is a name ſuppoſed to have been derived from Gladdur, a Britiſh word, which ſignifies clear or limpid water: it iſſues from a lake called Broad-water, ſouth-eaſt of Ulleſ-water, and running north falls into the Eimot, near Penrith; the river Can, Ken, or Kent, derives its name and origin from a lake called Kentmere, near Ambleſide, a market-town

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of this county, and running ſouth-eaſt paſſes by Kendal, another market-town, and there forming an angle, runs ſouth-weſt, and falls into the Iriſh Sea, a few miles weſt of a market-town, called Burton; the Lon riſes near Orton, but being a river of Lancaſhire, an account has been given of it in the deſcription of that county.

Other leſs conſiderable ſtreams of this county are the Winſter, the Lavennet-Beck, the Swindale-Beck, and the Blenherſi-Beck.

The principal lake in this county, and indeed the greateſt in all England is Winander-Mere, probably ſo called from its winding banks; it lies ſouth of Ambleſide, upon the borders of Cumberland, and is ten miles in length from north to ſouth, and two in breadth: the water is exceeding clear; there are ſeveral iſlands in it, and the bottom, which is one continued rock, is in ſome places ſaid to be very deep.

The air of this county is ſweet, pleaſant, and healthy: but in the mountainous parts ſharp and piercing.

This county conſiſts of two diviſions, the Barony of Weſtmoreland, ſometimes called the Bottom, and the Barony of Kendal; the Barony of Weſtmoreland, which comprehends the north part of the county, is an open, champain country, twenty miles long, and fourteen broad, conſiſting of arable land, and producing plenty of corn and graſs; the Barony of Kendal, ſo called from the town of the ſame name, which comprehends the ſouth part of the county, is very mountainous; the vallies however are fruitful, and even the mountains yield paſture for ſheep and cattle. Here are ſeveral foreſts and parks, and both baronies afford great plenty of wood.

This county is well ſupplied with fiſh: and the Charre, a delicate ſort of trout, mentioned in the account of Cumberland, is peculiar to the river Eden, Winander-Mere, and Ulleſwater. The weſtern mountains of this county are ſuppoſed to contain vaſt quantities of copper ore, and ſome veins of gold; but as the expence of raiſing the ores, on account of their depth, and ſome other inconveniences, have been found more than equivalent to the value of what metals could be obtained: the deſign, therefore, of working theſe mines has been laid aſide.

The chief manufactures of this county are ſtockings and woollen cloth.

Weſtmoreland ſends four members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, and two burgeſſes for the borough of Appleby.

WILTSHIRE.

WILTSHIRE is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Gloceſterſhire, on the north-eaſt by Berkſhire, on the weſt by Somerſetſhire, on the ſouth by Dorſetſhire, and on the ſouth-eaſt by Hampſhire. It extends, in length, from north to ſouth forty miles, in breadth thirty miles, and is one hundred and forty-two miles in circumference. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds; in which are one city, twenty-three market-towns, three hundred and four pariſhes, nine hundred and fifty villages, and about twenty-eight thouſand houſes: it lies in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, and province of Canterbury; and Devizes, a market-town, near the middle of the county, is eighty-nine miles nearly weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Thames, the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nedder, the Willey, the Bourne, and the Kennet; the Thames enters the north part of this county, from Gloceſterſhire, near its ſource, and runs eaſtward by Crikelade, a borough-town, into Berkſhire; the Upper Avon riſes in the middle of the county, near Devizes, and runs ſouthward, by the city of Saliſbury, into Hampſhire; the Lower Avon riſes in Gloceſterſhire, and entering this county near Malmſbury, a borough-town, runs ſouth by Chippenham, another borough-town, and turning weſtward, ſeparates the counties of Gloceſter and Somerſet, as mentioned in the account of Gloceſterſhire; the Nedder derives its name from the Saxon word *nædre*, an adder, alluding to its winding ſtream; it riſes not far from Shaftſbury in Dorſetſhire, upon the borders of this county, and running north-eaſt, falls into the Willey at Wilton; the Willey riſes near Warminſter, a market-town, and running ſouth-eaſt, after receiving the Nedder, falls into the Upper Avon, on the weſt ſide of Saliſbury; the Bourne riſes not far from Great Bedwin, a borough-town, and running ſouth, falls into the Upper Avon, on the eaſt-ſide of Saliſbury; the Kennet riſes near the ſpring of the upper Avon, and runs eaſtward by Marlborough, a borough-town, into Berkſhire.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Calne, the Were, and the Deveril.

The air of Wiltſhire is ſweet and healthy: it is ſharp on the hills, but mild in the vallies, even in winter.

The northern part of this county, called North Wiltſhire, abounds with pleaſant riſings, and clear ſtreams, forming a variety

variety of delightful proſpects; the ſouthern part is very rich and fruitful: and the middle, called Saliſbury Plain, from the city of Saliſbury in their neighbourhood, conſiſts chiefly of downs; which afford the beſt paſture for ſheep. The ſoil of the hills and downs, in general, is chalk and clay, but the vallies between them abound with corn-fields and rich meadows: and here are made great quantities of as good cheeſe as any in England.

In ſome parts of Wiltſhire, particularly about Eaſt Lavington, a market-town, is found a ſort of herbage, called Knotgraſs, near twenty feet in length, and uſed in feeding hogs. In the Upper Avon, near Ambreſbury, is found a ſmall fiſh called a loach, which the people of this neighbourhood put into a glaſs of ſack, and ſwallow it. The north part of the county yields plenty of wood; and in the ſouth parts, particularly at Chilmark, near Hindon, a borough-town, are exceeding good quarries, where the ſtones are very large: ſome of them are ſixty feet in length, and twelve in thickneſs, without a flaw. As there is no coal in this county, fuel is ſcarce.

The beſt ſort of Engliſh broad cloaths, both white and dyed, are manufactured in this county.

This county ſends thirty-four members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of Saliſbury, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs: Devizes, Marlborough, Chippenham, Calne, Malmſbury, Crekelade, Hindon, Old Sarum, Hareſbury, Weſtbury, Wotton Baſſet, Ludgerſhal, Wilton, Downton, and Great Bedwin.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

WORCESTERSHIRE is bounded by Staffordſhire on the north, by Gloceſterſhire on the ſouth, by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire on the weſt, and by Warwickſhire on the eaſt. It is of a triangular form, and extends in length thirty-ſix miles, in breadth twenty-eight miles, and is one hundred and thirty miles in circumference: it is divided into ſeven hundreds; in which are one hundred and fifty-two pariſhes, one city, beſides part of two others, eleven market-towns, five hundred villages, and about twenty-one thouſand houſes; it lies in the dioceſe of Worceſter, and province of Canterbury. There are ſeveral parcels of land detached from the reſt of the county: ſome were once part of Gloceſterſhire, ſome of Herefordſhire, and others of

Oxfordſhire, within the general bounds of which counties they lie; and in the opinion of Mr. Camden, were annexed to this county by ſome of the antient lords, or proprietors of theſe eſtates, who preſided over the county before the conqueſt, that their power and authority, as earls or governors of Worceſterſhire, might extend over their ſeveral manors in other counties. The city of Worceſter, which ſtands nearly in the middle of the county, is one hundred and twelve miles north-weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Avon, the Stour, and the Teme; the courſe of the Severn, which runs through this county from north to ſouth, has been deſcribed in the account of Gloceſterſhire; the Avon, which ſeparates Worceſterſhire from Gloceſterſhire, has alſo been deſcribed among the rivers of Gloceſterſhire.

The Stour riſes in the northern extremity of Worceſterſhire, not far from Sturbridge, a market-town, and running ſouth-weſt, and paſſing by Kidderminſter, another market-town, falls into the Severn, near Bewdley, a borough-town; the Teme, or Temd, is a river of Shropſhire, and has been mentioned in the deſcription of that county.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of Worceſterſhire, are the Rea, the Arrow, the Bow, the Salwarp, and the Swiliate.

The air of this county is exceeding ſweet and healthy, and the ſoil is very rich, both in tillage and paſture: the hills being covered with flocks of ſheep, and the vallies abounding in corn and rich meadows.

Here is a remarkable rich valley, called the Vale of Eſam, or Eveſham, from Eveſham, a borough town of this county, ſituated in the middle of the valley to which it gives its name; the Vale of Eveſham runs along the banks of the river Avon, from Tewkeſbury in Gloceſterſhire to Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire; it abounds with the fineſt corn and paſture for ſheep, and is juſtly reckoned the granary of all theſe parts. Hops are much cultivated in this county, and it yields great plenty of all ſorts of fruit, particularly pears, with which the hedges every where abound, and of which great quantities of excellent perry are made. The rivers here afford great plenty of fiſh, and the Severn abounds with lampreys.

This county is remarkable for many brine pits and ſalt ſprings; and at Droitwich, a borough-town, there are ſeveral ſuch ſprings, from which ſo much ſalt is made, that the taxes paid for it to the crown, at the rate of three ſhillings and ſix-pence a buſhel, are ſaid to amount to no leſs than fifty thouſand pounds a year.

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The chief manufactures of Worceſterſhire are cloth, ſtockings, gloves, and glaſs: in which, together with the ſalt, hops, and other commodities of this county, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade.

This county ſends nine members to parliament: two knights of the ſhire, two members for the city of Worceſter, two for the borough of Eveſham, two for Droitwich, and one for Bewdley.

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE is bounded by the counties of Durham and Weſtmoreland on the north, by Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, on the ſouth, by Lancaſhire and Cheſhire on the weſt, and by the German Ocean on the eaſt. It is by much the largeſt county in England, and extends an hundred and fourteen miles in length, eighty miles in breadth, and three hundred and ſixty miles in circumference. It is divided into three ridings, and ſubdivided into twenty-ſix hundreds; in which are five hundred and ſixty-three pariſhes, two hundred and forty-three vicarages, with as many chapels of eaſe; one city, forty-nine market towns, two thouſand three hundred and thirty villages, and about one hundred and ſix thouſand one hundred and fifty houſes. It lies in the dioceſe and province of York; and that city, which ſtands nearly in the middle of the county, is an hundred and ninety-two miles north-north-weſt of London.

This county is watered by many rivers, the chief of which are the Don, the Calder, the Are, the Wharfe, the Nidd, the Ure, the Swale, the Ouſe, the Derwent, the Hull, the Humber, the Ribble, and the Tees.

The name of Don, or Dune, is ſuppoſed to be a variation of the Britiſh word Dan, which ſignifies a deep channel, ſuch as this river runs in: it riſes near the borders of Cheſhire, not far from Barneſley, a market town, and running ſouth-eaſt to Sheffield, another market town, it directs its courſe north-eaſt through Rotherham, Doncaſter, and Thorn, all market towns, and falls into the Are at Snath, another market town in this county.

The Calder riſes in Lancaſhire, and running eaſtward, falls into the Are about five miles north-eaſt of the market town called Wakefield.

The name of the Are is ſuppoſed to be a ſmall variation of the Britiſh word *Ara*, which ſignifies ſlow or gentle, and might well be applied to this river, which ſcarce appears to

have any motion. It riſes at the bottom of a high hill, called Pinnigent, near Settle, a market town not far from the borders of Lancaſhire, and running eaſt by Leeds, Pontefract, and Snath, three market towns, and being joined by the Don and the Calder, falls into the Ouſe not far from Snath.

The Wharfe, or Wherfe, is ſo called by a variation of the Saxon name *Guerr*, which is derived from the Britiſh word *guèr*, ſwift, on account of the rapidity of the ſtream. It riſes in a wild ſtoney tract, called Craven-hills, north of Pennigent-hill, and running almoſt parallel to the river Are, and paſſing through Witherby and Tadcaſter, two market towns, falls into the river Ouſe, ſouth-eaſt of Tadcaſter.

The Nidd riſes alſo among the Craven Hills, and running nearly parallel to the Wharfe, and paſſing by Ripley and Knareſborough, two market towns, falls into the Swale a few miles eaſt of Knareſborough.

The Ure, Eure, Yore, or York, riſes in a mountainous tract on the borders of Weſtmoreland, not far weſt of Aſkrig, a market town, and running ſouth-eaſt and paſſing by Midlam, Maſham, Rippon, and Burrowbridge, market towns, joins the Swale near Burrowbridge.

The name of the Swale is ſaid to be antient Britiſh or Saxon, and to ſignify ſwiftneſs. It riſes near the ſpring of the Ure, and runs, with a rapid ſtream, ſouth-eaſt, through a tract of country to which it gives the name of Swaledale, to Richmond, a conſiderable borough town, near which it falls, with great violence, down ſome rocks, and forms a cataract: from hence it continues its courſe ſouth-eaſt, and being joined by the Ure, and other rivers, the united ſtream is called the Ure, till it arrives at the city of York, where receiving a ſmall ſtream called the Ouſe, it takes that name, and running eaſtwards falls into the Humber, not far from Howden, a market town.

The Derwent riſes not far from Whitby, a market town upon the coaſt of the German Ocean, and running ſouth by Malton, a borough town, falls into the Ouſe near Howden.

The Hull riſes in a wild part of the county, called York Wold, near Kilhum, a market town, and running ſouth by Beverly, a borough town, falls into the Humber at Kingſton upon Hull, another very conſiderable borough town of this county.

The Humber is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the Britiſh word *aber*, which ſignifies the mouth of a river, becauſe all the rivers already mentioned fall into it, together with the Trent, from Lincolnſhire. It is indeed an æſtuary of many rivers, and the largeſt in England. It is called Humber from the

the conflux of the Ouſe and Trent to its mouth, where it falls into the German Ocean, eaſt of Patrington, a market town. The Humber being properly an arm of the ſea, regularly ebbs and flows, and at ebb, in diſcharging its own waters, together with thoſe of the ocean, it flows with prodigious rapidity, and a roaring noiſe. This reflux is called the Hygre, and is dangerous to ſuch ſailors as are not acquainted with it.

The Ribble riſes among the Craven Hills, and running ſouth by Settle, and Giſborn, two market towns, paſſes into Lancaſhire, not far ſouth of Giſborn.

The Tees ſeparates this county from the Biſhopric of Durham, and has been deſcribed among the rivers of the county of Durham.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Waſhbrook, the Cock, the Rother, the Idle, the Went, the Hebden, the Hyde, the Kebeck, the Dent, the Revel, the Gret, and the Foulneſs.

As the air, ſoil, and productions of this large county, are different in different parts, it is neceſſary to anticipate its general diviſion into thee prarts, called Ridings. The name of Riding is only a corruption of the original Saxon name *thrithing*, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the diviſion into Ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkſhire, was, before the Conqueſt common to ſeveral other counties in the north of England. The ridings of this county, each of which are as large as moſt ſhires, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Weſt Riding, the Eaſt Riding, and the North Riding. The Weſt Riding is bounded by the river Ouſe on the eaſt, which ſeparates it from the Eaſt Riding; and the Eaſt and North Ridings are ſeparated by the Derwent.

The air in the Weſt Riding is ſharper but healthier than in either of the other two ridings. The ſoil on the weſtern ſide of this diviſion is hilly and ſtoney, and conſequenty not very fruitful, but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of meadow and paſture ground; and on the ſide of this riding, next the river Ouſe, the ſoil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in ſuch abundance as oats; which are cultivated with ſucceſs in the moſt barren parts of this diſtrict. The Weſt Riding is famous for fine horſes, goats, and other cattle; and there are ſome trees, natives of this riding, which are ſeldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the cheſnut.

Sherborn, a market town is remarkable for fine cherries; and this riding abounds with parks and chaces; it contains alſo many mines of pit-coal and jet. At Tadcaſ-

ter, a market town, there is a lime quarry; and at Sherborne a ſort of ſtone is dug up, which is ſoft when newly taken out of the ground, but when expoſed to the weather, becomes very hard and durable. In part of this riding there are alſo mines of ſtone, which being calcined, is, after certain preparations by a peculiar proceſs, made into alum.

The chief manufactures of this riding are cloth and iron wares; and it is remarkable for curing legs of pork into hams, like thoſe of Weſtphalia.

The Eaſt Riding is the leaſt of the three, and the air here, on account of the neighbourhood of the German Ocean, and the great æſtuary of the Humber, is leſs pure and healthy; yet on the hilly parts, towards the north-weſt, in a large tract called York Woulds, the air is but little affected by either of theſe waters; the ſoil, however, in general, is dry, ſandy, and barren, yet the ſea coaſt and vallies are fruitful, and the Woulds produce ſome corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horſes and ſheep; and the wool of the ſheep is equal to any in England.

This diviſion yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum ſtones; and the inhabitants are well provided with ſea and river fiſh.

Its principal manufacture is cloth.

The North Riding is the northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is colder and purer than in either of them: the eaſtern part of this riding, towards the ocean, is called the Blackmor, and conſiſts of a hilly, rocky, and woody country; and the north-weſt part, called Richmondſhire, from Richmond, a borough town, the capital of the diſtrict, conſiſts of a continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vaſt mountains, the ſides of which yield good graſs, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large ſize, and goats; and contain mines of lead, copper, alum ſtone, and coal, but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swaledale abounds with fine paſture; and Wenteſdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and ſtocked with vaſt herds of cattle. Towards the ſea-coaſt are found great quantities of jet, and at Eggleſtone, north-weſt of Richmond, there is a fine quarry of marble. The ſea near this coaſt ſwarms with herrings, in the herring ſeaſon; and large turbots, and great variety of other fiſh, are alſo caught here; the rivers abound with all ſorts of freſh water fiſh, and the Ure is remarkable for cray-fiſh.

The chief manufactures of this riding are cloths, ſtockings, and alum.

The

The county of York ſends thirty members to parliament; two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for the city of York, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs; Aldborough, North Allerton, Burrowbridge, Beverly, Hendon, Knareſborough, Malton, Pontefract, Richmond, Rippon, Scarborough, Thriſk, and Kingſton upon Hull.

CHAP. III.

Of the Principality *of* Wales; *its Diviſions, Rivers, Soil, Produce,* &c.

THE principality of Wales was divided by Roderick, king of that county, about the year 870, into three kingdoms or territories, in favour of his three ſons, viz. North Wales, Powis-land, and South Wales. Powis-land was ſoon after ſwallowed up by the other two, which have continued to the preſent time.

Wales was incorporated, and united to England by a ſtatute paſſed in the twenty-ſeventh year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, by which all the laws and liberties of England were to take place in this county; and all the Welſh laws, cuſtoms and tenures, not agreeable to thoſe of England, were to be abrogated.

The whole principality of Wales is divided into twelve counties; *viz.* Angleſea, Brecknockſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Caernarvonſhire, Cardiganſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Glamorganſhire, Merionythſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire.

ANGLESEA.

THIS county is an iſland in the Iriſh ſea, and is ſeparated on the ſouth-eaſt from Caernarvonſhire and the continent of Britain, by a narrow frith or ſtraits called Menai, or Menen, which in ſome places is fordable at low water. This iſland is of an irregular figure, and extends in length from eaſt to weſt twenty-four miles, from ſouth to north ſeventeen miles, and is about ſixty-ſeven miles in circumference. It contains about two hundred thouſand acres; is divided into ſix hundreds, and ſeventy-four pariſhes; in which are two market towns, about one thouſand eight hundred and forty houſes, and twelve thouſand inhabitants. It lies

lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Bangor. Holyhead, a ſmall peninſula, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt part of the iſle of Angleſea, is reckoned about eighteen miles eaſt of the city of Dublin in Ireland; and Beaumaris, the county town, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the iſland, is diſtant two hundred and forty-one miles north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers of this iſland are the Brant and the Keveny. The Brant riſes about three or four miles weſtward of Beaumaris, and, running ſouth-weſt, falls into the Menin, eaſt of Newburgh, a market town. The Keveny iſſues from a high hill, near a village called Coydana, about ten miles north-weſt of Beaumaris, and running ſouth-weſt, and being joined by a ſmall river called the Gynt, falls into the Iriſh ſea weſt of Newburgh.

The leſs conſiderable ſtreams of this iſland are the Alow, the Dudos, and the Geweger.

The air of this iſland is reckoned healthy, except in Autumn, when it is frequently foggy, and apt to produce agues, and other diſorders that ariſe from a cold vapid air. The ſoil, though it appears rough, being ſtoney and mountainous, is ſo fruitful in corn and cattle, that the Welch, in their language, call it Mum Gymry, the Mother or Nurſe of Wales. This iſland abounds with fiſh and fowl, and in ſeveral parts of it are found great plenty of excellent mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones.

It does not appear that this iſland has any manufacture.

This county of Angleſea ſends only two members to parliament; one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Beaumaris.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by Radnorſhire on the north; by Glamorganſhire on the ſouth; by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire on the eaſt, and by Cardiganſhire and Caermarthenſhire on the weſt. It extends in length from north to ſouth thirty-five miles, from eaſt to weſt thirty-four miles, and is about one hundred and ten miles in circumference. It contains about ſix hundred and twenty thouſand acres; is divided into ſix hundreds, in which are four market towns, about ſix thouſand houſes, and thirty-five thouſand inhabitants. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of St. David's. Brecknock, the county town, which is nearly in the middle of it, ſtands at the diſtance of an hundred and ſixty miles weſt of London.

The

The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Uſk, and the Yroon. The Wye has been deſcribed in the account of Gloceſterſhire. The Uſk is ſo called by a ſmall variation of the Britiſh word *Wyſk*, which ſignifies water. It riſes at the bottom of a hill ſouth-weſt of Brecknock, on the borders of Caermarthenſhire, and running ſouth eaſt through the town of Brecknock, and being joined by ſeveral leſs conſiderable rivers, paſſes into Monmouthſhire, near the town of Abergavenny. The Yroon, or Iroon, riſes among ſome hills upon the borders of Cardiganſhire, north-weſt of Bealt, a market town, and running ſouth-eaſt, and being joined by ſeveral leſs conſiderable ſtreams, falls into the river Wye near Bealt.

Other ſmaller rivers of this county, are the Wheffrey, the Dales, the Hondhy, and the Brane.

The air of this county is remarkably mild every where except on the hills, which is attributed to its being ſurrounded with high mountains. The ſoil, particularly on the hills, is very ſtoney; but as abundance of ſmall rivers iſſue from the mountains, the vallies which receive theſe ſtreams are very fruitful both in corn and paſture. Brecknockſhire produces not only black cattle, goats, and deer, but great abundance of fowl and freſh water fiſh; and on the eaſt ſide of the town of Brecknock, is a lake about two miles long, and nearly as broad, called Brecknock Mere, which abounds with otters, and ſuch quantities of perch, tench, and eel, that it is commonly ſaid to be two thirds water and one third fiſh.

The principal manufactures of this county are cloth and ſtockings.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Brecknock.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE.

CAERMARTHENSHIRE is bounded by Cardiganſhire on the north, by the Severn Sea, or St. George's Channel, on the ſouth, by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire on the eaſt, and by Pembrokeſhire on the weſt. It extends, in length, from north to ſouth about thirty-five miles, in breadth, from eaſt to weſt, about twenty miles, and is one hundred and two miles in circumference; it contains about ſeven hundred thouſand acres, is divided into ſix hundreds, and eighty-ſeven pariſhes: in which are eight market-towns, about five thouſand four hundred houſes, and

ſeventeen

ſeventeen thouſand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of St. David's. Caermarthen, the county-town, which is near the middle of it, is two hundred and twenty-eight miles nearly weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Towy, the Cothy, and the Tave; the Towy is a fine large river, which riſes in Cardiganſhire, north-eaſt of Tregaron, a market-town, and running ſouth and ſouth-weſt through this county, and paſſing by Llanimdovery, Llandilovave, and Caermarthen, three market-towns, falls into St. George's Channel, about eight miles ſouth of Caermarthen; there is a ſand bed at the mouth of this river, which renders it navigable only by ſhips of ſmall burden; the Cothy riſes upon the borders of Cardiganſhire, ſouth eaſt of Tregaron, and running ſouth-weſt, falls into the Towy, about five miles eaſt of Caermarthen; the Tave, or Teivy, riſes in Cardiganſhire, near the ſpring of the Tovy, and running ſouth-weſt, and ſeparating Cardiganſhire from Caermarthenſhire and Pembrokeſhire, falls into the Iriſh Sea near Cardigan, the county-town of the ſhire of that name.

Other rivers of this county are the Dulas, the Brane, the Guendrathvawr, the Cowen, the Towa, the Tave, and the Amond.

The air of this county is reckoned more mild and healthy than that of the neighbouring counties: and the ſoil, not being ſo mountainous and rocky as that of other counties in Wales, is more fruitful in corn and graſs; this county is pretty well cloathed with wood, feeds vaſt numbers of good cattle, abounds with fowl and fiſh, particularly ſalmon, for which the rivers here are famous, and contains many mines of pit-coal.

It has no manufacture.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Caermarthen.

CAERNARVONSHIRE.

CAERNARVONSHIRE is bounded on the north, ſouth, and weſt ſides by the Iriſh Sea, on the north-weſt it is ſeparated from the iſland of Angleſea, by the ſtraights of Menen, and bounded on the eaſt by the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth. It is in the form of a wedge, and extends in length, from north to ſouth about forty miles, from eaſt to weſt about twenty miles, and is near one hundred miles in circumference;

circumference; it contains about three hundred and ſeventy thouſand acres, is divided into ſeven hundreds, and ſixty-eight pariſhes: in which are one city, ſix market-towns, about two thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy houſes, and ſixteen thouſand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of Bangor. Caernarvon, the county-town, is diſtant two hundred and fifty-eight miles north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Conway, and the Sciont; the name of the Conway is ſuppoſed to be a variation of Kynwy, which in the ancient Britiſh language ſignified the chief of rivers: it riſes in a lake called Llyn Conway, where the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth, and running north, falls into the Iriſh Sea at Aberconway, a market-town; it is one of the moſt conſiderable ſtreams in Europe for its length, which is but twelve miles from its ſource to the ſea: it receives ſo many ſmall rivers and brooks, that it is navigable for ſhips of conſiderable burden within four miles of its ſpring; the Sciont riſes in a lake called Llyn Peris, and running weſtward a few miles, falls into the ſtraits of Menen, at the town of Caernarvon.

Beſides ſeveral nameleſs rivers, there are in this county many lakes, ſome of which derive their names from the colour of their water, others from the neighbouring villages, and others from ſome remarkable mountains, or rocks, that hang over them.

The air of Caernarvonſhire is rendered cold and piercing, not only by the great number of lakes, but by the very high mountains, which towards the middle of the county ſwell one above another, ſo as to have acquired the name of the Britiſh Alps; the tops of many of theſe mountains are eight or nine months in the year covered with ſnow: and on ſome of them the ſnow is perpetual, whence they are called Snowdon-hills, and upon theſe hills it frequenty ſnows, while it only rains in the vallies.

The extremities of the county, particularly thoſe bordering on the ſea, are nevertheleſs as fruitful and populous as any part of North Wales: they yield great plenty of fine barley, and feed vaſt herds of cattle and ſheep; between the hills are alſo many pleaſant and fruitful vallies, the beauty of which is much heightened by the dreary waſtes that ſurround them: great flocks of ſheep and goats feed alſo upon the mountains. This county yields abundance of wood: the lakes and rivers produce plenty of freſh-water fiſh, and the coaſt is well ſupplied with ſea-fiſh of all ſorts; the river Conway is famous for a large black muſcle, in which are frequently found

pearls,

pearls, as large, and of as good a colour as any in Britain or Ireland.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Caernarvon.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

CARDIGANSHIRE is bounded by part of Merioneth-ſhire and Montgomeryſhire on the north, by part of Pembrokeſhire and Caermarthenſhire on the ſouth, by part of Radnorſhire and Brecknockſhire on the eaſt, and by the Iriſh Sea on the weſt. It extends, in length, from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt about forty miles, from eaſt to weſt eighteen miles, and is about one hundred miles in circumference; it contains about five hundred and twenty thouſand acres, is divided into five hundreds, and ſeventy-ſeven pariſhes: in which are thirty-five market-towns, about three thouſand one hundred and ſixty houſes, and thirty-five thouſand inhabitants; it lies in the dioceſe of St. David's, and province of Canterbury. Tregarion, a market-town, nearly in the middle of it, is diſtant one hundred and ſeventy-one miles weſt north-weſt from London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Rydal, and the Iſtwyth; the Teivy, or Tave, is a river of Caermarthenſhire, and has been deſcribed among the rivers of that county; the Rydal riſes on the ſouth-weſt ſide of Plyn Lymmon mountain, upon the borders of Montgomeryſhire, and running weſt ſouth-weſt, falls into the Iriſh Sea at Aberiſtwith, a market-town; the Iſtwith riſes not far from the ſpring of the Rydal, and running much the ſame courſe, falls with it into the Iriſh Sea, at Aberiſtwith.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Kerry, the Dettor, the Ayran, the Arth, the Weray, and the Salek.

The air of this county varies with the ſoil: for the ſouthern and weſtern parts being more a champain country than the greateſt part of the principality, the air is mild and pleaſant, and the ſoil is very fruitful: but the northern and eaſtern parts being one continued ridge of mountains, are comparitively barren and bleak, yet in the worſt parts of the ſhire there is paſture for vaſt herds of cattle and flocks of ſheep, and this county is ſo full of cattle, that it has been called the nurſery of cattle for all England, ſouth of Trent. It

abounds

abounds with river and ſea-fiſh of all kinds; and Teivy is famous for great plenty of excellent ſalmon; coals, and other fuel are ſcarce; but in the north part of the county, particularly about Aberiſtwyth, are ſeveral rich lead mines, the ore of which appears often above ground; theſe mines were diſcovered in 1690, and ſome of them yield ſilver.

This county does not appear to have any manufacture.

It ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Cardigan.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded on the north by the Iriſh Sea and part of Flintſhire, on the ſouth by Montgomeryſhire, on the eaſt by Cheſhire and Shropſhire, and on the weſt by Caernarvonſhire and Merionethſhire. It extends, in length, from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt about forty miles, from north to ſouth about twenty miles, and is about one hundred and eighteen miles in circumference; it contains about four hundred and ten thouſand acres, is divided into twelve hundreds, and fifty-ſeven pariſhes: in which are three market-towns, about ſix thouſand four hundred houſes, and thirty-eight thouſand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and partly in that of Bangor. Denbigh, the county-town, is two hundred and nine miles north-weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Clwyd, the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway; Clwyd is a name, of which the etymology is unknown: the river riſes at the bottom of a hill, ſouth-weſt of Ruthin, a market-town, and running north-eaſt, and paſſing by Ruthin, directs its courſe nearly north-weſt, by St. Aſaph, a city of Flintſhire, and falls into the Iriſh Sea, a few miles north-weſt of St. Aſaph; the etymology of the name Elwy is alſo unknown: the river riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the county, and running north and north-eaſt, falls into the Clwyd, near the city of St. Aſaph; the Dee riſes near Bala, a market-town of Merionethſhire, runs north-eaſt through Denbighſhire into Cheſhire, and has been deſcribed among the rivers of Cheſhire; the Conway ſeparates Denbighſhire from Caernarvonſhire, and has been already mentioned in the deſcription of Caernarvonſhire.

The leſs conſiderable ſtreams of this county are the Alwen, the Aled, the Clawedok, the Neag, and the Gyrow.

The

The air of this county is reckoned very healthy, but it is rendered ſharp and piercing by a vaſt chain of mountains, which almoſt ſurrounds the county, and the top of which is for the much greater part of the year covered with ſnow. The ſoil is various, and almoſt in the extremes of good and bad: the weſt part is healthy, and barren, and but thinly inhabited, except the ſea-coaſt and the bank of the Conway: the hills upon the eaſtern borders of the county look, at a certain diſtance, like the battlements or turrets of caſtles; and this part is as barren as the weſt, except where it borders on the river Dee: but the middle part of the county, conſiſting of a flat country, ſeventeen miles long from north to ſouth, and about five miles broad, is one of the moſt delightful ſpots in Europe: it is extremely fruitful, and well inhabited: it is ſurrounded by high hills, except on the north, where it lies open to the ſea, and is called the vale of Clwyd, from its being watered by the river of that name. The inhabitants of this county, in general, are long-lived: but thoſe of the Vale of Clwyd are remarkable for their vivacity.

The hills and heaths of Denbighſhire feed vaſt numbers of goats and ſheep, and being manured with turf-aſhes, they produce plenty of rye: the vallies abound with black cattle and corn, and the county abounds with fiſh and fowl, and contains ſeveral lead mines, that yield plenty of ore, particularly about Wrexham, a market-town.

There is a conſiderable manufactory of gloves at Denbigh, and another of flannels at Wrexham.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Denbigh.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINTSHIRE is bounded by an arm of the Iriſh Sea, which forms the great æſtuary of the river Dee, on the north, by part of Denbighſhire on the ſouth, by Cheſhire on the eaſt, by Shropſhire on the ſouth, and by another part of Denbighſhire and the Iriſh Sea on the weſt. It is the leaſt of all the counties in Wales: it extends in length about thirty miles, in breadth about eight miles, and is about ſeventy miles in circumference; it contains about one hundred and ſixty thouſand acres, is divided into five hundreds, and twenty-eight pariſhes: in which are one city, two market-towns, about eight thouſand houſes, and thirty-two thouſand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in

in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and partly in that of Cheſter. Caerwys, a market-town, nearly in the middle of it, is about two hundred miles north-weſt of London.

The rivers that water this county are the Dee, the Clwyd, the Wheeler, the Sevion, and the Allen; the Dee has been deſcribed among the rivers of Cheſhire, and the Clwyd among thoſe of Denbighſhire; the Wheeler riſes not far from Caerwys, and running weſtward, falls into the Clwyd, almoſt oppoſite to Denbigh; the Sevion riſes on the north-ſide of Caerwys, and running alſo to the weſtward, falls into the Clwyd, a few miles north-weſt of the city of St. Aſaph; the Allen riſes ſome miles ſouth of Ruthin, in Denbighſhire, and running north a few miles, directs its courſe eaſtward, and falls into the river Dee, north of Wrexham, in Denbighſhire.

The air of this county is cold, but healthy, as appears from the long lives of many of the inhabitants. The ſoil, as it is not ſo mountainous as in moſt of the other counties of Wales, is more fruitful, yielding ſome wheat, and great plenty of rye, oats, and barley; the vallies afford paſture for black cattle, which though very ſmall, are excellent beef; great quantities of butter and cheeſe are made in this county, which alſo produces much honey, from which a liquor is made, called metheglin, frequently drank in this and ſome other counties in Wales.

Flintſhire abounds with all ſorts of fiſh and fowl, but has little or no wood: it has, however, great plenty of pit-coal, and the mountains of this county yield mill-ſtones and lead ore in great abundance.

This county has no manufacture.

It ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Flint.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

GLAMORGANSHIRE is bounded by Brecknockſhire on the north, by the Severn Sea, or Briſtol Channel on the ſouth, by Monmouthſhire on the eaſt, and by Caermarthenſhire on the weſt. It extends, in length, from eaſt to weſt forty-eight miles, from north to ſouth twenty-ſeven miles, and is one hundred and ſixteen miles in circumference; it contains about five hundred and forty thouſand acres, is divided into ten hundreds, and one hundred and eighteen pariſhes: in which are one city, five market-towns, about ten thouſand houſes, and fifty-eight thouſand inhabitants; it

lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the dioceſe of Llandaff, and partly in that of St. David's. Neath, a market-town, near the middle of it, ſtands at the diſtance of one hundred and ſixty-eight miles weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Rhymny, the Taff, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tavye. The Rhymny, or the Remney, riſes upon the borders of Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, and ſeparating Glamorganſhire from Monmouthſhire, falls into the mouth of the Severn eaſt of Cardiff, the county town. The Taff riſes in Brecknockſhire, ſouth of the town of Brecknock, and running ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, by the city of Llandaff, and the town of Cardiff, falls into the mouth of the Severn about a mile or two ſouth-weſt of the mouth of the Rhymny.

The Ogmore riſes upon the borders of Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth, falls into the Severn ſea ſome miles weſt of Cowbridge, a market town.

The Avon riſes in the north part of the county, not far from the ſource of the Ogmore, and running ſouth, falls into the Severn Sea at Aberavon, ſouth-eaſt of Neath. The Cledaugh riſes alſo in the north part of this county, and running ſouth, falls into the Britiſh Channel ſouth of Neath. The Tavye riſes at the foot of the Black Mountain in Brecknockſhire, and running ſouth, falls into the ſame ſea at Swanſey, a market town.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Elay, the Ewenny, the Neath, the Hepſey, the Melta, the Trangath, the Duleſhe, and the Turch.

In the north part of this county, which is mountainous, the air is cold and piercing, but on the ſouth ſide, towards the ſea, which is more level, it is mild and pleaſant: the ſoil, on the north ſide, is for the greateſt part barren, but between the mountains there are ſome fruitful vallies, which afford very good paſture, for the level part being more capable of cultivation, produces large crops of corn, and remarkably ſweet graſs; and the county in general abounds with ſheep and other cattle, butter and fiſh. The ſouth part is ſo fruitful, pleaſant, and populous, that it is often called the Garden of Wales: the mountains yield coals and lead ore.

Glamorganſhire has no manufacture.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of Cardiff.

MERIONYTH-

MERIONYTHSHIRE.

THIS county is bounded by a part of Denbighſhire and Montgomeryſhire on the eaſt; by Cardiganſhire on the ſouth, and by the Iriſh Sea on the weſt. It extends in length, from north to ſouth, thirty-five miles, in breadth from eaſt to weſt twenty-five miles, and is an hundred and eight miles in circumference. It is divided into ſix hundred and thirty ſeven pariſhes; in which are three market towns, about two thouſand five hundred and ninety houſes, and ſeventeen thouſand inhabitants. It lies in the dioceſe of Bangor, and province of Canterbury; and Dolgelhe, a market town nearly in the middle of it, is diſtant an hundred and ſeventeen miles almoſt north-weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Dyffi, the Avon, the Drwrydh, and the Dee. The Dyffi riſes among ſome very high mountains, which form a chain on the eaſtern borders of this county, and are called by ſome writers the Alps of Wales; and running ſouthward into Montgomeryſhire, directs its courſe ſouth-weſt; and leaving that county at Machynleth, a market town, ſeparates the counties of Merionyth and Cardigan, and falls into the Iriſh Sea ſome miles north of Aberiſtwyth in Cardiganſhire. The Avon riſes on the eaſt ſide of a large foreſt, called Benroſe-wood, ſouth-weſt of Bala, a market town, and running ſouth-weſt, and paſſing by Dolgelhe, falls into the Iriſh Sea ſome miles weſt of that town. The Drwrydh iſſues from a lake in the northern extremity of this county, near the ſource of the river Conway in Caernarvonſhire; and running ſouth-weſt, falls into an arm of the Iriſh ſea, called Traeth Bycan, about four miles north of Harlech, the county town. The Dee, near its ſource, runs through a conſiderable lake on the ſouth ſide of Bala, called Lhyn Tigid, or Pimble Meer, and, as it is ſaid, without mixing with it, the fiſh, at leaſt, of both waters ſeem not to mingle; for though the Dee abounds with ſalmon, none are ever taken in the lake out of the ſtream of the river; neither does the Dee carry off the gwiniades, a fiſh peculiar to this lake, which looks like a whiting, but taſtes like a trout. The Dee has been deſcribed among the rivers of Cheſhire. The waters of Pimble Meer are ſaid to cover an hundred and ſixty acres of ground.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Deſunny, the Skethye, the Atro, the Cayne, the Angel, and the Keſſilaum.

This being a rocky mountainous county, the air is cold and bleak; it is alſo reckoned unhealthy, becauſe mixed with the vapours that riſe from the Iriſh Sea, which might be ſtill more noxious, if the ſharp winds, which almoſt continually blow here, did not prevent them from ſtagnating.

The ſoil is rocky and mountainous, and perhaps the worſt in Wales; it yields but very little corn, and the inhabitants live chiefly on butter, cheeſe, and other preparations of milk, and yet they are ſtout and handſome, but reckoned idle and incontinent; they apply themſelves almoſt wholly to grazing of cattle, for which the vallies in this county afford excellent paſture. The number of ſheep that feed upon the mountains is incredible: and it is ſaid that Merionythſhire feeds more ſheep than all the reſt of Wales. This county is alſo well provided with deer, goats, fowl, and all ſorts of fiſh, particularly herrings, which are taken on the coaſt in great abundance.

The only manufacture of this county is Welch cotton.

Merionythſhire ſends but one member to parliament, who is knight of the ſhire for the county.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE is bounded by Denbighſhire on the north, by Cardiganſhire and Radnorſhire on the ſouth, by Shropſhire on the eaſt, and by Merionythſhire on the weſt. It extends, in length, from eaſt to weſt thirty miles, from north to ſouth twenty-five miles, and is ninety-four miles in circumference; it contains about five hundred and ſixty thouſand acres, is divided into ſeven hundreds, and forty-ſeven pariſhes: in which are five market-towns, about five thouſand ſix hundred houſes, and thirty-four thouſand inhabitants; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and in the dioceſes partly of St. Aſaph, Bangor, and Hereford. Montgomery, which is nearly in the middle, ſtands at the diſtance of one hundred and fifty-eight miles north-weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Severn, the Tanat, and the Turgh; the Severn, which has been deſcribed among the rivers of Gloceſterſhire, becomes navigable at Welch-pool, a market-town of this county, after having been joined by twelve rivers, in a paſſage of twenty miles from its ſource; the Tanat, or Tanot, riſes in the north-weſt part of the county, not very far weſt of Llanvilling, a market-town, and running eaſtward, falls into the Severn near

near the place where it enters the county of Salop; the Turgh riſes in the weſtern parts of this county, and running north-eaſt, and being joined by the Warway, falls into the Tanat, north-eaſt of Llanwilling.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Riader, the Vurnwey, the Vine, the Bechan, the Hawes, the Carno, and the Dungum.

The air of this county is ſharp and cold on the mountains, but healthy and pleaſant in the vallies. The northern and weſtern parts being mountainous, the ſoil is ſtony, and conſequently ſterile, except in the intermediate vallies, which yield corn, and abound in paſture: but the ſouthern and eaſtern parts, conſiſting chiefly of a pleaſant vale along the banks of the Severn, are exceeding fruitful. The breed of black cattle and horſes here is remarkably larger than that in the neighbouring Welch counties, and the horſes of Montgomeryſhire are much valued all over England. This county abounds alſo with fiſh and fowl: and here are ſome mines of lead and copper, particularly in the neighbourhood of Llanidlos, a market-town.

At Welch-pool is a conſiderable manufacture of flannel.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for Montgomery, jointly with the other boroughs.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THIS county is the ſouth-weſt extremity of Wales, and is bounded by Caermarthenſhire on the eaſt, by Cardiganſhire on the north-eaſt, and on all other ſides by the Iriſh ſea. It extends, in length, from north to ſouth twenty-ſix miles, from eaſt to weſt twenty miles, and is about ninety-three miles in circumference; it is divided into ſeven hundreds, and one hundred and forty-five pariſhes: in which are one city, ſeven market-towns, and about four thouſand three hundred houſes; it lies in the province of Canterbury, and dioceſe of St. David's. Haverford Weſt, a conſiderable borough-town, near the middle of the county, ſtands at the diſtance of two hundred and fifty-four miles nearly weſt of London.

The principal rivers of this county are the Teivy, the Clethy, and the Dougledye; the Teivy is a river of Caermarthenſhire, and has been deſcribed among the rivers of that county; the name of the Clethy is a corruption of the ancient Britiſh name Cledheu, a ſword: this river riſes at

the foot of a hill called Urennyvawr, ſome miles eaſt of Newport, a market-town, and running ſouth, falls into the mouth of the Dougledye, at its conflux with a bay of the ſea near Pembroke, called by the Engliſh Milford-Haven, but by the Welch Aber-dau Gledhen, or the Haven of two Swords; the name of the Dougledye is alſo a corruption of the original Britiſh name Dau Gledhen, two ſwords: it riſes ſome miles north-eaſt of the city of St. David's, and running ſouth-eaſt, and paſſing by Haverford-Weſt, falls with the river Clethy into Milford-Haven, as mentioned already.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Gwaine and the Nevern.

The air of this county is more healthy than is common to places ſo much expoſed to the ſea. The ſoil is fertile: for here are but few mountains, and theſe lie chiefly in the north-eaſt part of the county, and yield good paſture for cattle and ſheep; towards the ſea-coaſt there is plenty of good corn and rich meadows. The county abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, and wild fowl of various kinds, ſome of which are ſeldom ſeen in any other part of Britain, and among which are the falcons, called perigrins, the puffins, and the Harry birds; it is well ſupplied with fiſh of all kinds: and among the rocks, upon ſome parts of this coaſt, is found that ſort of ſea-weed called laver, mentioned among the natural productions of Somerſetſhire. Great plenty of pit-coal is found here, and culm.

Pembrokeſhire has no manufacture.

This county ſends three members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, one burgeſs for the borough of Pembroke, and another for the borough of Haverford-Weſt.

RADNORSHIRE.

IT is bounded by Montgomeryſhire on the north, by Brecknockſhire on the ſouth; by Cardiganſhire on the weſt, and by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire on the eaſt. It extends in length, from eaſt to weſt, twenty four miles; from north to ſouth twenty-two miles, and is about ninety miles in circumference. It is divided into ſix hundreds, and fifty-two pariſhes; in which are three market towns, and about three thouſand two hundred houſes. It lies in the province of Canterbury, and partly in the dioceſe of St. David's, and partly in that of Hereford. Radnor the county town, ſtands at the

diſtance

diſtance of an hundred and fifty-one miles weſt-north-weſt of London. The principal rivers of this county are the Wye, the Temd, and the Ithon. The Wye has been deſcribed among the rivers of Gloceſterſhire, and the Temd among thoſe of Shropſhire. The Ithon, or Ython, riſes in a chain of vaſt mountains on the northern extremity of the county, and running ſouth and ſouth-weſt, falls into the Wye a few miles north of Bealt in Brecknockſhire.

The leſs conſiderable rivers of this county are the Dulas, the Clowdok, and the Cameram, which are all three diſcharged into the Ithon.

The air of this county is cold and piercing: the ſoil in general is but indifferent, the northern and weſtern parts being ſo rocky and mountainous, that it is fit only to feed cattle and ſheep. The eaſtern and ſouthern parts of this county are however well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn: the mountainous parts are well provided with wood, and watered with rivulets and ſome ſtanding lakes, and the rivers afford plenty of ſalmon and other fiſh.

It does not appear that this county has any manufacture.

This county ſends two members to parliament: one knight of the ſhire for the county, and one burgeſs for the borough of New Radnor.

The ISLE *of* MAN.

THE Iſle of Man, which has been lately purchaſed by the crown of Great Britain, and is the ſee of a biſhop, lies about half way between Great Britain and Ireland, directly weſt of that part of the Britiſh continent called Cumberland; and the Biſhop's palace, which is in the pariſh of Kirk-Michael nearly in the middle of the iſland, is ſituated in 54 degrees 16 minutes of north latitude. It is about thirty miles long, about fifteen miles broad, in the wideſt parts of the iſland, and is no where leſs than eighty miles in breadth. It is divided into ſix diviſions, called ſheadings, and ſeventeen pariſhes; in which are four market towns, and twenty thouſand inhabitants. It is a dioceſe of itſelf, and lies in the province of York.

There are a few inconſiderable ſtreams in the Iſle of Man, which can ſcarcely be called rivers, and are not diſtinguiſhed by any particular names or deſcriptions, in any account of the iſland. In ſome maps, however, we meet with the Neb, which riſes in the ſouthern part of the iſland, runs north-weſt, and falls into the ſea at Peel, one of the principal towns; and

the Clanmey, a ſmall ſtream, which runs nearly parallel to the Neb.

The air of the Iſle of Man is cold and piercing, eſpecially in winter: but it is reckoned very healthy, no contageous diſtemper having ever been known in the iſland, and the inhabitants living generally to a great age. This iſland being very rocky and mountainous, the ſoil is generally barren; oats and potatoes being the chief produce of the lands, which the inhabitants manure by lime and ſea wreck. The black cattle of this iſland are generally leſs than thoſe of England; here are, however, ſome good draught and ſaddle horſes; in the mountains is a breed of ſmall horſes little more than three feet high; alſo of ſmall ſwine, called parrs, and another of ſheep, which run wild upon the mountains: the wild ſheep are accounted excellent meat, and ſeveral of them, diſtinguiſhed by the name Loughton, are remarkable for very fine wool of a buff colour. Here is an airy of eagles, and two or three of hawks, remarkable for their mottled colour. The Iſle of Man is well ſupplied with fiſh, particularly herrings, which are the ſtaple commodity of the iſland, and of which there is ſuch a conſiderable fiſhery, that more than twenty thouſand barrels have frequently been exported in one year to France and other countries. No coal mines have yet been diſcovered upon this iſland; but here is plenty of peat for fuel, good quarries of black marble, and other ſtones for building; and mines of lead, copper, and iron, which, though now neglected, have been formerly worked to great advantage.

The principal manufactures of this iſland are linen and woollen cloths, in which a conſiderable foreign trade is carried on; other articles of trade are black cattle, wool, hides, ſkins, honey, and tallow: but particularly herrings.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Conſtitution *of* ENGLAND.

THE political writers of antiquity, will not allow more than three regular forms of government. The firſt, when the ſovereign power is lodged in an aggregate aſſembly, conſiſting of all the members of the community, which is called a Democracy. The ſecond, when it is lodged in a council, compoſed of ſelect members, and then it is ſtiled an Ariſtocracy. The laſt, when it is intruſted in the hands of a ſingle

ſingle perſon, and then it takes the name of a monarchy. All other ſpecies of government, they ſay, are either corruptions of, or reducible to theſe three.

By the ſovereign power is meant the making of laws: for wherever that power reſides, all others muſt conform to, and be directed by it, whatever appearance the outward form and adminiſtration of the government may put on; for it is at any time in the option of the legiſlator to alter that form and adminiſtration, by a new edict, or rule, and to put the execution of the law into whatever hands it pleaſes: and all the other powers of the ſtate muſt obey the legiſlative power in the execution of their ſeveral functions, or elſe the conſtitution is at an end.

In a democracy, where the right of making laws reſides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodneſs of intention, is more likely to be found in either of the other qualities of government. Popular aſſemblies are frequently fooliſh in their contrivance, and weak in their execution, but generally mean to do the thing that is right and juſt, and have always a degree of patriotiſm, or public ſpirit. In ariſtocracies there is more wiſdom to be found than in the other forms of government, being compoſed, or intended to be compoſed of the moſt experienced citizens: but there is leſs honeſty than in a republic, and leſs ſtrength than in a monarchy. A monarchy is indeed the moſt powerful of any, all the ſinews of government being knit together, and united in the hand of the prince: but then there is imminent danger of his employing that ſtrength to improvident or oppreſſive purpoſes.

Thus theſe three ſpecies of government have all of them their ſeveral perfections and imperfections; Democracies are uſually the beſt calculated to direct the end of a law; Ariſtocracies to invent the means by which that end ſhall be obtained, and Monarchies to carry thoſe means into execution. And the ancients, as was obſerved, had in general no idea of any other permanent form of government but theſe three: for though Cicero declares himſelf of opinion that the beſt conſtitution is when the monarchical government is blended with that of the republican: yet Tacitus treats this notion of a mixed government, formed out of them all, and partaking of the advantages of each, as a viſionary whim, and one that, if effected, would never be laſting or ſecure.

But happily for us of this iſland the Britiſh conſtitution has long remained, and we truſt will continue, a ſtanding exception to the truth of this obſervation; for, as with us, the executive power of the law is lodged in a ſingle perſon, they have all the advantages of ſtrength and diſpatch that are

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to be found in the moſt abſolute monarchy; and as the legiſlature of the kingdom is intruſted to three diſtinct powers, intirely independent of each other: firſt the king, ſecondly the lords ſpiritual and temporal, which is an ariſtocratial aſſembly of perſons, ſelected for their piety, their birth, their wiſdom, their valour, or their property, and thirdly the houſe of commons, freely choſen by the people, from among themſelves, which makes it a kind of democracy; as this aggregate body, actuated by different intereſts, compoſes the Britiſh parliament, and has the ſupreme diſpoſal of every thing, there can no inconvenience be attempted by either of the three branches, but will be withſtood by one of the other two, each branch being armed by a negative power, ſufficient to repel any innovation, which it ſhall think inexpedient or dangerous. Here then is lodged the ſovereignty of the Britiſh conſtitution, and lodged as beneficially as is poſſible for ſociety: for in no other ſhape could we be ſo certain of finding the three great qualities of government ſo well, and ſo happily united. If the ſupreme power were lodged in any one of the three branches ſeparately, we muſt be expoſed to the inconveniences of either abſolute Monarchy, Ariſtocracy, or Democracy, and ſo want two of the three principal ingredients of good policy, either virtue, wiſdom, or power. If it were lodged in any two of the branches: for inſtance, in the king and houſe of lords, our laws might be providently made, and well executed, but they might not always have the good of the people in view; if lodged in the king and commons, we ſhould want that circumſpection and mediatory caution, which the wiſdom of the peers is to afford; if the ſupreme right of legiſlature were lodged in the two houſes only, and the king had no negative on their proceedings, they might be tempted to encroach upon the royal prerogative, or, perhaps, to aboliſh the kingly office, and thereby weaken, if not totally deſtroy the ſtrength of the executive power. But the conſtitutional government of this iſland is ſo admirably tempered and compounded, that nothing can endanger or hurt it, but by deſtroying the equilibrium of power between one branch of the legiſlature and the reſt. For if ever it ſhould happen that the independence of any one of the three ſhould be loſt, or that it ſhould become ſubſervient to the views of either of the other two, there would ſoon be an end of our conſtitution: the legiſlature would be eſtranged from that which was originally ſet up by the general conſent, and fundamental act of the ſociety: and ſuch a change, however effected, is, according to Mr. Locke, at once a diſſolution of the bands of government,

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and the people would be reduced to a ſtate of anarchy, with liberty to conſtitute to themſelves a new legiſlative power.

There are traces of this conſtitution from almoſt the earlieſt times, but it would carry us too far to trace it through the Saxon times: it will be ſufficient for us to obſerve that the prerogative of the crown was always circumſcribed by the rights and privileges of the people.

William the Norman, and ſome, who immediately ſucceeded him, being ambitious to become abſolute, they ſtruggled againſt the balance of the government, and the nation being divided among the Normans, they met with ſome little oppoſition at firſt. While the Normans were foreign plants they had no ſecurity againſt the natives, but as they grew up with the natives, and became rooted in their vaſt dominions, then they contracted the national intereſt of the baronage, and grew as fierce in vindication of the ancient rights, and privileges of their baronies, as if they had been always natives. From the violence of the kings on one ſide, in purſuit of arbitrary power, and the lords obſtinacy on the other, in defence of their liberties, aroſe thoſe civil wars, called the barons wars, which broke out about the middle of king John's reign.

The predeceſſors of this king ſummoned thoſe lords only to parliament, who were barons by their eſtates, or tenures: but king John ſeeing the effects of their dominion, called barons to parliament by writ, who were otherwiſe no barons, by which means, in ſtriving to avoid the conſequence of the balance, he threw the government into diſorder; for at length the barons having vindicated their ancient authority, reſtored the parliament with all its rights and privileges.

The kings now, however, began to find out a way of oppoſing the powerful lords, by creatures of their own, who had no ſupport but their favour. But theſe Barons by writ being pro tempore, and depending on the king's will, Richard II. created barons by letters patent, who were hereditary peers, and conferred honorary penſions on them and their heirs, for the maintenance of their dignities.

Theſe lords having no conſiderable eſtates or tenures, by which they might influence their tenants and inferior dependants, conſequently proved of little or no ſupport to the throne: for the preſent, however, they did not hurt that ſo much as they did the king, the throne being as yet ſupported by the old barons; they reſenting Richard the ſecond's prodigality to ſuch creatures, depoſed him, and never ceaſed dethroning their kings, according to their various intereſts; and the factions of the white and red roſes, till Henry the

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ſeventh was advanced to the crown, more by their intereſt than his own right.

This politic prince, probably, was ſenſible that a throne, ſupported by a nobility, was not ſo hard to be aſcended as to be well eſtabliſhed: his ſecret jealouſy, therefore, leſt the nobility, who brought him in, ſhould likewiſe turn him out, ſpirited his endeavours to abate their power: this he effected by means of the ſtatute for population, thoſe againſt retainers, and that for alienations, which, unavoidably, threw the balance of power into the hands of the people, who ſoon after overthrew, not only the king, but the throne itſelf.

By the ſtatute of population, all houſes of huſbandry that were uſed with twenty acres of ground and upwards, were to be maintained and kept up for ever, with a competent portion of land laid to them, which was, on no account, to be ſevered; this law for keeping up the houſes neceſſarily enforced dwellers, and the proportion of land to be tilled and kept up, did of neceſſity oblige the dweller to be a man of ſome ſubſtance: this act greatly affected the military and civil ſtrength of the kingdom, for it threw a great part of the lands into the poſſeſſion of the yeomanry, or middle people, who became unlinked, and free from dependance on the lords, and ſoon turned out to be excellent infantry, but ſuch an one, over which the lords had ſo little power, that from this time they may be properly ſaid to have been diſarmed. As the lords loſt their infantry by theſe means, ſo by the ſtatute of retainers, they loſt their cavalry and officers. Before this ſtatute, it was the cuſtom of the nobility to retain younger brothers of good families in their ſervice, who were men of ſpirit, and well ſkilled in arms: but now they were not permitted to harbour ſuch a dangerous train, under heavy penalties.

The nobility being thus ſtripped of their power and grandeur, by the loſs of their returners, ſoon grew tired of the country, and repaired to town, where of princes they became courtiers. Their immenſe eſtates, which were more than ſufficient for the purpoſes of country hoſpitality, were ſoon found to be too narrow for the more refined pleaſures of the town, and the expences of court attendance: this put them upon the miſerable expedient of racking their tenants, and at length forced them to make ſale of their lands; they were enabled to part with their eſtates the eaſier, by means of the ſtatute of alienations; for before that time men could not ſell, or mortgage their lands, without paying a heavy fine for alienation. And from hence we may date the fall of the old barons, by tenure. But this act, which proved ſo pernicious to the nobility at that time, and to their poſterity

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after them, has been of infinite ſervice to the commons of England, who by theſe means purchaſed, and do now enjoy many eſtates, anciently belonging to the chief nobility, which has tended greatly to the enlargement of trade and commerce. The power of the peerage being thus weakened, vaſſalage was taken off, and Henry the Seventh's title, which lay chiefly in the people, was greatly ſtrengthened.

His ſucceſſor Henry the eighth conſiderably encreaſed the power of the people, by the diſſolution of the abbies and other religious houſes; for by theſe means ſuch a vaſt acceſſion of property accrued to the commons, that the balance of the nation was apparently in the popular party.

The wiſe miniſtry who directed the councils of queen Elizabeth, quickly diſcovered which way the bias inclined, and they put her in the right method to correct it. For during her reign, inſtead of endeavouring to ſtrengthen herſelf againſt the commons, by foſtering favourites among the nobility, ſhe prudently paid her court to the people, and ruled abſolutely in the hearts of her ſubjects.

By theſe degrees the houſe of commons roſe to that head that they became formidable to their princes, who began to look pale on that aſſembly. James the firſt ſoon experienced the inconvenience of the popular influence, and tortured his invention to reſtrain it. He practiſed every artifice to ſcrew up the prerogative: and when his parliaments did not pleaſe him, he inſtantly diſſolved them at pleaſure; but notwithſtanding he boaſted of his king-craft, his policy ſerved to no other end than to lay the foundation of diſcontent between the crown and the kingdom.

Nothing now was wanting to the deſtruction of the throne, but that the people who do not readily ſee their own ſtrength, ſhould be put to feel it: and an occaſion ſoon offered in the reign of his ſon and ſucceſſor Charles the firſt.

This unhappy king being as ſtiff in opinion as the nerve of monarchy was grown ſlack, was encouraged by his clergy to his ruin: for truſting more to their logic than the rough arguments of his parliament, it came to an irreparable breach. The power which the nobility formerly had over their numerous dependants, by reaſon of their vaſt tenures, being now gone, they ſunk between the king and the commons, and the throne fell with them. A nobility never ſtrikes at the throne, without which they cannot ſubſiſt, but at ſome king whom they do not like: whereas popular power ſtrikes through the king, at the throne, with which it is incompatible.

It is the nature of mankind to ſtrain from one extreme to another; and, accordingly, at the reſtoration of Charles the Second, the people were diſpoſed to ſubmit to any encroachments. Under his reign the prerogative was ſtretched beyond its due bounds, and the exerciſe of arbitrary power met with little or no oppoſition, as we may judge from the proceedings, with regard to the city of London, and other corporations. The horrors of the late civil wars were freſh in remembrance, and the people were forward to expreſs their ſubjection. By the large conceſſions they made to the crown, particularly by the act which veſted the militia ſolely in the king, he certainly had it in his power to have enſlaved the kingdom, had not his love of eaſe and pleaſure been happily greater than his ambition. The freedom of our conſtitution was nevertheleſs eſſentially violated, and the patience of the people encouraged his ſucceſſor to attempt further uſurpations.

The bigotry and pride of James the Second ſpirited his endeavours to ſet himſelf above the laws. But the people begun to recover from the lethargy they were in, during his brother's reign, and would not paſſively ſubmit to thoſe haſty ſtrides, which he ſo openly made towards popery and tyranny. The ſtruggle between him and his people gave birth to the glorious revolution, which may, in one ſenſe, be deemed the æra of the Britiſh conſtitution.

Changes of government generally give birth to good laws, which are well adminiſtered, while the cauſes which produced them are freſh in memory: but when men are relieved from the apprehenſions of returning danger, or when a generation ſucceeds, who have but faint ideas of the oppreſſion, which rouſed their anceſtors, it then becomes eaſy for an artful monarch, or a deſigning miniſter, to ſeduce ſome leading men, who may influence the unthinking many to ſubvert thoſe bulwarks, which their predeceſſors toiled to erect.

At the time of the revolution moſt excellent regulations were formed by the bill of rights, and the act of ſettlement, which preſcribed the limits of prerogative, and aſcertained the rights and liberties of the ſubject. Till then our government, which politicians have commended as a maſterpiece of modern policy, was nothing more than a ſucceſſive ſcene of contention between the king and the people, about prerogative and privilege.

If the king gained the nobility to countenance his deſigns, he trampled on the liberties of the ſubject; if the nobility ſided with the popular party, they overthrew the king. But

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at the revolution this fruitful theme of civil diſcord was removed, and our conſtitution became a written compact between the king and his people.

Many ſalutary laws, however, which were made at that time, were afterwards repealed, or rendered ineffectual, by the ſhameful acquieſcence of a pliant and corrupt poſterity. The clauſe of the act of ſettlement in particular, which provided for the independance of the repreſentative body, by excluding all perſons who held any places of profit, or penſions under the crown.—This clauſe, which gave life and ſpirit to the reſt, and which was no doubt intended as a laſting ſupport of our claim to liberty, was in effect abrogated in the reign of queen Anne.

As the beſt remedies may be made the inſtrument of deſtruction, when ſkill and integrity does not direct their application; ſo the revolution, which was intended, and indeed wiſely calculated to ſecure the freedom, and promote the welfare of the nation, has in many inſtances perverted and made to produce effects quite contrary to the apparent intention of that glorious eſtabliſhment.

We were by that indeed relieved from the dreadful apprehenſions of loſing all that is valuable in ſociety by the violent invaſions of prerogative; but, by departing from the original plan, we may endanger our being ſpoiled of all by the rapacious hand of venality; and corruption may work that ruin which force would never accompliſh.

The revolution was made a plea for eſtabliſhing the funded ſyſtem: a ſyſtem which has already debauched one half of the kingdom, and if not prevented, will inevitably beggar the reſt. The lazy ſtockholders, conſcious to themſelves that they ſubſiſt only by a kind of artificial property, are zealous to patronize every kind of miniſterial fraud, in hopes to make the deluſion laſt for their time. They ſervilely adopt Pope's maxims, that whatever is, is right; which, however juſt it may be in ethics, is, in politics, equally falſe and dangerous. Careleſs of poſterity, they live in indolence and luxury, on the annual intereſt of an ideal capital, which, perhaps, at their children's graſp, may burſt like a South Sea bubble.

Our paper wealth has inſpired us with a dangerous confidence and preſumption. Becauſe a few opulent individuals can raiſe millions in a ſhort time, we have fooliſhly imagined the nation to be rich and proſperous; but their exorbitant accumulations are, on the contrary, ſo many inconteſtable proofs of the poverty of a kingdom.

It is the proportionable diffuſion of wealth, that alone can make a nation rich and powerful. What does it avail that

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a few wealthy ſtockholders have amaſſed princely treaſures, while our taxes have oppreſſed induſtry, even to a degree of deſpondency; and while the common proviſions of life are ſo dearly purchaſed, that hunger compels the poor to ſnatch a ſuſtenance at the peril of a halter?

Such a ſet of men are every way a detriment to the kingdom; they are the ready inſtruments to ſupply miniſters with the mammon of corruption, and enable them to gratify rapacious dependants. The nation is taxed at their pleaſure, and too great a degree, for their benefit: for it is fatally known, that no ſcheme of ſupplies, however beneficial to the public, will find acceptance, unleſs patronized by them.

But theſe are not the only miſchiefs which we have lately laboured under. Miniſters perceiving the balance of power to be in the people, have endeavoured to correct it by injudicious or perfidious expedients. Under a pretext of ſupporting the crown, they have purſued meaſures equally deſtructive to king and kingdom.

They have pretended to ſtrengthen the hands of royalty by ſplitting of offices and encreaſing the number of placemen, which our miſerable taxes have enabled them to multiply to an uncommon degree. But ſuch ſhallow men are to learn, that theſe numerous dependants have ſo many hands in the king's purſe, but no ſhoulders to ſupport his throne. Real property alone can command that power, which, in time of danger, is neceſſary to defend the throne. The bulk of the people will be influenced by their landlords, men of fixed property among them. And we might as well think of propping St. Paul's with a thread-paper, as of ſupporting the crown by placemen.

CHAP. V.

Of the King *of* England, *his* Title, Council, Duties, Prerogatives, *and* Revenues.

THE crown of England, is, by common law and conſtitutional cuſtom, hereditary, in a manner peculiar to itſelf; but the right of inheritance may, from time to time be changed or limited by act of parliament; under which limitation the crown continues to be hereditary.

All regal governments muſt be either hereditary or elective; but as there is no inſtance in which the crown of England has been beſtowed by election, it muſt of conſequence be hereditary. An elective monarchy, ſeems indeed to be the moſt obvious,

obvious, and beſt ſuited to all the rational principles of government, as well as to the freedom of human nature; and accordingly we find from hiſtory, that in the infancy and firſt rudiments of almoſt every ſtate, the leader, chief magiſtrate, or prince, hath uſually been elective. And if the individuals that compoſe that ſtate could always continue true to firſt principles, uninfluenced by paſſion, or prejudice, unaſſailed by corruption, and unawed by violence, elective ſucceſſion were as much to be deſired in a kingdom, as in other inferior communities. The beſt, the wiſeſt, and the braveſt man would then be ſure of receiving that crown, which his endowments have merited; and the ſenſe of an unbiaſſed majority would be dutifully acquieſced in by the few who were of different opinions. But hiſtory and obſervation will ſufficiently inform us, that, in the preſent ſtate of human nature, elections of every kind are too frequently brought about by influence, partiality and artifice: and, even where the caſe is otherwiſe, theſe practices will be often ſuſpected, and as conſtantly charged upon the ſucceſsful, by a diſappointed minority. This is an evil to which all ſocieties are liable; as well thoſe of a private and domeſtic kind, as the great community of the public, which regulates and includes the reſt. But in the former there is this advantage; that ſuch ſuſpicions, if falſe, proceed no farther than jealouſies and murmurs, which time will effectually ſuppreſs; and, if true, the injuſtice may be remedied by legal means, by an appeal to thoſe tribunals to which every member of ſociety has virtually engaged to ſubmit. Whereas in the great and independent ſociety, which every nation compoſes, there is no ſuperior to reſort to but the law of nature; no method to redreſs the infringement of that law, but the actual exertion of private force. As, therefore, between two nations complaining of mutual injuries, the quarrel can only be decided by the law of arms; ſo in one and the ſame nation, when the fundamental principles of their common union are ſuppoſed to be invaded, and more eſpecially when the appointment of their chief magiſtrate is alledged to be unduely made, the only tribunal to which the complainants can appeal, is that of the God of battles; the only proceſs by which the appeal can be carried on is that of a civil and inteſtine war. An hereditary ſucceſſion to the crown is therefore now eſtabliſhed, in this and in moſt other countries, in order to prevent that periodical bloodſhed and miſery, which the hiſtory of antient imperial Rome, and the more modern experience of Poland and Germany may ſhew us what are the conſequences of elective kingdoms.

But though in the particular mode of inheritance in the crown correſponds, in general, with the feudal path of de-

ſcents, chalked out by the common law in the ſucceſſion to landed eſtates; yet there are one or two material exceptions. Like them, the crown will deſcend lineally to the iſſue of the reigning monarch; as it did from king John to Richard the Second, through a regular pedigree of ſix lineal generations. As in them the preference of males, to females, and the right of primogeniture among the males, are ſtrictly adhered to. Thus Edward the Fifth ſucceeded to the crown, in preference to Richard his younger brother, and Elizabeth his elder ſiſter. Like them, on failure of the male line, it deſcends to the female iſſue. Thus Mary the Firſt ſucceeded to Edward the Sixth; and the line of Margaret queen of Scots, the daughter of Henry the Seventh, ſucceeded on the failure of the line of Henry the Eighth, his ſon. But, among the females, the crown deſcends by right of primogeniture to the eldeſt daughter only, and her iſſue; and not, as in common inheritances to all the daughters at once; the evident neceſſity of a ſole ſucceſſion to the throne having occaſioned the royal law of deſcents to depart from the common law in this reſpect: and therefore queen Mary, on the death of her brother ſucceeded to the crown alone, and not in partnerſhip with her ſiſter Elizabeth. Again; the doctrine of repreſentation prevails in the deſcent of the crown, as it does in other inheritances; whereby the lineal deſcendants of any perſon deceaſed ſtand in the ſame place as their anceſtor, if living, would have done. Thus Richard the Second, ſucceeded his grandfather Edward the Third, in right of his father the black prince: to the excluſion of all his uncles, his grandfather's younger children. Laſtly, on failure of lineal deſcendants, the crown goes to the next collateral relation of the late king; provided they are lineally deſcended from the blood royal, that is, from that royal ſtock which originally acquired the crown. Thus Henry the firſt ſucceeded to William the Second, John to Richard the Firſt, and James the Firſt to Elizabeth; being all derived from the conqueror, who was then the only regal ſtock. But herein there is no objection, as in the caſe of common deſcents to the ſucceſſion of a brother, an uncle, or other collateral relation of the half blood: that is where the relationſhip proceeds not from the ſame pair of anceſtors, but from a ſingle anceſtor only: as when two perſons are derived from the ſame father, and not from the ſame mother, or the contrary, provided only, that the one anceſtor from whom both are deſcended, be that from whoſe veins the blood royal is communicated to each. Thus Mary the firſt inherited to Edward the Sixth and Elizabeth inherited to Mary; all born of the ſame father Henry the Eighth, but all by different mothers.

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But though the crown of England be hereditary; yet the ſucceſſion may be ſet aſide by the authority of the ſupreme legiſlative authority of this kingdom, the king and both houſes of parliament. By this authority the immediate heir may be excluded, and the inheritance veſted in another. The crown will, however, retain its deſcendible quality, and become hereditary in the wearer of it. And hence in our law the king is ſaid never to die, in his political capacitity; though in common with other men, he is ſubject to mortality in his natural; becauſe, upon the natural death of the wearer, the king riſes in his ſucceſſor.

But though the crown of England be hereditary, it is ſubject to the limitation of parliament; and upon this principle the famous bill of excluſion, which raiſed ſuch a ferment in the latter end of king Charles the Second, was founded. The bill however miſcarried, king James the ſecond ſucceeded to the throne of his anceſtors; and might have enjoyed it during the remainder of his life, had not his infatuated conduct brought on the revolution in 1688: when the crown was ſettled, firſt upon king William and queen Mary, king James's eldeſt daughter for their joint lives; then upon the ſurvivor of them; and then upon the iſſue of queen Mary; upon failure of ſuch iſſue, it was limited to the princeſs Anne, king James's ſecond daughter, and her iſſue; on failure of that to the iſſue of king William, who was grandſon to Charles the firſt. But upon the impending extinction of all the Proteſtant poſterity, the parliament ſettled the ſucceſſion on the princeſs Sophia, youngeſt daughter of Elizabeth queen of Bohemia, daughter to James the Firſt; and the heirs of her body, being proteſtants. The princeſs Sophia, dying before queen Anne, the crown deſcended on her ſon and heir George the firſt, in whoſe deſcendants it ſtill continues.

The councils belonging to the king, are, Firſt, The high count of parliament. Second, The peers of the realm. Third, The judges of the courts of law, for law matters. And, Fourth, The privy council, generally called, "The council," by way of eminence.

The king's will is the ſole conſtituent of a privy counſellor; and this alſo regulates their number. They are made by the king's nomination without either patent or grant; and, on taking the neceſſary oaths, they become immediately privy counſellors during the life of the king who chuſes them, but ſubject to removal at his diſcretion.

The duty of a privy counſellor appears from the oath of office, and conſiſts of ſeven articles: Firſt, To adviſe the king

according to the beſt of his knowledge and diſcretion. Second, To adviſe for the king's honour and the good of the public, without partiality through affection, love, doubt, or dread. Third, To keep the king's counſel ſecret. Fourth, To avoid corruption. Fifth, To help and ſtrengthen the execution of what ſhall be there reſolved. Sixth, To withſtand all perſons, who would attempt the contrary. And, Seventh, To obſerve, keep and do all that a true counſellor ought to do to his ſovereign lord.

The power of the privy council is to enquire into all offences againſt the government, and to commit the offenders to ſafe cuſtody, in order to take their trial in ſome of the courts of law. But their juriſdiction herein is only to enquire, not to puniſh: and the perſons committed by them are entitled to their *habeas corpus* as much as if committed by an ordinary juſtice of the peace.

Any natural born ſubject of England is capable of being a member of the privy council, after taking the proper oaths for the ſecurity of the government, and the teſt for the ſecurity of the church. But, in order to prevent any perſons under foreign attachments from inſinuating themſelves into this important truſt, no perſon born out of the dominions of the crown of England, unleſs born of Engliſh parents, even tho' naturalized by parliament is capable of being one of theprivy council.

The principal duty of the king is, to govern his people according to law; to execute juſtice, in mercy, and to maintain the eſtabliſhed religion.

The prerogatives of the crown are of two kinds, direct and incidental. The direct are ſuch poſitive ſubſtantial parts of the royal character, as are rooted in, and ſpring from the king's political perſon, conſidered merely by itſelf, without reference to any other intrinſic circumſtance; as the right of ſending embaſſadors, of creating peers, of diſſolving the parliament, and of making war and peace. But ſuch prerogatives as are incidental, bear always a relation to ſomething elſe, diſtinct from the king's perſon; and are indeed the only exceptions in favour of the crown, to thoſe general rules which are eſtabliſhed for the reſt of the community: ſuch as, that no coſts ſhall be recovered againſt the king; that the king can never be a joint tenant, and that his debt ſhall be preferred before a debt to any of his ſubjects.

The revenue of the king is either ordinary, or extraordinary. The ordinary revenue is ſuch, as has either ſubſiſted time out of mind in the crown; or elſe, has been granted by parliament

liament, by way of purchaſe or exchange for ſuch of the king's inherent hereditary revenues, as were found inconvenient to the ſubject.

1. The firſt of the king's ordinary revenues, is of an eccleſiaſtical kind, and conſiſts in the cuſtody of the temporalities of prelates; or, all the lay revenues, lands and tenements, belonging to an archbiſhop's or biſhop's ſee: theſe, upon the vacancy of the biſhoprick, being immediately the right of the king, in conſequence of his prerogative in church-matters. This revenue, which was formerly very conſiderable, is now, by a cuſtomary indulgence reduced almoſt to nothing: for, at preſent, as ſoon as the new biſhop is conſecrated and confirmed, he uſually receives the reſtitution of his temporalities, quite entire, and untouched, from the king.

2. The next branch of the royal revenue conſiſts in the firſt-fruits and tenths, of all ſpiritual preferments in the kingdom. But this branch of the revenue queen Anne reſtored to the church: not by remitting the tenths and-firſt fruits entirely; but by applying theſe ſuperfluities of the larger benefices to make up the deficiences of the ſmaller. Accordingly ſhe veſted all the revenue of the firſt fruits and tenths in truſtees for ever, in order to raiſe a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings. This is uſually called queen Anne's bounty.

3. The next branch of the king's ordinary revenue, conſiſts in the rents and profits of the demeſne lands of the crown. Theſe demeſne lands were antiently very extenſive; comprizing divers manors, honours, and lordſhips; the tenants of which had very peculiar privileges. At preſent they are contracted within a very narrow compaſs, having been almoſt entirely granted away to private perſons. This has occaſioned the parliament frequently to interpoſe; and, particularly after king William the third had greatly impoveriſhed the crown, an act paſſed, whereby all future grants or leaſes from the crown for any longer term than thirty one years, or three lives, are declared to be void; except with regard to houſes which may be granted for fifty years. And no reverſionary leaſe can be made, ſo as to exceed, together with the eſtate in being, the ſame term of three lives, or thirty one years: that is where there is a ſubſiſting leaſe, of which there are twenty years ſtill to come, the king cannot grant a future intereſt, to commence after the expiration of the former for any longer term than eleven years. The tenant is alſo by this act rendered liable to puniſhment for committing waſte.

4. Another branch of the king's ordinary revenue is generally purpoſed to conſiſt in the profits ariſing from his foreſts; but this is now very inconſiderable.

5. The profits ariſing from the king's ordinary courts of juſtice form another branch of his revenue; but theſe have, in proceſs of time, been almoſt all granted out to private perſons, or elſe appropriated to certain particular uſes: ſo that, though our law proceedings are ſtill loaded with their payment, very little of them is now returned into the king's exchequer, as a part of whoſe royal maintenance they were originally intended.

6. Another branch of the king's ordinary revenue conſiſts in forfeitures of lands and goods for offences. The laws of England have, for every atrocious crime, exacted a total confiſcation of the moveables, or perſonal eſtate; and in ſome caſes, a temporary, and in others a perpetual loſs of the offender's immoveables, or landed property; and have veſted them both in the king, who is the perſon ſuppoſed to be offended, being the one viſible magiſtrate in whom the majeſty of the people reſides.

Such are the principal ſources of the king's ordinary revenues, or the proper patrimony of the crown; which were formerly very large; but are now by a ſeries of miſmanagement, ſunk almoſt to nothing: and the caſual profits, ariſing from the other branches of royal prerogative are likewiſe almoſt all of them alienated from the crown. In order therefore to ſupply theſe deficiences, we are now obliged to have recourſe to new methods for raiſing money unknown to our anceſtors; which methods conſtitute the kings extraordinary revenue.

Theſe extraordinary grants are uſually called by the ſynonimous names of aids, ſubſidies and ſupplies; and are granted by the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled.

The taxes which are raiſed upon the ſubject are either annual or perpetual. The uſual annual taxes are thoſe upon land and malt.

1. The land-tax was regulated in the year 1692 by a new aſſeſſment or valuation of eſtates made at that time throughout the kingdom; which, though by no means a perfect one, had this effect, that a ſupply of 500000 *l.* was equal to 1*s.* in the pound, of the value of the eſtates given in. And according to this enhanced valuation, from the year 1693, to the preſent, the land-tax has continued an annual charge upon the ſubject; above half the time at 4*s.* in the pound, ſometimes at 3*s*, ſometimes at 2*s.* and twice, viz. in the years 1732, and 1733, at 1*s.* but without any total intermiſſion.

2. The

2. The other annual tax is the malt tax; which is a ſum of 750000 *l.* raiſed every year by parliament, ever ſince the year 1697, by a duty of 6*d.* per buſhel on malt, and a proportional ſum on certain liquors, ſuch as cyder and perry, which might otherwiſe prevent the conſumption of malt. In the year 1760, an additional duty of 3*d.* per buſhel was laid on malt; and in 1763 a proportional exciſe was laid upon cyder and perry; but new-modelled in 1766.

The perpetual taxes are,

1. The cuſtoms; or the duties, toll, tribute, or tariff, payable upon merchandize exported and imported. The cuſtoms are a tax immediately paid by the merchant, though ultimately by the conſumer. And yet theſe are the duties felt leaſt by the people; and, if prudently managed, the people would hardly conſider that they paid them at all. For the merchant is eaſy, being ſenſible he does not pay them for himſelf; and the conſumer, who really pays them, confounds them with the price of the commodity.

2. The exciſe. Its original eſtabliſhment was in 1643, and its progreſs gradual; being at firſt laid upon thoſe perſons and commodities, where it was ſuppoſed the hardſhip would be leaſt perceivable, *viz.* the makers and venders of beer, ale, cyder, and perry. But the parliament ſoon after impoſed it on wine, tobacco, ſugar, and ſuch a multitude of other commodities, that it may almoſt have been denominated general. Its very name has however, from its firſt original to the preſent time, been odious to the people of England; though it has been gradually extended in the reign of every ſucceeding prince to ſupport the enormous expences occaſioned by our wars on the continent. Thus brandies and other ſpirits are now exciſed at the diſtiller's; printed ſilks and linens, at the printer's; ſtarch and hair-powder, at the maker's; gold and ſilver wire, at the wire-drawer's; all plate whatſoever, firſt in the hands of the vender, who pays yearly for a licence to ſell it, and afterwards in the hands of the occupier, who alſo pays an annual duty for having it in his cuſtody: and coaches and other wheel carriages, for which the occupier is exciſed. To theſe we may add coffee and tea, chocolate, and cocoa paſte, for which the duty is paid by the retailer; all artificial wines, commonly called ſweets; paper and paſte board, firſt when made, and again, if ſtained or painted; malt, as already mentioned; vinegars, and the manufacture of glaſs; for all which the duty is paid by the manufacturer; hops, for which the perſon who gathers them is anſwerable; candles and ſoap, which are paid for at the maker's; malt liquors brewed for ſale, which are exciſed in the brewery; cyder and

perry, at the vender's; and leather and ſkins, at the tanner's. A liſt, which no friend to his country would wiſh to ſee further increaſed.

3. The duty upon ſalt. It conſiſts of an exciſe of three ſhilling per buſhel, impoſed upon all kinds of ſalt.

4. The poſt office, or duty for the carriage of letters. It is perhaps impoſſible to deviſe a more eligible method than this of raiſing money upon the ſubject: for here both the government and the people find a mutual benefit. The government acquires a large revenue, and the people do their buſineſs with greater eaſe, expedition, and cheapneſs, than they would be able to do, if no ſuch tax exiſted.

5. The ſtamp-duties; a tax impoſed upon all parchment and paper, whereon any legal proceedings, public or private, of almoſt any nature whatſoever are written; and alſo upon all licences for retailing wines of all demoninations; upon all almanacks, news-papers, advertiſements, cards, dice, and pamphlets, containing leſs that ſix ſheets of paper. The firſt inſtitution of the ſtamp duties was in the fifth and ſixth years of the reign of William and Mary, and have ſince, in many inſtances, been increaſed to five times their original value.

6. The duty upon houſes and windows. This tax was firſt laid in the ſeventh year of the reign of William III. and has been varied from time to time, ſince the original inſtitution.

7. The duty ariſing from licences to Hackney-coaches and chairs in London, and the parts adjacent. There are now eight hundred licenced coaches, and four hundred chairs.

8. The eighth and laſt branch of the king's extraordinary and perpetual revenue, is the duty upon offices and penſions, conſiſting in the payment of one ſhilling in the pound, out of all ſalaries, fees, and perquiſites of offices and penſions, payable by the crown.

Such are the revenues both ordinary and extraordinary of the kings of England; but ſince the revolution the parliament have taken into their own hands the annual ſupport of the forces both maritime and military; a civil liſt revenue has been ſettled: in the reign of William III. it amounted to ſeven hundred thouſand pounds per annum, and the ſame was continued to queen Anne and king George I. That of king George II. was nominally augmented to eight hundred thouſand pound, and in fact was conſiderably more; but that of his preſent majeſty is expreſsly limited to that ſum.

The expences defrayed by the civil liſt are thoſe which in any ſhape relate to civil government: as the expences of the houſhold, all ſalaries to officers of ſtate, to the judges, and all

all the king's ſervants: the appointments to foreign ambaſſadors, the maintenance of the queen and royal family, the king's private expences, or privy-purſe, and other very numerous out-goings, as ſecret ſervice-money, penſions, and other bounties.

The civil liſt is indeed properly the whole of the king's revenue in his own diſtinct capacity, the reſt being rather the revenue of the public, or its creditors, though collected and diſtributed again in the name, and by the officers of the crown.

CHAP. VI.

Of the King's Royal Family.

THE firſt and moſt conſiderable branch of the king's royal family, regarded by the laws of England, is the queen.

The queen of England is either queen regent, queen conſort, or queen dowager. The queen regent is one who holds the crown in her own right, and enjoys the ſame power and prerogative as if ſhe had been a king. The queen conſort is wife of the reigning king: and ſhe, by virtue of her marriage, is participant of divers prerogatives above other women. And, firſt, ſhe is a public perſon, exempt and diſtinct from the king: and not, like other married women, ſo cloſely connected, as to have loſt all legal or ſeparate exiſtence, ſo long as the marriage continues. For the queen can purchaſe lands, convey them, make leaſes, grant copyholds, and do other acts of ownerſhip, without the concurrence of her lord, which no other woman can do. She is alſo capable of taking a grant from the king, which no other wife can do from her huſband. The queen of England hath ſeparate courts, and officers diſtinct from the king's, not only in matters of ceremony, but even of law; and her attorney and ſolicitor general are entitled to a place within the bar of his majeſty's courts, together with the king's council. She may likewiſe ſue and be ſued alone, without joining her huſband. She may alſo have a ſeparate property in goods as well as lands, and has a right to diſpoſe of them by will. In ſhort, ſhe is in all legal proceedings, looked upon as a ſingle, not as a married woman.

The queen has alſo many exemptions, and minute prerogasives: ſhe pays no toll, nor is ſhe liable to any amercement in any court. But in general, unleſs where the law has expreſsly

preſsly declared her exempted, ſhe is upon the ſame footing with other ſubjects, being to all intents and purpoſes the king's ſubject, and not his equal.

But though the queen is in all reſpects a ſubject, yet in point of the ſecurity of her life and perſon, ſhe is on the ſame footing with the king, and it is equally treaſon to attempt the life of the queen, as of the king himſelf: and to violate, or defile the queen conſort, amounts to the ſame high crime, as well in the perſon committing the fact, as in the queen herſelf, if conſenting.

If the queen is accuſed of any ſpecies of treaſon, ſhe is, whether conſort or dowager, tried by the houſe of peers.

The huſband of a queen regnant, as prince George of Denmark was to queen Anne, is her ſubject, and may be guilty of high treaſon againſt her; but in the inſtance of conjugal fidelity, he is not ſubjected to the ſame penal reſtriction.

A queen dowager is the widow of the king, and as ſuch enjoys moſt of the privileges belonging to her as queen conſort; but it is not high treaſon to conſpire her death. No man can marry a queen dowager without ſpecial licence from the king, on pain of forfeiting his lands and goods. A queen dowager when married again to a ſubject, does not loſe her regal dignity, as dowager peereſſes do their peerage, when they marry commoners.

The prince of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown, and alſo his royal conſort, and the princeſs royal, or eldeſt daughter of the king, are likewiſe peculiarly regarded by the laws. The eldeſt daughter of the king is heireſs to the crown, in failure of iſſue male.

The heir apparent to the crown, is uſually made prince of Wales and earl of Cheſter, by ſpecial creation, and inveſtiture; but as the eldeſt ſon of the king, he is by inheritance duke of Cornwall, without any new creation.

The younger ſons and daughters of the king, who are not in the immediate line of ſucceſſion, are little further regarded by the laws, than to give them precedence before all peers and public officers, as well eccleſiaſtical as temporal.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the King's Court.

HIS majeſty's court conſiſts of three orders, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtic. The civil liſt amounts to between ſix and ſeven hundred ſervants, under five principal officers, *viz.* The lord ſteward, and lord chamberlain of the houſhold, groom of the ſtole, maſter of the great wardrobe, and maſter of the horſe.

1. Lord ſteward of his majeſty's houſhold. The lord ſteward has under his charge all the officers and ſervants below ſtairs.

There is a counting-houſe appointed in the palace, where the lord ſteward, and officers under him, take account of all daily expences of the houſhould; here they alſo make proviſion, and payments for the ſame, and iſſue orders for well governing the king's ſervants.

There is alſo a board of juſtice held in the palace, compoſed of the lord ſteward, and the officers under him, who ſit daily. To this court is committed the charge of his majeſty's houſhold in affairs of juſtice and government, with full powers to puniſh all offenders, and to maintain the peace in the juriſdiction of the court royal, commonly called the Verge of the Court; and extends about two hundred yards from the laſt gate of the palace where the king reſides. This court is called the board of green cloth. Without a warrant firſt obtained from this court, none of the king's ſervants can be arreſted for debt.

There is a ſecond court held by the ſame officers, with the ſteward of the marſhalſea, called the Court of Verge, where they hear and determine all crimes committed within the royal palace, by verdict of the king's houſhold. For the king's court is exempted from all juriſdiction of any court of judicature, civil or eccleſiaſtic, but depends on the lord ſteward only, and, in his abſence, on the officers already mentioned.

It is the lord ſteward's office to attend the king's perſon at the firſt ſitting of parliament, and adminiſter the oaths to the members of the houſe of commons; and at the end of the parliament to adjuſt the expences. At the death of the ſovereign, he breaks his white ſtaff, the badge of his office, over the coffin, thereby diſcharging all the king's ſervants under his authority. The treaſurer, and the comptroller of the houſhold,

houſhold, are privy counſellors and white ſtaff-officers. The firſt, in the abſence of the lord ſteward, with the other officers of the green cloth, and the ſteward of the marſhalſea, may hear and determine all offences committed in the king's palace.

The cofferer of the houſhold pays the wages of moſt of the king's ſervants; and bills for proviſions, for which he is allowed two clerks. He is a white ſtaff-officer, and one of the privy council.

The maſter of the houſhold ſurveys the accounts of the houſe. The clerks of the green cloth ſum up the bills of comptrolment, and the clerks comptrollers allow them.

2. Lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold. The lord chamberlain is a white ſtaff-officer, he has the command of all the king's officers and ſervants above ſtairs, except thoſe of his majeſty's bed-chamber. They are all ſworn either by him, or the gentlemen-uſhers by his warrant. He has the charge of coronations, marriages, entries, *&c.* of all furniture in parliament, and in the rooms of addreſs to the king. His office is alſo to lead the queen when ſhe goes abroad. At the royal palaces he has the inſpection of bedding, tents, comedies, muſic, hunting, workmen, and artizans. The overſight of the ſerjeant at arms, phyſicians, ſurgeons, apothecaries, barbers, *&c.* and laſtly, of the king's chaplains. He wears a gold key, tied with a blue ribbon on his coat pocket, as the mark of his office.

Next to him is the vice chamberlain, who is an aſſiſtant or deputy to the lord chamberlain, and is likewiſe of the privy council.

Officers in the Privy Chamber.

There are, under the lord chamberlain, forty-eight gentlemen of the privy chamber, who ſerve the king at their own charge, and are preferred as occaſion offers. Twelve wait quarterly; two of them lie every night in the privy chamber.

No perſon, not privileged by his immediate attendance, except privy counſellors, can come near the king's perſon without permiſſion, which is uſually obtained by application made to theſe gentlemen.

In the abſence of the chamberlain, or vice chamberlain, the gentlemen of the privy chamber repreſent them.

When they execute the king's commands, their perſons are a ſufficient warrant, without any written order. They have always a place at publick ſolemnities, interviews, and cavalcades. Their place is next to the privy counſellors, who are

not

not peers, and in the houſe of lords two of them kneel upon the ſecond ſtep of the throne.

At the coronation, two of them perſonate the dukes of Acquitain, and Normandy: and ſix are always appointed by the lord chamberlain, with a nobleman and a maſter of the ceremonies, to attend all ambaſſadors, from crowned heads, in their public entries, and to their audience.

3. The groom of the ſtole, ſo called from the Latin word *ſtola*, a robe of ſtate, is his majeſty's firſt lord of the bed-chamber, of which he has the intire direction. His office is to preſent the king's firſt garment every morning.

There are ten lords of the bed-chamber, excluſive of the groom of the ſtole, who wait weekly by turns; they attend on his majeſty when he eats in private; and officiate for the groom of the ſtole in his abſence.

The King's great Wardrobe.

To this office belong ſeveral tradeſmen, artificers, *&c.* to the number of ſixty at leaſt. Their buſineſs is to furniſh and make proviſion for coronations, marriages, and funerals of the royal family; to ſupply the court with beds, hangings, *&c.* to furniſh houſes for ambaſſadors at their firſt arrival; preſents for foreign princes and miniſters; clothes of ſtate, and other furniture for the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and all his majeſty's ambaſſadors abroad. To provide robes for the lord preſident of Wales, and all knights of the garter, and robes, with other furniture, for the officers of the garter. Coats for king's heralds, and purſuivants at arms, robes for the lord treaſurer, under-treaſurer, and chancellor of the exchequer, and liveries for all his majeſty's ſervants.

They furniſh all coaches, chariots, harneſſes, ſaddles, bits, bridles, *&c.* Furniture for all the royal yachts, and barges; alſo for courts on arraignment of peers; with many other ſervices.

4. *Maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty.*

This officer has the power of ordering and diſpoſing of all affairs belonging to the king's ſtables. The equerries, pages, riders of the managed horſes, coachmen, footmen, grooms, farriers, ſmiths, ſaddlers, and all the other officers and tradeſmen, employed in the king's ſtables, are under his command. His coaches, horſes, and attendance, are his majeſty's, and have the king's arms and livery; a privilege he enjoys beyond any other ſervant of the crown. He has the

the care of all lands and revenues appropriated for the charge of the ſtables. At any public cavalcade he rides next behind the ſovereign, and leads a horſe of ſtate.

The gentleman of the horſe is always the firſt equerry, and is next to the maſter of the horſe. He has equerries under him; their office is to break and manage the king's ſaddle-horſes, preparing them for his riding, and to hold his majeſty's ſtirrup when he mounts.

5. *Of his Majeſty's Houſhold Guards.*

The military liſt of the court conſiſts of three different bodies, *viz.* The band of gentlemen penſioners, the yeomen of the guard, and the troops of the houſhold.

The band of gentlemen penſioners was firſt inſtituted by Henry the Seventh. Their office is to attend his majeſty to and from chapel, and to receive him in the preſence-chamber, or coming out of his privy lodgings. They likewiſe attend at all great ſolemnities. Half of them are in waiting at a time, quarterly, but on holidays, coronations, and other extraordinary occaſions, they are obliged to give their attendance under penalty of the check. They are each obliged, by their conſtitution, to keep three horſes, and a ſervant, who is, as well as themſelves, to be armed, ſo that they are properly a troop of guards, under a captain, who is always a nobleman, a lieutenant, a ſtandard-bearer, and a clerk of the check, a ſecretary, paymaſter, and harbinger.

Their arms are gilt battle axes, ſwords, and piſtols.

The yeomen of the guard conſiſt of one hundred and ſeventy men, one hundred are in daily waiting, forty of whom are warders of the Tower of London, and ſeventy are not in waiting, but when any one of the hundred die, the vacancy is filled out of the ſeventy. Eight of thoſe in waiting are called uſhers, who have each 10*l.* per annum more than the other yeomen. Their office is to wait on the ſovereign, at home and abroad; forty of them by day, and twenty by night. They are under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, an enſign, and four exempts. They are armed with partizans, or halberds, in their hands, and ſwords by their ſides.

The troops of the houſehold conſiſt of horſe and foot guards, in all ſix thouſand four hundred and thirty ſix men, officers included.

The horſe-guards, called alſo life guards, from having the guard of the king's body, conſiſt of four troops, each troop of one hundred and eighty-one men, officers included, well armed

armed and mounted. The firſt troop is called the king's troop, three bear the name of their reſpective captains, and the foutrh is called the ſcots troop.

Each troop is divided into four ſquadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal officer, two brigadiers, and two ſub-brigadiers, with two trumpets mount the guard, and are relieved in their turns.

When the king goes any where near home a party of guards attend his perſon, but if out of town his majeſty is attended by a detachment out of the ſeveral troops.

There are alſo belonging to the horſe guards two troops of horſe grenadiers, each conſiſting of one hundred and ſeventy ſix gentlemen, a diviſion of which mounts guard with a ſquadron of the troop to which they belong. The guards perform centry-duty on horſeback, the grenadiers on foot.

Each troop is commanded by a captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, one guidon, four exemps, four brigadiers, or corporals, and four ſub-brigadiers.

The foot guards conſiſt of three regiments; the firſt the king's, the ſecond the cold ſtream regiment; and the third the ſcots regiment, in all five thouſand two hundred and eighty five men, officers included.

6. *Of the eccleſiaſtical part of the Court.*

The eccleſiaſtic part of the court conſiſts of a lord high almoner, a ſub-almoner, a dean, a ſub-dean, a confeſſor of the houſehold, a clerk of the cloſet, four deputy clerks; a keeper of the cloſet, forty-eight chaplains in ordinary, ten prieſts in ordinary, ſixteen gentlemen of the chapel royal, one gentlemen extraordinary, two organiſts and compoſers, a ſerjeant, a yeoman, and a groom of the Veſtry, and ten children choriſters.

In the king's chapel are prayers three times a day, ſermons on Sundays and holy days; the communion is every firſt Sunday of the month, and on all great feſtivals: every thing is here conducted with the greateſt order and decency.

CHAP. VIII.

Of his Majeſty's Treaſury, or Exchequer.

THE treaſury is managed by lords commiſſioners, one of whom is chancellor and under treaſurer of the exchequer, the king's remembrancer, the auditor of the exchequer, four tellers, the clerk of the pells, two chamberlains of the exchequer, and a number of clerks.

The

The chancellor has the cuſtody of the exchequer ſeal, and ſuperintends the rolls.

The king's remembrancer enters the ſtate of all accounts in his majeſty's revenue, for cuſtom, exciſe, ſubſidies, and all aids granted to the king in parliament, *&c.*

The auditor of the exchequer files the tellers bills, by which they charge themſelves with all monies received, and by warrant from the lords commiſſioners, he draws all orders to be ſigned by them, for iſſuing all monies, by virtue of the privy ſeal which are recorded in the clerk of the pells office, entered and lodged in the auditor's office. He alſo by warrant of the treaſury, makes debentures to ſuch as have fees, annuities, or penſions by letters patent from the king, out of the exchequer, and directs them to the tellers for payment. He daily receives the ſtate of the account from each teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the chancellor, who preſents the balance to his majeſty.

The four tellers of the exchequer receive all monies due to the crown.

The office of the clerk of the pells is to enter the tellers accounts on a parchment ſkin, and all receipts, and payments for the king, whatever.

The chamberlains have in their cuſtody many ancient records, the ſtandards of monies, weights and meaſures, and the black book of the exchequer; which contains an account of ancient taxes. It was firſt called the Wincheſter-Roll, and afterwards Doomſday Book.

No other acquittances are uſed in the exchequer upon paying any money but tallies. A tally is a ſtick written on both ſides, expreſſing what the money received is for. Which tally being ſplit aſunder, the ſtock is delivered to the party who paid the money, and the counter ſtock remains with them to be kept till called for and joined with the ſtock.

There are commiſſioners, or agents for taxes appointed as aſſiſtants to the treaſury: For the accounts relating to the taxes are remitted to them from all parts for their examination, and they make their reports to the lords of the treaſury.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Courts of judicature.

THE courts of juſtice ſit four times a year in Weſtminſter-Hall, which are called terms, and diſtinguiſhed by Eaſter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms.

Eaſter

Eaſter term begins the 17th day after Eaſter, and holds twenty ſeven days: Trinity term the 5th day after Trinity Sunday, and holds twenty days; Michaelmas term the 23d of October, and continues thirty-ſeven days: Hilary term the 23d of January, and holds 22 days. Thus the four terms take up one-hundred and ſixty-ſix days, Sundays and holy days excepted, on which the courts do not ſit.

The ſeveral courts are the court of chancery, the King's Bench, the common Pleas, The Exchequer, and the Duchy of Lancaſter. The two laſt are courts concerning the king's revenue. The principal of theſe are the high court of chancery, and the court of King's Bench. The firſt is a court of mercy, in which cauſes are tried, not according to the rigour of the law, but by the rules of equity, the laſt is a court of juſtice wherein cauſes are tried by the ſtrict letter of the laws.

As the King's Bench is a court in which the pleas are between King and ſubject, ſo in the court of common Pleas are determined the pleas between ſubject and ſubject.

The Court of Chancery.

This is a very high and antient court, it properly conſiſts of two courts in one; the firſt according to the ſtatutes and cuſtoms of the land, and the ſecond according to equity: being ſo inſtituted to relieve the ſubject, againſt cheats, breaches of truſt, and unfortunate accidents; to temper the rigour of the law and reſcue men from oppreſſion. The form of pleading in this court is much after the manner of the civil law, by bill, examination of witneſſes, and a ſubpæna; by which the defendant is ſummoned to appear and anſwer the complainant's bill, upon neglect whereof, an attachment is iſſued out to compel him, this not being obeyed, a ſecond attachment goes out with a proclamation, and if the defendant is ſtill contumacious, the court awards a proclamation of rebellion, againſt him, upon which he is ſent priſoner to the Fleet.

In this court all patents, moſt ſorts of commiſſions, deeds between parties relative to lands and eſtates, treaties with foreign princes, &c. are ſealed, and inrolled. Out of it are iſſued charters, proclamations, and writs to convene the parliament or convocation. The lord high chancellor of Great Britain is the firſt magiſtrate, and the firſt lay ſubject in the kingdom, he holds his office only during the king's pleaſure.

The lord chancellor is the ſole judge in this court, whereas in other courts they have four judges to each. The other courts only ſit in term time, and have no power to act as

courts of juſtice out of term, whereas the chancery is always open. So that if any man is wrongfully impriſoned in vacation time, the lord chancellor may grant his writ of habeas corpus, and do him juſtice according to law. He may alſo grant prohibitions then as well as in term time.

The lord chancellor has twelve aſſiſtants called maſters, and whoſe buſineſs it is to take affidavits, depoſitions, or any other matter to which an oath is required by the rules of the court. The chancellor alſo refers to them the examination of accounts, depending in this court, of which they make their report in writing. In term three of them ſit in court with the lord chancellor, and two out of term when he hears cauſes at his own houſe.

Beſide theſe, there are a great number of maſters extraordinary, appointed over the kingdom to take affidavits.

The firſt of theſe twelve maſters in chancery, is called maſter of the rolls. All charters, deeds, patents, commiſſions and recognizances, are in his cuſtody, which being made on rolls of parchment gave riſe to the name, and the repoſitory for which is called the rolls office, where are kept all the rolls of a late date, thoſe of a former being kept in the Tower of London.

The maſter of the rolls can hear cauſes in the abſence of the lord chancellor, but he cannot make a decree. He keeps a court at the rolls with two aſſiſtant maſters of chancery, where he hears and determines cauſes: but his decrees there are appealable to the court of chancery.

His place is in the king's gift, either for life, or during his majeſty's pleaſure. He has a ſecretary, two regiſters, and an uſher. The ſix clerks are next in degree to the maſters, it is their buſineſs to inroll all patents, commiſſions, licences, pardons, and other inſtruments which paſs the great ſeal. They have under them near a hundred clerks who have ſeats in the office.

Next is the clerk of the crown, who by himſelf, or deputy, is always to attend the lord chancellor, in ſpecial matters of ſtate. He makes all writs to elect members of parliament; commiſſions for diſtributing juſtice, general and ſpecial pardons.

There is alſo an officer called a Prothonotary, his office is chiefly to expedite commiſſions for embaſſies.

A regiſter, whoſe office is executed by deputies, who give conſtant attendance in court, and take ſhort notes, commonly called minutes, which they afterwards draw out at length into order, containing the opinion of the court in matters there-

therein debated. It is alſo their buſineſs to engroſs, fill and keep the decrees, orders, and injunctions iſſued out of this court.

Two examiners, who examine witneſſes upon oath, according to interrogatories delivered to them to examine the parties, and put their anſwers and depoſitions into writing. There likewiſe belong to this court a clerk and a comptroller of the hanaper. The clerk's office is to receive all money due to the king, for ſeals of charters, patents, commiſſions and writs. He attends daily in term, and at all times of ſealing, with leather bags, in which are put all ſealed charters, patents, &c. And then thoſe bags are delivered to the comptroller of the hanaper.

Three clerks of the petty bag, under the maſter of the rolls, whoſe office is to make all patents for cuſtomers; all commiſſions for aſſeſſing of taxes; and writs for nominations of collectors and election of biſhops.

Two maſters of the ſubpæna office, who make out all ſubpænas; a maſter of the affidavit office, who files all affidavits, ſworn before a maſter in chancery; and clerk of the patents, who prepares, ingroſſes, and exemplifies all patents, or grants from the king, for any new invention or diſcovery.

Twenty four perſons called the corporation of curſitors, who make out original writs. Each of them have certain counties allotted, for which he makes out ſuch writs as are wanted.

The alienation office where fines are ſet and monies received upon writs of covenant alienating any eſtate in the kingdom, as due to the king for his licence or conſent, is likewiſe a branch of this court: to which office there belong three commiſſioners, a maſter in chancery, a receiver, a clerk of the inrollments, and a clerk of the entries.

And laſtly, the warden of the Fleet, who receives all priſoners ſent there by this court.

Court of King's Bench.

This is the higheſt court in England at common law, and the king in perſon formerly ſat in this court. Here the pleas are handled between king and ſubject; all treaſons, felonies, breach of peace, oppreſſion, &c. being commonly brought on in this court. It has alſo power to examine and correct errors in fact, and in law, of all the judges and juſtices of England in their judgments and proceedings; not only in pleas of the crown, but in all pleas, real, perſonal, and mixed, pleas in the Exchequer only excepted.

There are four judges belonging to it, who hold their office by writ, not patent; and none can be judge of this court, except a ſerjeant at law.

The firſt is called chief juſtice of the King's Bench, or of England, becauſe his juriſdiction extends over all England, and his warrant can fetch a criminal from any part of the kingdom.

Court of Common Pleas.

In this court the pleas are between ſubject and ſubject, according to the ſtrictneſs of the law. None but ſerjeants at law can plead in this court.

Here all civil cauſes are uſually tried; and real actions are pleadable in no other court. Nor are fines levied or recoveries ſuffered, but only in this court, at a judge's chamber, at the aſſizes, or by ſpecial commiſſion out of Chancery.

This court has four judges, who hold their places by patent. The chief officers belonging to this court are the cuſtos brevium, three prothonotaries, and a chirographer. Theſe officers are ſworn, and enjoy their places for life, as a freehold.

The cuſtos brevium is the firſt clerk of this court, whoſe office is to receive and keep all writs returnable here, and all records of niſi prius, called Poſteas.

The prothonotaries are to enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, aſſizes, judgments, and actions; and to make out judicial writs for all counties, but Monmouth. In their office all the attornies of this court enter their cauſes. They have each a ſecondary, who draws up the rules of the court.

The chirographer is to engroſs fines acknowledged. He has ſix clerks under him, who have their ſeveral counties allotted them, for which they are to engroſs the fines levied on lands in their reſpective diviſions.

Here is alſo the regiſter of the fine-office, and a clerk of the proclamations: in this place all fines are entered, they not being perfect till they are brought here and recorded.

A clerk of the treaſury who keeps the records, and makes out all records of niſi prius, &c. A clerk of the inrolments of fines and recoveries. A clerk of the outlawries, who after the party is outlawed, makes out the writ of capias ut legatum, in the name of the king's attorney, whoſe deputy he is *pro tempore*. Theſe three officers are unſworn, and hold their places only during pleaſure. There is likewiſe a clerk of the king's ſilver, to whom every fine, or final agreement, upon ſale of land is brought from the cuſtos brevium, and who

makes

makes an entry of what money is to be paid for the king's uſe. A clerk of the warrant, who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff or defendant, and inrols all deeds acknowledged before any judge of this court. A clerk of the habeas corpus, who makes writs for appearance of the jury in this court, or at the aſſizes in the country. Clerk of the eſſoines, or excuſes, for lawful cauſe of abſence. A clerk of the errors, and a clerk of the ſuperſedeas. There are alſo in this court fourteen philazers, and four exigenters. The filazers are to make out all proceſs upon original writs, *&c. &c.* for the ſeveral counties allotted them. The laſt of them is prothonotary, filazer and exigenter, for the county of Monmouth, by patent. The reſt hold alſo for life.

The exigenters make all writs called Exigents, and proclamations, in actions of outlawry. The exigenters, like the filazers, hold their places for life.

Court of Exchequer.

There are two courts held in the Exchequer, one for trial of cauſes according to law, and the other according to equity. The court of equity is held before the chancellor of the Exchequer, and the barons: but the proceedings, are held only before the barons.

Here are tried all cauſes relative to the king's revenue, ſuch as public accounts, diſburſements, cuſtoms, and fines. For which there are four judges called Barons. The firſt of them is ſtiled Chief Baron, he is principal judge of this court, the barriſters direct their ſpeeches to him, and he anſwers at the bar.

There is alſo a curſitor baron belonging to this court, he is no judge, and his office is only to ſwear the ſheriffs, under-ſheriffs, bailiffs, ſearchers, ſurveyors, and other officers in the cuſtoms.

The king's remembrancer, he has under him eight attornies or ſworn clerks, the two chief are called ſecondaries. In this office is entered the ſtate of all accounts relative to the king's revenue; all ſecurities for the fidelity of officers; and all proceedings thereupon.

The lord treaſurer's remembrancer, whoſe office is to make proceſs againſt all ſheriffs and receivers, for their accounts, and many other things of conſequence. Here are ſix attornies or ſworn clerks, the two firſt of which are called Secondaries.

The clerk of the pipe, into whoſe office all accounts which paſs the remembrance office are brought. All accounts of

ſheriffs and bailiffs are made up to him, and he gives them their *quietus eſt*, when their accounts are even. It is the clerk of the pipe who makes leaſes of the king's lands, and extended lands, by warrant from the treaſury. He has eight attornies, or ſworn clerks, whereof the two firſt are ſecondaries.

Comptroller of the pipe, who writes in his roll all that is drawn from the remembrance office into the great roll of the pipe, and makes proceſs for the recovery of any debt due to the crown, by a writ called, the ſummons of the pipe.

Maſter of the office of the pleas; where all the officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged perſons, ſuch as debtors to the king, &c. have the privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all matters at common law. The reaſon for this privilege to the officers is, that they ſhould not be drawn out of their own court, where their attendance is required. Here are four ſworn attornies, eight ſide clerks, and a foreign opposer.

There is alſo a clerk of the eſtreats, who receives every term the eſtreats, or extracts, from the remembrance office, and writes them out to be levied for the king. He likewiſe makes ſchedules for ſums which are diſcharged. There are two other officers, the ſurveyor of the green wax, and the clerk of the nichils.

Two auditors of the impreſt, they audit the great accounts of his majeſty's monies impreſt, mint, cuſtoms, wardrobe, firſt-fruits, and tenths, naval and military expences, &c.

Four auditors of the revenue, who audit all accounts of the revenue, and ſubſidies granted by parliament.

A remembrancer of the firſt fruits, who takes all compoſitions for firſt fruits and tenths, and makes proceſs againſt ſuch as pay not the ſame. He has a deputy, a treaſurer, a comptroller, ſecretary, ſolicitor, a receiver of the firſt fruits, and a receiver of the tenths.

And laſtly, the chief uſher, who has under him four uſhers, and ſix meſſengers; there is alſo a proclamator of the court of common pleas, and his office, hereditary.

Court of the Duchy of Lancaſter.

This court is held at Weſtminſter, and takes cognizance of all cauſes that are relative to the revenue of this duchy, which has been annexed to the crown ever ſince the reign of Henry the Fourth.

The chief judge of this court is the chancellor of the duchy, who is aſſiſted by the attorney thereof. There is a

court

court held for the duchy at Preſton in Lancaſhire, and another in the Savoy liberty.

CHAP. X.

Of the Government of Counties, &c.

FOR the civil government of all counties, the king appoints juſtices of the peace, who are men of property, and reſide in the county. Theſe, by commiſſion under the great ſeal, are empowered to keep the peace of the county; ſome of them are ſtiled Juſtices of the Quorum, and no buſineſs of extraordinary importance can be tranſacted without the preſence or concurrence of one of them.

One of the principal juſtices of peace and quorum is by the king made cuſtos rotulorum; he has the cuſtody of the rolls, or records of the ſeſſions, and is to bring them to each quarter ſeſſions.

Their office is to examine and commit to priſon all who, by any means whatever, are guilty of a breach of the peace, and to ſee them brought forth, in due time, to trial. They are alſo impowered to act in a judicial capacity, as in caſes relating to the poor; the repairs of highways; the puniſhment of vagrants, and other diſorderly perſons.

Every quarter the juſtices meet alternately at the ſhire, and other chief towns in their reſpective counties; and there the grand jury of the county is ſummoned to appear, who upon oath are to enquire after all traitors, heretics, thieves, murderers, money-coiners, rioters, &c. Thoſe who appear to be guilty are by the juſtices committed to priſon to be tried at the next aſſizes, when the judges go their circuit.

For the execution of laws in every county, except Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, his majeſty nominates for each county a ſheriff. All ſheriffs are thus appointed by the ſovereign. The judges nominate ſix fit men of each county, who are commonly gentlemen of good eſtates; a liſt of them is given to the king, out of which he chooſes whom he thinks proper, by pricking their names with a pin. Formerly a ſheriff ſerved many years together, but now it is a yearly office; except Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, which is hereditary by charter from king John.

It is the office of the ſheriff to execute ſuch writs as are directed to him from his majeſty's courts, to impannel juries, bring cauſes and criminals to trial, and to ſee ſentence executed; to return knights of the ſhire, and to ſuppreſs all pub-

lic tumults and diſorders. He is to collect all public fines, diſtreſſes, and amerciaments, and to bring them either into the Exchequer, or ſuch other office as his majeſty ſhall pleaſe to direct, and to make ſuch payment thereout as the king ſhall order or appoint. He is obliged to attend and guard the itinerant judges during their reſidence in the county. In order to the better executing of his office, the ſheriff hath as attendants his under ſheriff, divers clerks, ſtewards of courts, bailiffs of hundreds, conſtables, goalers, and ſerjeants. No ſuit begins, and no proceſs is ſerved but by him, no execution of the law but by him, and he is the chief conſervator of peace in the whole county.

The county court is held by the ſheriff himſelf, or his under ſheriff, in which he hears and determines civil cauſes of the county under forty ſhillings.

All bailiffs are appointed by the ſheriff to ſerve writs, diſtrain goods, and to ſummon the county ſeſſions and aſſizes.

A mayor is the chief magiſtrate of a corporation be it city or town. He is his majeſty's lieutenant choſen out of the body of aldermen, for one year only. In ſome places he is called a bailiff, but his power is as extenſive as that of a mayor.

High conſtables are officers appointed to diſperſe warrants and orders of the jnſtices of the peace to each petty conſtable.

There are alſo in every county two officers called coroners, whoſe office is to enquire by a jury of neighbours, how, and by whom, any perſon came by a violent death, and to enter the ſame upon record, which is a criminal matter, and a plea of the crown, and thence they derive the name of crowners, or coroners. Every county hath alſo a clerk of the market whoſe office it is to keep an exact ſtandard of all weights and meaſures, agreeing with the king's ſtandard kept in the exchequer, to ſeal all weights and meaſures made by the ſtandard in his cuſtody, and to burn ſuch as are otherwiſe.

The petty conſtables are very uſeful officers. They are appointed to keep the peace in caſe of quarrels, to ſearch any houſe for robbers, murderers, or others that have any way broken the peace: to raiſe the hue and cry after robbers fled away; to ſecure them till they can be brought before ſome juſtice of peace to whom the conſtables are ſubſervient upon all occaſions.

Courts leet, and courts baron belong to lords of manors, who appoint ſtewards to hold them in their name.

To the firſt court all are called to ſwear fidelity to the king, who live within the homage; here inquiry is made of riots, bloodſhed, and privy conſpiracies; to which the overſight of meaſures

meaſures has been added, and what offences are found eſpecially great ones, ought to be certified to the juſtice of the next aſſize. This court is kept twice a year, the word leet ſignifies a law day. But all manors have not the credit of this court, A court baron is incident to every manor, and is ſo called from the lord of the manor, who was antiently called baron.

All the tenants belonging to the manor are ſummoned to this court, where ſome are ſworn for a jury, which is called the homage. Here the ſteward ſits as judge, and directs the jury to enquire principally after copyholders and freeholders deceaſed ſince the laſt court and bring in their next heirs; alſo of any intruſions or encroachments of a tenant. There they make orders and laws among themſelves, and enjoin a ſtrict penalty on tranſgreſſors, payable to the lord of the manor. Courts of conſcience, of which there are many ſettled by act of parliament in ſeveral parts of England, are for the relief of poor people who cannot ſpare money to go to law with their debtors, or to pay their creditors in the ſtrictneſs of the law. Here they may recover their debts, and pay their own, upon eaſy terms, according to their circumſtances, but the debt muſt be under forty ſhillings.

As the aforeſaid courts are moſtly guided by the common law ſo the court of admiralty or maritime affairs is ruled by the civil law, whoſe judge is therefore a doctor of the civil law.

The writs and decrees of this court run in the name of the lord high admiral who has here his advocate and proctor by whom all others are preſented, and admitted by the judge, all the places and offices belonging to this court are in the gift of the high admiral or commiſſioners.

Here is a regiſter and a marſhal. The marſhal attends the court, carrying a ſilver oar before the judge on which are the king's arms and the high admiral's. This court is held in the afternoon in the common hall at Doctors commons.

The court of the earl marſhal, or court of honour, judges of any ſuit concerning the arms of nobility and gentry. The earl marſhal of England, or his deputy, is the proper judge thereof. This court is kept in the hall of the heralds, and ſometimes in the court of requeſts, where any nobleman or gentleman abuſed in point of honour, or arms may find relief.

The foreſt courts are of ancient eſtabliſhment for keeping the king's foreſts, and preventing all abuſes therein. There are three courts held for this purpoſe, *viz.* The juſtice of eyres ſeat; the ſwainmote, and the court of attachment.

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The firſt ſhould be held every three years by the juſtice of eyre of the foreſt, in his circuit for that purpoſe.

By the charters of the foreſts, the ſwainmote is held twice a year, before the verdurers of the foreſts as judges.

In the court of attachment, the verdurers have only a power to receive the attachment of offenders againſt vert and veniſon, and to inroll them, in order to be preſented and puniſhed at the next juſtice ſeat.

CHAP. XI.

Of Aſſizes and Seſſions: Juries, and the manner of trying Malefactors.

IN every county of England there are courts held twice a year, called aſſizes. They are divided into Lent, and Summer aſſizes, and uſually held at the county towns, for the more convenient diſtribution of juſtice to the people, the twelve judges being commiſſioned by the king for that purpoſe; and this is commonly called going the circuit. In theſe courts they judge both civil and criminal cauſes.

When the judges are coming into a county, the ſheriff thereof is bound to attend in perſon, or ſend one in his place approved by the judges, attended by his under officers, &c. on horſeback.

The juſtices of peace in that county are alſo to attend, and if either the ſheriff or they fail therein, they may be fined at the diſcretion of the judges.

In every tryal by aſſize, whether the action be civil or criminal, public or private, real or perſonal, it is not determined by the ſole arbitrement of the judges, but is referred to a jury of twelve men, to find the fact, and as they find it, ſo it paſſes in the judgment of the court. The jury is choſen by the ſheriff of the county, and only directed in point of law by the judges.

By a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, directed to the judges and others of the beſt account in their circuits, they are impowered to judge of treaſons, murders, felonies, and miſdemeanors, and by a commiſſion of jail delivery, directed only to themſelves and the clerk of the aſſize aſſociate, they try every priſoner for the offence he ſtands committed for.

The commitment is commonly made by ſome juſtice of the peace, who, if the evidence clearly proves the fact againſt the malefactor, by mittimus ſends him to the county jail, where he is kept priſoner, till the next quarter ſeſſions, or referred

ferred to the aſſizes. The uſual manner of trying our malefactors is this, the priſoner being brought to the bar, the clerk commands him to hold up his hand, he then charges him with his crime, to which he muſt plead either guilty, or not guilty, if guilty his tryal is over, and ſentence pronounced againſt him. But the uſual method is to anſwer not guilty, and though the priſoner's crime be ever ſo apparent, yet unleſs the witneſſes, who are all upon oath, are very clear in their evidence, the jury will acquit him.

When the evidence is over, if the caſe is plain, the jury agree upon the verdict without leaving the court, and the foreman of the jury, in the name of them all, brings in the priſoner guilty. But if the caſe require a debate, they retire, with a copy of the indictment, into a room where they are locked in without the leaſt ſuſtenance till they are all agreed on the verdict.

If the verdict be guilty, the judge paſſes ſentence of death, or ſome other puniſhment according to the crime the priſoner ſtands accuſed with. But if the verdict is not guilty, the priſoner is acquitted and diſcharged on paying his fees.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Parliament of Great Britain.

THIS auguſt body conſiſts of the houſe of lords, or peers, and the houſe of commons. By the union there is an acceſſion of ſixteen peers of Scotland to the former, and forty five commoners to the latter.

The houſe of lords is conſtituted to ſupport the rights of the crown. The houſe of commons to preſerve the liberty of the ſubject.

The deſign therefore of parliaments is to keep up the conſtitution, to ſupport the honour of the crown, and maintain the privileges of the people: to raiſe ſuch ſubſidies as occaſion may require, make neceſſary laws, and redreſs all public grievances.

The power of calling, adjourning, proroguing, and diſſolving a parliament is entirely lodged in the ſovereign.

The ſitting of parliament is appointed by royal proclamation, with the advice of the privy council, about forty days after the date of ſuch proclamation: upon which writs are iſſued by the lord chancellor to each ſpiritual and temporal lord,

lord, to appear at the time and place appointed. Likewiſe to all the ſheriffs, ordering them to ſummon the people to elect as many knights, citizens, and burgeſſes in their reſpective counties as are to ſit in the houſe of commons. A writ is alſo directed to the privy council of Scotland, for electing the ſixteen peers, and forty five commoners, by whom Scotland is repreſented in the Britiſh parliament.

As it ſometimes happens that a burgeſs is choſen for two boroughs; he is obliged to declare to the houſe for which he will ſerve, which done, a writ is iſſued out for electing a new member for the other place.

A knight of the ſhire muſt be worth 600*l.* a year in land, and all other members 300*l.* As the time for the parliament's ſitting is at the ſovereign's pleaſure, ſo is the place of meeting; which is uſually at Weſtminſter, the lords in a large room by themſelves, and the commons in a larger with a communication between.

At the opening of parliament the king comes to the houſe of lords in his royal robes, which are put on in an adjacent room, with the crown on his head, and the ſword of ſtate borne before him. His majeſty is ſeated under a canopy in a chair of ſtate raiſed on a throne. The temporal lords are in their ſcarlet robes of ſtate, every one according to his degree; and the ſpiritual lords in their epiſcopal habits.

At the wall, on the king's right hand, the two archbiſhops ſet by themſelves on a form. Below them, the biſhops of London, Durham, and Wincheſter; all other biſhops take their ſeats according to the priority of their conſecration.

On the kings left hand, the lord treaſurer, and preſident, and lord privy ſeal, ſit upon forms, above all dukes except the royal blood. Then the dukes, marquiſſes, and earls, according to their creation.

Croſs the room are the woolpacks, continued from an antient cuſtom: and the chancellor or lord keeper, who is always ſpeaker of the houſe of lords, ſits on the firſt woolpack, before the throne, with the great ſeal and mace lying by him. Below which are forms acroſs the room; firſt for the viſcounts, and next for the barons, they ſit in order according to their creation; except thoſe who take place higher, by law.

The judges, maſters in chancery, and king's council, when called to give their advice in point of law, ſit on the other woolpacks. But they all ſtand till the king orders them to be ſeated. In his majeſty's abſence the judges may ſit, though not covered, till the ſpeaker ſignifies to them the leave of the lords. The maſters in chancery and the king's council always ſit uncovered.

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The loweſt woolpack is for the clerk of the crown, and the clerk of the parliament: the firſt concerned in all parliamentary writs and pardons, the laſt in keeping the records of all things paſſed in parliament. He has two under clerks, who kneeling behind the woolpack, write upon it.

When the king comes to parliament, the uſher of the black rod is commanded to call the houſe of commons to attend his majeſty immediately in the houſe of peers. He is the king's firſt gentleman uſher, and carries a black rod in his hand. He ſits without the bar of the houſe, and ſuch peers as the houſe think proper to commit for any treſpaſs, are left to his cuſtody. He has a deputy, a yeoman-uſher, that waits at the door within, and a crier without.

The commons being come, ſtand without the bar: and the king commands them, by the lord chancellor, to chuſe one of their members for their ſpeaker, and to preſent him in a day or two. But this is done ſometimes by the lord chancellor, ſo authoriſed by his majeſty. The commons being returned to their houſe chuſe a ſpeaker, who ought to be a perſon of great abilities and experience, eſpecially in parliamentary affairs: for the ſpeaker is the mouth of the houſe, and ſo neceſſary, that the commons are properly no houſe, that is, can enter on no affairs of conſequence, without him.

The choice being made, by the majority of votes, it is a cuſtom for the party choſen modeſtly to decline the office. But he is commonly anſwered with a full conſent upon his name; and two of the principal members lead him to the ſpeaker's chair; where being ſeated, they return to their places.

On the day appointed for his preſentation to the king, his majeſty being come to the houſe of lords, the commons are called in, the new ſpeaker is introduced between two of their members; at the bar he is preſented to the king, where he again makes a modeſt refuſal of that high office, urging his incapacity &c. which not being allowed of by the king he makes a ſhort ſpeech to his majeſty, and generally concludes with petitioning, that the commons may, during their ſitting, have free acceſs to his majeſty, that they may have freedom of ſpeech in the houſe, and be free from arreſts. Theſe requeſts being granted, the king makes a ſpeech to both houſes of parliament concerning ſuch matters as he thinks neceſſary to lay before them: after which he leaves both houſes to their private debates, and the commons return to their own houſe, the mace being carried, as uſual, before the ſpeaker. After this, his majeſty never comes to the parliament in ſtate, but to lay new affairs of importance before them; give his royal aſſent to bills paſt in both houſes, or to cloſe the ſeſſion:

when

when there are extraordinary debates in the houſe of lords, he is ſometimes there incog. to hear them, and every peer ſits and ſpeaks with the ſame freedom as if the king was abſent.

The full number of the houſe of commons is five hundred fifty-eight; but if three hundred are met, it is called a full houſe; and forty members, with the ſpeaker, is a ſufficient number to make a houſe. They ſit promiſcuouſly upon forms, except the ſpeaker, who ſits in the middle of the room upon a chair, with a table before him, the clerk ſitting near him at the table. None but the ſpeaker wears a robe, except the members of London, who at their firſt meeting appear in ſcarlet gowns, and ſit on the ſpeaker's right hand. Their time of ſitting is in the forenoon: but upon urgent occaſions they ſit very late, and ſometimes all night. Before the parliament enters upon any buſineſs, the members of both houſes muſt take the oaths apppointed by act of parliament. They are ſolemnly to declare and ſubſcribe againſt the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation, the invocation, and adoration of ſaints, and the ſacrifice of the maſs, by which declaration all papiſts are incapacitated to ſit in parliament. They are alſo to abjure the Pretender.

To bring a bill into the houſe, if the relief ſought by it is of a private nature, it is firſt neceſſary to prefer a petition; which muſt be preſented by a member; and uſually particularizes the grievance deſired to be remedied. The petition, if founded on facts that may, from their nature be diſputed, is referred to a committee of members, who examine the matter alledged, and accordingly report it to the houſe, and then leave is given to bring in the bill. In public affairs, the bill is brought in upon a motion being made, without any petition at all. Formerly all bills were drawn in the form of petitions, which were entered on the parliament rolls, with the king's anſwer thereto ſubjoined; not in any ſettled form of words, but as the circumſtances of the caſe required: and at the end of each ſeſſion the judges drew them into the form of a ſtatute, which was entered upon the ſtatute-rolls. In the reign of Henry V. the ſtatutes, to prevent miſtakes and abuſes, were drawn up by the judges before the end of the parliament; and in the reign of Henry VI. bills in the form of acts, according to the modern cuſtom, were firſt introduced.

The perſons directed to bring in the bill, preſent it in a very competent time to the houſe, drawn out on paper, with a multitude of blanks, or void ſpaces, where any thing occurs that is dubious, or neceſſary to be ſettled by the parliament itſelf; being hardly any thing more than the ſkeleton of a bill. When a bill begins in the houſe of lords, it is, when

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of a private nature, referred to two of the judges, to examine and report the ſtate of the facts alledged, to ſee that all neceſſary parties conſent, and to ſettle all points of technical propriety. This draught of the bill is read a firſt time, and at a convenient diſtance a ſecond time; and after each reading, the ſpeaker opens to the houſe the ſubſtance of the bill, and puts the queſtion, whether it ſhall proceed any farther. The introduction of the bill may be originally oppoſed, as the bill itſelf may, at either of the readings; and, if the oppoſition ſucceeds, the bill muſt be dropped for that ſeſſion; as it muſt alſo, if oppoſed, with ſucceſs, in any of the ſubſequent ſtages.

After the ſecond reading it is committed: that is, referred to a committee; which is either ſelected by the houſe in matters of ſmall importance, or elſe upon a bill of conſequence, the houſe reſolves itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe. A committee of the whole houſe is compoſed of every member; and, to form it, the ſpeaker quits the chair, another member being appointed chairman, and may ſit and debate as a private member. In theſe committees, the bill is debated clauſe by clauſe, amendments made, the blanks filled up, and ſometimes the bill entirely new modelled. After it has gone through the committee, the chairman reports it to the houſe with ſuch amendments as the committee has made; and then the houſe reconſider the whole bill again, and the queſtion is repeatedly put upon every clauſe and amendment. When the houſe have agreed or diſagreed to the amendments of the committee, and ſometimes added new amendments of their own, the bill is then ordered to be ingroſſed, or written in a ſtrong groſs hand, on one or more long rolls of parchment ſewed together. When this is finiſhed, it is read a third time, and amendments are ſometimes then made to it; and if a new clauſe be added, it is done by tacking a ſeparate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a rider. The ſpeaker then again opens the contents; and holding it up in his hands, puts the queſtion, whether the bill ſhall paſs. If this is agreed to, the title to it is then ſettled, which uſed to be a general one for all the acts paſſed in the ſeſſion, till in the fifth year of Henry VIII. diſtinct titles were introduced for each chapter. After this, one of the members is directed to carry it to the lords, and deſire their concurrence; who attended by ſeveral more, carries it to the bar of the houſe of peers and there delivers it to their ſpeaker, who comes down from his woolſack to receive it.

It there paſſes through the ſame forms as in the other houſe, and, if rejected, no notice is taken, to prevent unbecoming altercations.

altercations. But if it is agreed to, the lords ſend a meſſage by two maſters in chancery, or two of the judges, that they have agreed to it. But if any amendments are made, ſuch amendments are ſent down with the bill to receive the concurrence of the commons. If the commons diſagree to the amendments, a conference uſually follows between members deputed from each houſe; who for the moſt part ſettle and adjuſt the difference: but, if both houſes remain inflexible, the bill is dropped. If the commons agree to the amendments, the bill is ſent back by one of their members, with a meſſage to acquaint them therewith. The ſame forms are obſerved when the bill begins in the houſe of lords. But when an act of grace or pardon is paſſed, it is firſt ſigned by his majeſty, and then read once only in each of the houſes, without any new engroſſing or amendment. And when both houſes have done with any bill, it is always depoſited in the houſe of peers, to wait the royal aſſent; except in the caſe of a money bill, which, after receiving the concurrence of the lords is ſent back to the houſe of commons.

The royal aſſent may be given two ways: 1. In perſon; when the king comes to the houſe of peers, in his crown and royal robes, and ſending for the commons to the bar, the title of all the bills that have paſſed both houſes are read; and the king's anſwer is declared by the clerk of the parliament in Norman French; a badge, it muſt be owned, of conqueſt; and which we could therefore wiſh to ſee fall into total oblivion. 2. The king may alſo give his aſſent by letters patent under his great ſeal, ſigned with his hand, and notified, in his abſence, to both houſes aſſembled together in the upper houſe. And when the bill has received the royal aſſent by either of theſe methods, it is then, and not before, a ſtatute or act of parliament.

An act thus made, is the exerciſe of the higheſt authority that this kingdom acknowledges upon earth. It hath power to bind every ſubject in the land, and the dominions thereunto belonging; nay, even the king himſelf, if particularly named therein. And it cannot be altered, amended, diſpenſed with, ſuſpended or repealed, but in the ſame forms, and by the ſame authority of parliament; for it is a maxim in law, that it requires the ſame ſtrength to diſſolve, as to create an obligation. It was indeed formerly held that the king might in many caſes diſpenſe with penal ſtatutes: but by an act paſſed in the reign of William and Mary, it is declared, that the ſuſpending or diſpenſing with laws by regal authority, without conſent of parliament, is illegal.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Laws *and* Cuſtoms *relating to* Parliament.

THE parliament hath ſovereign and uncontroulable authority in making, confirming, enlarging, reſtraining, abrogating, repealing, and expounding of laws, concerning matters of all poſſible denominations, eccleſiaſtical, or temporal, civil, military, maritime, or criminal: this being the place where that abſolute deſpotic power, which muſt in all governments reſide ſomewhere, is entruſted by the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms.

All miſchiefs and grievances, operations and remedies, tranſcending the ordinary courſe of laws, are within the reach of this extraordinary tribunal; and whatever is done by the parliament, no other power on earth can undo. It is therefore a matter of the moſt eſſential conſequence to the liberties of this kingdom, that ſuch members only be delegated to this important truſt, as are moſt eminent for their probity, their fortitude, and their knowledge; for it was a known apothegm of the great lord treaſurer Burleigh, "That Eng-"land could never be ruined but by a parliament."

The privilege of parliament is alſo very extenſive, and was at firſt eſtabliſhed principally with a view to protect its members, not only from being moleſted by their fellow ſubjects, but alſo from being oppreſſed by the power of the crown. If therefore all the privileges of parliament were to be once aſcertained, and no privilege allowed but what was ſo determined, it would be eaſy for the executive power to deviſe ſome new caſe, not within the line of privilege, and under that pretence to harraſs any refractory member, and violate the freedom of parliament. The dignity and independence of the two houſes are therefore in a great meaſure preſerved by keeping up their privileges indefinite. Some however of the moſt conſpicuous privileges of the members of either houſe are, privilege of ſpeech, of perſon, of their domeſtics, and of their lands and goods. As to the firſt, it is declared by ſtatute, as one of the liberties of the people, "That the free-"dom of ſpeech, and debates, and proceedings in parlia-"ment, ought not to be impeached or queſtioned in any "court or place out of parliament." And this freedom of ſpeech is particularly demanded of the king in perſon, by the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, at the opening of every new parliament. So likewiſe are the other privileges of per-

ſon, ſervants, lands, and goods; which are immunities as ancient as the time of Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe laws include not only privilege from illegal violence, but alſo from illegal arreſts, and ſeizures by proceſs from the courts of law. To aſſault by violence a member of either houſe, or his menial ſervants, is a high contempt of parliament, and there puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity. It has alſo peculiar penalties annexed to it, in the courts of law, by ſeveral ſtatutes. Neither can any member of either houſe be arreſted and taken into cuſtody, nor ſerved with any proceſs of the courts of law; nor can his menial ſervants be arreſted; nor can any entry be made on his lands; nor can his goods be diſtrained or ſeized; without a breach of the privilege of parliament.

Theſe privileges however, which derogate from the common law, being only indulged to prevent the members being diverted from the public buſineſs, continue no longer than the ſeſſion of parliament, except with regard to the freedom of his perſon: which in a peer is for ever ſacred and inviolable; and in a commoner for forty days after every prorogation, and forty days before the next appointed meeting; which is now, in effect, as long as the parliament ſubſiſts, it being ſeldom prorogued for more than fourſcore days at a time. But with regard to all other privileges, which obſtruct the ordinary courſe of juſtice they ceaſe immediately after the prorogation of the parliament, or adjournment of the houſe for above a fortnight; and during theſe receſſes, a peer, or member of the houſe of commons may be ſued like an ordinary ſubject, and in conſequence of ſuch ſuits may be diſpoſſeſſed of his lands and goods. A member alſo may be ſued, even during the ſitting of parliament for any miſdemeanor, or breach of truſt in a public office. It is likewiſe provided by ſtatute, for the benefit of commerce, that any trader, having privilege of parliament, may be ſerved with legal proceſs for any juſt debt, provided it amounts to one hundred pounds; and unleſs he makes ſatisfaction within two months, it ſhall be deemed an act of bankruptcy; and that commiſſions of bankrupt may be iſſued againſt ſuch privileged traders, in like manner as againſt any other.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Engliſh Coins, Weights, and Meaſures, in regard to Trade.

THE current coin of England conſiſts of two metals, *viz.* Gold and ſilver. The former is either a guinea, which goes for twenty-one ſhillings, half a guinea for ten ſhillings and ſix-pence, or a quarter-guinea for five ſhillings and three-pence. Theſe pieces are ſo called from a country in Africa of that denomination, from whence the greateſt part of the gold was brought, whereof this coin was at that time made.

The ſilver coin now current is called ſterling, whereof there were ſeveral kinds formerly, but now reduced to four, *viz.* Crowns, half-crowns, ſhillings, and ſix-pences. The Engliſh have great plenty likewiſe of copper half-pence and farthings; which are allowed by the government to be coined for the convenience of ſmall change, and the benefit of the poor: but notwithſtanding their currency, a creditor or a landlord may refuſe to accept above a ſtipulated number in diſcharge of a debt or rent in arrear, if they think proper.

A noble is 6s. 8d. an angel 10s. a mark 13s. 4d. and a pound 20s. By the latter we reckon all great ſums, but none of them are made in ſpecie.

According to the beſt calculation that can be made, there are ten millions of coined gold, and eight of ſilver.

The Mint-office, where all our ſpecie is coined, is kept in the Tower of London; but ſoon after the hammered money was called in to be milled, five other mints were erected in different parts of the kingdom, *viz.* At Briſtol, Cheſter, Exeter, Norwich, and York; not only for the quicker diſpatch of buſineſs, but for the conveniency of thoſe who had bullion in the country, to carry it to that mint which was neareſt.

This general reformation of our coin was owing to the ſhameful abuſe of it by clipping; which was made high treaſon by act of parliament: and though great numbers not long after ſuffered death for the offence, yet near two millions of money was loſt before a ſtop could be put to this pernicious cuſtom. The Engliſh, beſides this general calamity, which they laboured under, had the misfortune at the ſame time to be engaged in an expenſive war with France: but in a ſhort time the nation was ſupplied, to the great diſappointment of their enemies, with a fine and more beautiful coin, than all Europe could boaſt. "When you were under thoſe diſtractions on account of your coin, ſaid a French plenipo-

tentiary to one of ours, at the peace of Reſwick, we expected no leſs than a convulſion in the ſtate; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame ſuch difficulties, as were thought inſuperable at ſo critical a conjuncture, we ſtood aſtoniſhed, and concluded there was nothing too difficult for England to accompliſh." Thus by a happy reformation of our hammered money into that which was milled, not only the clippers, but falſe coiners, were totally demoliſhed; it requiring much more art and ingenuity to counterfeit the new coin than the old.

The grand project for recoining the Engliſh money, and another for iſſuing out Exchequer bills to ſupply the want of ſpecie, which were happily accompliſhed in the year 1696, were principally owing to the excellent conduct and contrivance of one Charles Montague, who was firſt commiſſioner of the Treaſury; for which important ſervice to the nation in general, the houſe of commons honoured him ſo far as in their votes to declare him juſtly entitled to his majeſty's favour and protection. And accordingly he was ſoon after created lord Hallifax, with that vote in the preamble to his patent. As to the weights and meaſures, they are exactly the ſame all over the kingdom, all being according to the ſtandard kept in the Exchequer.

Of the former there are two ſorts, *viz.* Troy weight, ſo called from Troyes, a city of Campaigne in France; and Averdupois weight, ſo called from the French *avoir du pois*, to have full weight, the firſt containing only twelve ounces in the pound, and the latter ſixteen. The Averdupois ounce, however, is lighter than the other by near one twelfth part; for fifty-one ounces of Troy is equal to fifty-ſix of Averdupois: the Averdupois pound, it is true, is more than that of Troy; fourteen pounds of the former being equal to ſeventeen of the latter.

All valuable goods, ſuch as jewels, gold, ſilver, &c. are weighed by the Troy. All drugs, grocery wares, wool, meta's, cheeſe, butter, meat, tallow, &c. by Averdupois; whereof one hundred and twelve pounds are reckoned to the hundred weight.

In Troy weight twenty-four grains make a penny-weight ſterling, twenty penny-weights one ounce, and twelve ounces one pound.

As to Engliſh meaſures, they are either applicative or receptive; of the former kind is, firſt, the yard which conſiſts of three feet, and each foot of twelve inches. Secondly, an ell, which contains one yard and a quarter. They have likewiſe a geometrical pace, which is computed at five feet; a fathom at ſix; and a rod, pole, or perch, at ſixteen feet and

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an half: a furlong is forty rods, and eight furlongs make a mile.

An acre of land in England conſiſts of forty rods in length, and four in breadth. A yard-land is reckoned generally thirty acres, and an hide an hundred.

The receptive meaſure is either for liquids or things that are dry. Of the firſt ſort is a pint, two of which make a quart, two quarts a pottle, and two pottles a gallon. A firkin of ale is but eight gallons, but a firkin of beer contains nine. Two firkins are a kilderkin, and two kilderkins a barrel. A barrel and an half of beer, which ſhould contain fifty-four gallons, make a hogſhead, two hogſheads a butt, and two butts one tun.

Wine meaſures are conſiderably ſhorter than thoſe of ale or beer; four gallons of the latter making five of the former. A rundlet of wine holds eighteen gallons, a tierce forty-two, a hogſhead ſixty-tree, a puncheon eighty-four, a pipe or butt an hundred twenty-ſix, and a tun two hundred fifty-two.

The gallon is of a ſize between the wine and beer gallon, with which they meaſure dry things, ſuch as corn, peas, beans, &c. Two ſuch gallons make a peck, four pecks a buſhel, four buſhels a comb, two combs a quarter, ten quarters a laſt, or otherwiſe called a Weigh.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Engliſh Trade both at Home and Abroad.

THE home trade is carried on both by land and water. By land; all proviſions, and divers kinds of other commodities are conveyed either in waggons or upon pack-horſes.

By water; either by ſea, or on ſuch rivers as are navigable.

This prodigious tranſport of all ſorts of goods, as well as proviſions, employs abundance of hands.

London is the center, in a manner, of all trade: from whence ariſes that vaſt concourſe of carts and waggons by land, as well as of ſhips and barges by water.

There are an hundred and fifty inns at leaſt in London for the reception of ſuch commodities and proviſions as are brought thither by land in waggons out of the country. Thoſe waggons go back, at ſtated times, with London commodities, into the country; by which means a great number

of hands are employed to load and unload, and carry parcels to the reſpective places where directed.

In regard to the conveyance of goods by water, any one may form a judgment of the prodigious number of ſhips, mariners, and watermen, who are employed in England, by the trade that is carried on in ſea-coal only, which requires annually a thouſand large veſſels, at leaſt between London and Newcaſtle, whoſe ſailors are looked upon to be ſome of the beſt in England. This trade therefore is carefully kept up, notwithſtanding the diſtance, for the encouragement of navigation, and for the preſervation of a ſufficient ſupply of able mariners for the public ſervice.

And if the carriage only is full employment for ſuch a number of perſons, how great muſt the number of hands be that are employed in manufactures, as well here in town, as in the country. The cities of London and Weſtminſter abound with them, and there are towns in the country, almoſt beyond number, full of manufactures of one kind or another.

The difference between the Home-trade and that Abroad, conſiſts principally in this; that money circulates by means of the former, whereas the latter is chiefly carried on by way of barter, or exchange.

Notwithſtanding the trade, thus carried on at home, be ſo prodigious, and of ſo great benefit and advantage to the nation, yet we may very juſtly conclude that the foreign trade is ſtill of much greater importance.

England, it is true, as it is plentifully provided with all the conveniences of life, could ſubſiſt without the aid or aſſiſtance of any other country whatſoever. As foreign trade, however, is very advantageous, employs abundance of artiſts, as well as a great number of poor, and is a manifeſt improvement to all manufactures in general; ſo 'tis the ſureſt and moſt effectual means not only to enrich the nation, but to ſtrengthen the ſtate, and render it a terror to her enemies: and 'tis for this reaſon, that England trades in almoſt every part of the habitable world; nor does any nation, beſides herſelf, carry on ſuch an extenſive commerce with her own productions. This makes her abound in ſhips, multiplies the number of her ſailors, is a great addition to her riches, and ſupplies her with every thing the whole world can afford either to ſtrike the eye or pleaſe the taſte. 'Tis by foreign trade, in ſhort, that England is enabled not only to ſupport her friends, but oppoſe her foes. And whereas the trade of Holland principally lies in tranſportation of foreign commodities from one country to another; for the Dutch have little

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of their own growth for trade, and for that reaſon are reduced to the neceſſity of ſeeking abroad for ſubſiſtence at home; that of England, on the other hand, chiefly conſiſts in the exportation of her own commodities, not only all over Europe, but to all the remoteſt parts of the habitable world. And notwithſtanding the Engliſh make a much greater conſumption of foreign commodities, than any other nation under the ſun; yet by the quality, as well as quantity of their own productions, they not only keep the balance of trade even, but become very conſiderable gainers by their tranſportation of ſuch commodities to other countries, as they cannot conſume themſelves. In former times, indeed, our trade with France was very detrimental to the nation, when even in times of peace, ſhe laid exorbitant cuſtoms upon our commodities, and we, on the other hand, with an exceſs of complaiſance, let in hers upon very eaſy terms: inſomuch that, by a fair computation, we annually imported goods from France to the value of about two millions and a half, whilſt the commodities we exported thither were not worth above one million. Thus we remained annually in debt to France about a million and an half for ſuch things as we had but very little occaſion for, and which only tended to corrupt and debauch us. The caſe, however, at preſent is much altered.

The principal commodities which the Engliſh export of their own growth, in the firſt place, is their wool, which is manufactured into cloths both broad and narrow, ſtuffs, ſerges, bays, kerſeys, frize, flannel, &c. To the annual amount of two millions ſterling at leaſt. Then their tin, lead, copper, and coal, amount to half a million more. The houſhold ſtuff, cloathing, and other things, which are annually carried from hence to the Weſt Indies only, are computed at two hundred thouſand pounds. The Engliſh likewiſe export great quantities of iron manufactured into great guns, bombs, carcaſſes, &c. to a conſiderable value; as alſo abundance of corn, and a prodigious number of herrings, pilchards, and ſalmon, which are caught upon our coaſt. They export, moreover, abundance of leather, hops, beer, and ale, allom, ſaffron, &c. all their own growth. They alſo export vaſt quantities of ſattins, damaſks, velvets, pluſhes, and a vaſt variety of other manufactures to a very great value. And as the Engliſh no ways fall ſhort of other trading nations, but rather ſurpaſs moſt of them in uſeful inventions and improvements, ſo they reap no inconſiderable advantage from them. Clocks and watches; as alſo locks, barometers, thermometers, teleſcopes, microſcopes, and a great variety

of all ſorts of mathematical inſtruments, are made to the utmoſt perfection here in England. The art of making and poliſhing of glaſs likewiſe is ſo greatly improved here, that the Venetians themſelves are at a loſs how to excel the Engliſh: and as to their earthen ware, it falls but very little ſhort at preſent of that made at Holland. The Engliſh have likewiſe found out the art of weighing up ſuch ſhips as are ſunk to the bottom of the ſea, and of poliſhing the inſides of great iron guns. In ſhort, they have within theſe few years found out ſuch a number of other uſeful inventions as would be too tedious here to enumerate. Our trade with Ireland, by the tranſportation of its wool, beef, hides, tallow, butter, and fiſh, is of conſiderable advantage to both kingdoms, and has been computed at half a million at leaſt per annum. The cod-fiſh trade likewiſe from Newfoundland is very advantageous to us.

Beſides the prodigious conſumption which the Engliſh make of the productions of all their American plantations, conſiſting principally of ſugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, &c. They have as much to ſpare for other parts of Europe, as amount to half a million per annum.

Though Holland, as we have already hinted, has the advantage of England in regard to tranſportations; yet, as the country is but ſmall and narrow, and very full of water, her merchants find no great encouragement to ſettle there, and but very little land to purchaſe with the returns of their trade: they are under a ſort of neceſſity therefore of making ſtill farther improvements of their ſtock, by ſending back thoſe treaſures upon the ſeas, which they cannot fix upon the land. As our Engliſh merchants, on the other hand, have all the opportunities in the world of enjoying the fruits of their labours in a fine, plentiful, and ſpacious country, they are apt to indulge themſelves in indolence and eaſe, to purchaſe eſtates for themſelves and families, decline the hurry and fatigue of trade, and reſt themſelves contented with their rural amuſements. The foreign commerce of the Engliſh is regulated for the moſt part at London by divers ſocieties, or companies of merchants, who are impowered, by their reſpective charters granted from the crown, to make ſuch regulations from time to time for the improvement of their reſpective trades, as to them, upon mature deliberation, ſeem moſt meet and convenient. By theſe ſeveral ſocieties a great number of poor are employed, ſeveral veſſels are built, and a multitude of mariners are conſtantly ſet to work.

The Eaſt-India company is looked upon as the firſt, and moſt conſiderable; their ſtock conſiſting of ſeveral millions

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of money. Their trade is prodigiouſly extenſive. They have one factory at Ilpahan, and another at Gambroon in Perſia. They have ſeveral likewiſe in India, particularly at Fort St. George and Fort St. David; in the iſland of Sumatra, Forts York and Achim; on the coaſts of Coromandel, Rhajama in Malabar, and the iſland of Bombay, &c. Callicut, Surat, and Pettipolee; and Amoy, Canton and Tonquin in China.

The Levant or Turkey Company, who were firſt incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and to whoſe privileges king James I. granted ſeveral additional acts of indulgence, are at preſent, by virtue of a late act of parliament, free and open traders.

The ſociety of merchants-adventurers for the exportation of wool, was the moſt antient, and founded by King Edward I. Their privileges, however, have been ſince decreaſed; and at preſent they are indulged only in the exportation of cloths ready made.

The Ruſſia company were firſt eſtabliſhed in the reign of king Edward VI. the Engliſh having about that time diſcovered a paſſage to Archangel in the Northern Ocean, which ſome years before was looked upon as altogether impracticable. As this happy diſcovery proved very beneficial to the Czar John and his dominions, he granted ſeveral very conſiderable privileges to this ſociety; but in proceſs of time, they giving ſome diſguſt to Czar Alexis, their privileges were in a great meaſure aboliſhed, and the Engliſh were ſet on the ſame footing with other nations as to cuſtoms. Since that time, however, it has been prodigiouſly encouraged, is in a very flouriſhing ſtate and condition, and has at preſent the liberty of the Perſian trade throughout all Ruſſia.

There is another ſociety, under the denomination of the Eaſt-Land Company, whoſe trade principally lies in Denmark, Sweden, and Poland.

King Charles II. founded the Royal African Company, and gave them full power and authority to trade all over the weſtern parts of Africa, from Sally in Barbary, as far as the Cape of Good Hope, prohibiting all his other ſubjects, on pain of his diſpleaſure, to interfere in that trade on any pretence, how plauſible ſoever.

Though this company have built ſeveral forts upon that coaſt, in order to ſecure their trade, yet at preſent it muſt be allowed, they are in no very thriving condition, notwithſtanding the government ſtill looks upon them as proper objects for their care and concern. Beſides the ſeveral bodies corporate above-mentioned, there are the Hamburg, Greenland, and

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the Hudſon's-Bay Companies; the laſt of which carry on a very conſiderable trade, are in a flouriſhing way, and have had the privileges formerly granted them but very lately confirmed.

In order ſtill further to promote the Engliſh trade, and improve his majeſty's plantations in America, and in divers other parts, there is a council of commerce, that ſits at Whitehall, commonly called the Board of Trade.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Capital of England, its Situation, Government, &c.

SECT. I. *Situation, &c. of the Capital.*

LONDON and Weſtminſter, though diſtinct cities with regard to their juriſdictions, and formerly, indeed, with regard to their ſituations, are now united to the ſuburbs of both cities, ſo as to form one vaſt metropolis. The borough of Southwark, in the county of Surry, which is alſo united to London by three bridges over the Thames, is only a member or ſuburb of the city of London, and was erected, during the reign of Edward VI. into a new ward, by the name of Bridge-ward Without. But the power granted by the charter not proving ſufficient to exclude the juſtices of peace for the county of Surry from interfering in its government, it is now only a nominal ward. It is, however, repreſented by a ſenior alderman, called the Father of the City. The cities of London, Weſtminſter, and borough of Southwark, are indiſcriminately comprehended by the general name of London, notwithſtanding each differs in the manner of its government, and each, as a diſtinct corporation, ſends members to parliament.

The name London has ſcarcely ſuffered any variation ſince the time of the Romans; for it is called Londinium and Longidinium by Tacitus, Ptolemy, and Antonius; and flouriſhed ſo much under the Romans, that they changed this name to that of Auguſta, as appears from Ammionus Marcellinus, who lived in the time of the emperor Valentinian. The name of Auguſta was thought the moſt honourable and auſpicious that could be conferred, and was never given without the conſent of the Roman emperors: but whether it had the name Auguſta from Hellena Auguſta, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, or from the Legio Secunda Auguſta, that reſided for ſome Time in this city, does not appear. It

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is only known, that this city, ſome time afterwards, loſt the name Auguſta, and recovered its ancient name, London, by which it is called at this day.

London is ſituated in fifty-one degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and being the metropolis of the Britiſh dominions, is the meridian from which all Britiſh geographers compute the meaſures of longitude.

London is ſuppoſed to be equal, if not ſuperior, to every other city upon earth, for the numbers and wealth of its inhabitants, its extenſive commerce, its admirable policy, its many eſtabliſhments to promote literature, manufactures and trade, and its numerous foundations of charity to ſupport the indigent, and relieve every ſpecies of diſtreſs. It was a Roman city; and very early under the Romans was celebrated for the multitude of its merchants, and the vaſt extent of its trade. During the Saxon heptarchy, it was the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, and was always the chief reſidence of the kings of England. Its firſt charter from William the Conqueror, dated in the year 1067, is ſtill preſerved in the city archives. But as the moſt ſuccinct hiſtory that could be drawn up of this great and ancient city, would much exceed the utmoſt bounds that can be allotted to the whole article in this work, it is neceſſary to proceed to a deſcription of its preſent ſtate.

London is ſituated to great advantage, on the north ſide of the Thames, on a gentle riſe from that river, and on a gravelly and loamy ſoil, which conduces very much to the health of its inhabitants. The country round it conſiſts of gardeners grounds, delightful plains, and beautiful elevations, adorned with a great number of magnificent country-houſes, belonging to citizens.

For twenty miles round London, the roads leading to it are the fineſt that can be imagined; being kept in conſtant repair by a toll collected at turnpikes; and the diſtances from London, in all the great roads to it throughout Britain, are marked on ſtone-poſts, called Mile-ſtones, ſet up, one at the end of every meaſured mile.

No city is better lighted in the night than London, the allowance for the public lamps being more than ten thouſand pounds a year, excluſive of many thouſand lamps belonging to public houſes and others, which are lighted at the private expence of particular citizens.

The cities of London and Weſtminſter are better ſupplied with water than perhaps any other in the world: almoſt every houſe is furniſhed with pipes, which bring it in great plenty from the Thames, the New River head, or from ſome ponds

ponds at Hampſtead, a village in the neighbourhood. The city alſo abounds with fine ſprings, ſome of which are medicinal.

London and Weſtminſter are reckoned to extend ſeven miles and an half in length, from Blackwall in the eaſt, to Tothill-fields, or to the fields beyond Groſvenor and Cavendiſh ſquares, in the weſt; and ſix miles three quarters along the Thames, from Poplar to Peterborough-houſe, beyond Weſtminſter horſe-ferry. The breadth, from Newington Butts, on the ſouth ſide of the borough of Southwark in Surry, to Jeffery's alms-houſes in Kingſland-road in Middleſex, is three miles thirty-one poles; though in other places, as from Peterborough-houſe to the Britiſh Muſæum, it is but two miles; and in others, as in Wapping, not half a mile: and the circumference is judged to be at leaſt eighteen miles.

In the year 1739, it was computed, that in the cities and ſuburbs of London and Weſtminſter, there were five thouſand and ninety-nine ſtreets, lanes and alleys; ninety-five thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-eight houſes, and about ſeven hundred and twenty-ſix thouſand inhabitants. But ſince this computation, many new ſtreets have been built.

Sect. II. *Of the Government of London.*

THE civil government of the city of London, as diſtinct from Weſtminſter, is veſted in a mayor, who has the title of Lord, twenty-ſix aldermen, a recorder, a chamberlain, two hundred and thirty-ſix common-councilmen, and other officers.

The lord-mayor is elected annually at Guildhall, on Michaelmas day, when the aldermen below the chair, who have ſerved the office of ſheriff, are put in nomination, out of whom the liverymen, who are choſen from among the freemen of each company, and are about eight thouſand in number, return two to the court of aldermen, who uſually chuſe the ſenior alderman. Upon the eighth of November, he is ſworn into his office at Guildhall, and the next day he is inaugurated at Weſtminſter. For this purpoſe, he is met in the morning by the aldermen and ſheriffs at Guildhall, from whence they ride, with great ſtate, in their coaches, to the ſtairs on the Thames ſide, called the Three Cranes, where they take water in the lord-mayor's barge, being attended by the barges of the twelve principal companies, and others, in their furred gowns, with their muſic, colours, and ſtreamers; and ſaluted from the ſhore and water by great guns;

guns. After landing at Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, the companies march in order to Weſtminſter-hall, followed by the lord-mayor and aldermen. Having entered the hall, they walk round it with the city ſword and mace carried before them, to ſalute the courts ſitting there; and then walk up to the court of exchequer, where the new lord-mayor is ſworn before the barons. His lordſhip then walks round the hall again, and invites the judges to dinner at Guildhall; after which, he returns with the citizens by water to Blackfriars; from whence they ride in their coaches, preceded by the artillery company, being a band of infantry, conſtituting part of the city militia, in buff coats; and attended by the city companies, with their flags and muſic, to Guildhall, where they generally meet the lord chancellor, the judges, ſeveral of the nobility, the miniſters of ſtate, and foreign ambaſſadors, who are invited to a magnificent entertainment; which is alſo ſometimes honoured with the preſence of the king, queen, and princes of the blood.

The lord-mayor's juriſdiction extends, in ſome caſes, a great way beyond the city; not only over a part of the ſuburbs, but upon the river Thames, eaſt as far as its conflux with the Medway, and weſt to the river Colne: and he keeps courts annually for the conſervation of the river Thames, in the counties it flows through, within the limits already mentioned. He always appears abroad in a ſtate coach; he is robed in ſcarlet or purple, richly furred, with a hood of black velvet, a great gold chain, or collar of SS, and a rich jewel hanging to it; and his officers walk before, or on each ſide of his coach. He uſually goes on Sunday morning, attended by ſome of the aldermen, to St. Paul's cathedral, where, on the firſt Sunday in term-time, all or moſt of the twelve judges are preſent, whom, after divine ſervice, he invites to dinner. If a lord-mayor elect refuſes to ſerve, he is liable to be fined.

The city is divided into twenty-ſix wards; over each of theſe wards there is an alderman; and on the death of any of the twenty-ſix aldermen, the wardmote, which is a court kept in every ward of the city, upon a precept immediately iſſued by the lord-mayor, meet and return the names of two ſubſtantial citizens to his lordſhip, and his brethren the aldermen, who chuſe one of them, and he that is choſe muſt ſerve, or pay a fine of five hundred pounds. All the aldermen are juſtices of the peace in the city by charter.

The two ſheriffs of this city, which is a county of itſelf, are alſo ſheriffs of the county of Middleſex, and are choſen at Guildhall on Midſummer-day, by the liverymen, but not ſworn till Michaelmas-eve, when they enter on their office; and

and two days after, are preſented in the Exchequer-court in Weſtminſter-hall, to the lord chancellor, by the lord-mayor and aldermen. Each ſheriff has an under-ſheriff, ſix clerks, thirty-ſix ſerjeants; and every ſerjeant a yeoman, who belongs to either of the priſons, called Woodſtreet Compter, or the Poultry Compter. If the perſon choſen ſheriff does not chuſe to ſerve, he is fined four hundred pounds to the city, and thirteen pounds ſix ſhillings and eight-pence to the miniſters of the city priſons, unleſs he ſwears himſelf not worth ten thouſand pounds; and if he ſerves, he is obliged to give bond to the corporation.

After the ſheriffs are elected, the livery chuſe the chamberlain of the city, and other officers, called the Bridge-maſters, auditors of the city and bridge-houſe accounts, and the ale-conners. The recorder is appointed by the lord-mayor and court of aldermen: his place is for life.

The common-council, conſtables, and other officers, are choſen by the houſe-keepers of the ward, on St. Thomas's day, at a wardmote then held by the alderman.

The court of common-council, which is the name given to the aſſembly of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-councilmen, make bye-laws for the city, and, upon occaſion, grant freedoms to ſtrangers. It is called and adjourned by the lord-mayor; and out of it are formed ſeveral committees for letting the city lands, and other ſervices.

The lord-mayor and court of aldermen are a court of record, in which all leaſes and inſtruments are executed that paſs under the city ſeal. They fix the price of bread, determine all differences relating to lights, water-courſes, and party-walls; ſuſpend or puniſh offending officers, and annually elect the rulers of the watermen's company. They alſo appoint moſt of the city-officers, as the four common pleaders, the comptroller of the chamber, the two ſecondaries, the remembrancer, the city ſolicitor, the ſword-bearer, the common hunt, the water-baliff, four attornies of the lord-mayor's court, the clerk of the chamber, the three ſerjeant carvers, three ſerjeants of the chamber, the ſerjeants of the channel, the two marſhals, the hall-keeper, the yeomen of the chamber, four yeomen of the water-ſide, the yeomen of the channel, the under water-bailiff, two meal-weighers, two fruit-meters, the foreign-taker, the clerk of the city works, ſix young men, two clerks of the papers, eight attornies of the ſheriffs-court, eight clerk-ſitters, two prothonotaries, the clerk of the bridge-houſe, the clerk of the court of requeſts, the beadle of the court of requeſts, thirty-ſix ſerjeants at mace, thirty-ſix yeomen, the gauger, the ſealer and

and ſearchers of leather, the keeper of the green-yard, two keepers of the two compters, of Newgate and of Ludgate, the meaſurer, the ſteward of Southwark, the bailiff of the hundred of Oſſulſton, and the city artificers: but the rent-gatherer is put in by Mr. Chamberlain, and the high bailiff of Southwark by the common-council.

The court of Huſtings, thus called from the Daniſh Husding, (i. e. a houſe of judgment) is reckoned the moſt ancient tribunal in the city, and was eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of its laws, franchiſes, and cuſtoms. It is held at Guildhall, before the lord-mayor and ſheriffs, and the recorder, who, in civil cauſes, ſits there as judge. Here deeds are inrolled, recoveries paſſed, wills proved, and outlawries ſued out; and writs of right, waſte, partition, dower, and replevins, determined. Here alſo the four repreſentatives of this city in parliament are elected by the liverymen of the city, who, out of eight candidates that are uſually ſet up, make choice of four.

The lord-mayor's court is likewiſe a court of record and of equity, held in the chamber of Guildhall every Tueſday, where the recorder alſo ſits as judge, and the lord-mayor and aldermen may, if they pleaſe, ſit with him. Actions of debt, treſpaſs, and others, ariſing within the city and liberties, of any value, may be entered and tried in this as in other courts; and an action may be removed hither from the ſheriff's courts, before the jury is ſworn.

The ſheriffs have two courts, which are alſo courts of record, for the trial of actions of debt, caſe, treſpaſs, account, covenant, attachments, and ſequeſtrations.

The chamberlain has a court or office, which is held at the chamber in Guildhall. He receives and pays all the city caſh, keeps the ſecurities taken for it by the court of aldermen, and annually accounts to the auditors appointed for that purpoſe. He attends every morning at Guildhall, to enroll, or turn over apprentices, or make them free of the city; and hears and determines differences between them and their maſters.

Sect. III. *Of the Bridges of the Capital.*

LONDON-BRIDGE was originally built of wood, and appears to have been firſt built between the years 993 and 1016; but being burnt down about the year 1136, it was rebuilt of wood in 1163. The expences, however, of maintaining and repairing it, became ſo burdenſome to the inhabitants of the city, that it was reſolved to build a ſtone bridge a little

a little weſtward of the wooden one. This building was begun in 1176, and finiſhed in 1209. It conſiſted of twenty arches, was nine hundred and fifteen feet long, forty-four feet high, and ſeventy-three feet wide; but houſes being build on each ſide, the ſtreet or interval between them was only twenty-three feet broad. The narrowneſs of this paſſage having occaſioned the loſs of many lives, from the number of carriages continually paſſing and repaſſing; and the ſtraitneſs of the arches, and the enormous ſize of the ſterlings, which took up one fourth part of the water-way, and rendered the fall at low water no leſs than five feet, having alſo occaſioned frequent and fatal accidents, the magiſtrates of London, in 1756, obtained an act of parliament, for improving, widening and enlarging the paſſage over and through this bridge; which granted them a toll for every carriage and horſe paſſing over it, and for every barge or veſſel with goods paſſing through it: but theſe tolls being found inſufficient, were aboliſhed by an act, which paſſed in 1758, for explaining, amending, and rendering the former act more effectual, and for granting the city of London money towards carrying on that work. In conſequence of theſe acts of parliament, a temporary wooden bridge was built, and the houſes on the old bridge were taken down. Inſtead of a narrow ſtreet, twenty-three feet wide, there is now a paſſage of thirty-one feet for carriages, with a handſome raiſed pavement of ſtone on each ſide, ſeven feet broad, for the uſe of foot paſſengers. The ſides are ſecured and adorned by fine ſtone baluſtrades, enlightened in the night with lamps. The paſſage through the bridge is enlarged, by throwing the two middle arches into one, and by ſeveral other alterations and improvements. But ſtill the paſſage is very dangerous, and large banks of ſand are thrown up, both above and below the bridge, by the violence of the current.

Under the firſt, ſecond, and fourth arches, from the north ſide of the bridge, there are engines, worked by the flux and reflux of the river; the water of which they raiſe to ſuch a height, as to ſupply many parts of the city. Theſe engines were contrived, in 1582, by one Peter Morice, a Dutchman, and called London-bridge Water-works. The works under the fourth arch will be taken away as ſoon as an engine under the ſecond arch on the Surry ſide can be finiſhed, which is now in great forwardneſs.

2. Weſtminſter-bridge, the firſt ſtone of which was laid on the 29th of January 1739, is eſteemed one of the fineſt ſtructures of this kind in the world. It is built over the Thames from a place formerly called the Wool-ſtaple, near New-

New-Palace-yard, to the oppoſite ſhore. It is adorned and ſecured on each ſide by a very lofty and noble baluſtrade, there are receſſes over every pier, which is a ſemioctagon. Twelve of them are covered with half domes, viz. four at each end, and four in the middle. Between theſe in the middle are pedeſtals, on which was intended a group of figures; this would greatly add to the magnificence, by making the centre more principal, (which it ought to be) and giving it an air of magnificence and grandeur ſuitable to the city to which it belongs. A great number of lamps are ſo agreeably diſpoſed on the top of the receſſes, as at once to contribute to the purpoſes of uſe and beauty. This magnificent ſtructure is one thouſand two hundred and twenty-three feet in length, and above three hundred feet longer than London-bridge. The aſcent at the top is extremely well managed, and the room allowed for paſſengers, conſiſts of a commodious foot-way, ſeven feet broad on each ſide, paved with broad moor-ſtone, and raiſed above the road allowed for carriages. This laſt is thirty feet wide, and is ſufficient to admit the paſſage of three carriages and two horſes on a breaſt, without the leaſt danger.

The conſtruction and diſtance of the piers from each other are ſo managed, that the vacancies under the arches allowed for the water-way, are four times as much as at London-bridge; and in conſequence of this, there is no fall, nor can the leaſt danger ariſe to boats in paſſing through the arches. The piers, which are fourteen, have thirteen large and two ſmall arches, all ſemicircular. Theſe, with two abutments, conſtitute the bridge, whoſe ſtrength is not inferior to its elegance.

The length of every pier is ſeventy-feet, and each end is terminated with a ſaliant angle againſt either ſtream. The breadth of the two middle piers is ſeventeen feet at the ſpringing of the arches, and contain three thouſand cubic feet, or near two hundred tons of ſolid ſtone; and the others on each ſide, regularly decreaſe one foot in breadth, ſo that the two next to the largeſt are each ſixteen feet, and ſo on to the two leaſt next the ſides, which are no more than twelve feet wide at the ſpringing of the arches.

The centre arch is ſeventy-ſix feet wide, and the others decreaſe in width four feet on each ſide, ſo that the two next to the centre arch are ſeventy-two feet wide, and ſo on to the leaſt of the large arches, which are each fifty-two feet wide, and the two ſmall ones in the abutments cloſe to the ſhore, are about twenty feet in width.

The piers are all four feet wider at their foundation than at the top, eighty feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth.

The materials are much ſuperior to thoſe commonly uſed on ſuch occaſions: the inſide is uſually filled up with chalk, ſmall ſtones, or rubbiſh; but here all the piers are the ſame on the inſide as without, of ſolid blocks of Portland ſtone, many of which are four or five tons weight, and none leſs than a ton, except the cloſers, or ſmaller ones, intended for faſtening the others, one of which has its place between every four of the large ones. Theſe vaſt blocks are perfectly well wrought for uniting; they are laid in Dutch terrace, and alſo faſtened together with iron cramps run in with lead. All this iron-work is, however, entirely concealed, and ſo placed, that none of them can be affected by the water.

It is alſo worthy of remark, that the ſoffit of every arch is turned and built quite through with blocks of Portland ſtone, over which is built and bonded in with it, another arch of Purbeck ſtone, four or five times thicker on the reins than over the key; and by this ſecondary arch, together with the incumbent load of materials, all the parts of every arch are in equilibrio, and the whole weight ſo happily adjuſted, that each arch can ſtand ſingle, without affecting, or being affected by the other arches. In ſhort, between every two arches a drain is contrived to carry off the water and filth that might in time penetrate and accumulate in thoſe places, to the great detriment of the arches.

3. Black-Friars Bridge, is built from the end of Fleet-ditch to the oppoſite ſhore, and the firſt ſtone was laid on the 30th of October 1760. This bridge has a free paſſage through the arches of ſeven hundred and fifty feet, within the banks of the river. The arches are elliptical, and make a very elegant appearance. The aſcent and deſcent to this bridge is extremely eaſy, the paſſage both for foot-paſſengers and carriages the ſame with that of Weſtminſter, and a ſufficient number of glaſs lamps are properly diſpoſed for rendering the paſſage over it in the night ſafe and agreeable. But none of the receſſes are covered like that of Weſtminſter; ſo that there is no ſhelter in bad weather for foot-paſſengers, from one end of the bridge to the other.

Sect. IV. *Of the Tower of London.*

THE Tower of London was originally a royal palace; but now the chief fortreſs of the city. It ſtands near the Thames, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by William the Conqueror, about the year 1076, when it conſiſted of that part

part only called the White Tower, which was new built in 1637 and 1638.

The White Tower itſelf conſiſts of three very lofty ſtories, under which are ſpacious and commodious vaults, chiefly filled with ſaltpetre. It is covered on the top with flat leads, from whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect.

In the firſt ſtory are two noble rooms, one of which is a ſmall armoury for the ſea-ſervice, it having various ſorts of arms very curiouſly laid up, for above ten thouſand ſeamen. In the other rooms are many cloſets and preſſes, all filled with warlike engines and inſtruments of death. Over this are two other floors, one principally filled with arms, the other with arms and other warlike inſtruments, as ſpades, ſhovels, pick-axes, and cheveaux de frize. In the upper ſtory are kept match, ſheep-ſkins, tanned hides, &c. and in a little room, called Julius Cæſar's Chapel, are depoſited ſome records, containing perhaps the ancient uſages and cuſtoms of the place. In this building are alſo preſerved models of the new invented engines of deſtruction that have from time to time been preſented to the government.

On the top of one of the towers is a large ciſtern or reſervoir for ſupplying the whole garriſon with water: it is about ſeven feet deep, nine broad, and about ſixty in length, and is filled from the Thames by means of an engine very ingeniouſly contrived for that purpoſe.

Near the ſouth-weſt angle of the White Tower is the Spaniſh armoury, in which are depoſited the ſpoils of what was vainly called the Invincible Armada, in order to perpetuate to lateſt poſterity the memory of that ſignal victory obtained by the Engliſh over the whole naval power of Spain in the reign of Philip II. which will ever render the glorious name of queen Elizabeth dear to Britons: for of one hundred and thirty-two ſhips that arrived in the Britiſh Channel, ſcarce ſeventy of them returned home; and of thirty thouſand men on board, upwards of twenty thouſand were either killed, drowned, or made priſoners in England. Such was the fate of this vain-glorious enterprize!

The grand ſtore-houſe is a noble building to the northward of the White Tower. It extends two hundred and forty-five feet in length, and ſixty in breadth. It was begun by king James II. who built it to the firſt floor; but it was finiſhed by king William III. who erected that magnificent room called the New, or Small Armoury, in which that prince, with queen Mary his conſort, dined in great form, having all the warrant workmen and labourers to attend them, dreſſed in

white gloves and aprons, the uſual badges of the order of maſonry.

This ſtructure is of brick and ſtone; and on the north ſide is a ſtately door-caſe, adorned with four columns, with their entablature and triangular pediment of the Doric order; and under the pediment are the king's arms, with enrichments of trophy-work.

On entering the armoury, you ſee what they call a wilderneſs of arms, ſo artfully diſpoſed, that at one view you behold arms for near eighty thouſand men, all bright, and fit for ſervice at a moment's warning: a ſight which it is impoſſible to behold without aſtoniſhment; and beſides thoſe expoſed to vew, there were, before the late war, ſixteen cheſts ſet up, each cheſt holding about twelve hundred muſkets. Of the diſpoſition of the arms no adequate idea can be formed by deſcription; but the following account may enable the ſpectator to view them to greater advantage, and help him to retain what he ſees.

The arms were originally diſpoſed in this manner by Mr. Harris, who contrived to place them in this beautiful order, both here and in the guard-chamber of Hampton-Court. He was a common gun-ſmith, but after he had performed this work, which is the admiration of people of all nations, he was allowed a penſion from the crown for his ingenuity.

The north and ſouth walls are each adorned with eight pilaſters, formed of pikes ſixteen feet long, with capitals of the Corinthian order compoſed of piſtols.

At the weſt end, on the left hand, as you enter, are two curious pyramids of piſtols, ſtanding upon crowns, globes, and ſceptres, finely carved, and placed upon pedeſtals five feet high.

At the eaſt, or farther end, in the oppoſite corner, are two ſuits of armour, one made for that warlike prince, Henry V. and the other for his ſon, Henry VI. over each of which is a ſemicircle of piſtols: between theſe is repreſented an organ, the large pipes compoſed of braſs blunderbuſſes, the ſmall of piſtols. On one ſide of the organ is the repreſentation of a fiery ſerpent, the head and tail of carved work, and the body of piſtols winding round in the form of a ſnake; and on the other an hydra, whoſe ſeven heads are artfully combined by links of piſtols.

Upon the ground floor under the ſmall armoury, is a large room of equal dimenſions with that, ſupported by twenty pillars, all hung round with implements of war. This room, which is twenty-four feet high, has a paſſage in the middle ſixteen feet wide.

At

At the ſight of ſuch a variety of the moſt dreadful engines of deſtruction, before whoſe thunder the moſt ſuperb edifices, the nobleſt works of art, and numbers of the human ſpecies, fall together in one common undiſtinguiſhed ruin, one cannot help wiſhing, that theſe horrible inventions had ſtill lain, like a falſe conception, in the womb of nature, never to have been ripened into birth. But when, on the other hand, we conſider, that with us they are not uſed to anſwer the purpoſes of ambition; but for ſelf-defence, and in the protection of our juſt rights, our terror ſubſides, and we view theſe engines of devaſtation with a kind of ſolemn complacency, as the means providence has put into our hands for our preſervation.

The Horſe Armoury is a plain brick building a little to the eaſtward of the White Tower; and is an edifice rather convenient than elegant, where the ſpectator is entertained with a repreſentation of ſeveral kings and heroes of our own nation: ſome of them equipped and ſitting on horſeback, in the ſame bright and ſhining armour they were uſed to wear when they performed thoſe glorious actions that give them a diſtinguiſhed place in the Britiſh annals.

The mint is an office kept in the Tower for coining money. Before the Norman conqueſt the kings of England ſet apart certain monaſteries for Mints; preſuming that the coinage would in thoſe places be beſt ſecured from frauds and corruption. Edward I. however ordered a mint of thirty furnaces to be erected in the Tower of London, and others in Canterbury, Kingſton upon Hull, Newcaſtle upon Tine, Briſtol, and Exeter. From that time the mint was kept ſometimes in one place, and ſometimes in another, according to the will and pleaſure of the prince, who, for a ſum of money, was frequently prevailed upon to grant the privilege of coining to ſome nobleman, biſhop, or corporation; which being attended with many inconveniencies to the public, queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign, endeavoured to rectify thoſe abuſes, by confining the Mint to the Tower of London, which has ever ſince been appropriated to the coinage of money, except when king Charles I. by the confuſion of the times, was obliged to erect new Mints at Oxford, York, and Newark upon Trent, where being with his army, he was reduced to the neceſſity of coining money to ſupply his preſent wants: and when king William III. having called in all the baſe and clipped money, for the ſake of expedition, and for the ſervice of diſtant parts of the nation, was obliged to erect Mints at Briſtol, Exeter, York, and Winchester.

The Mint Office is on the left hand on entering into the Tower, and at a ſmall diſtance from the gate. There is no poſſibility of deſcribing the particular proceſſes that the different metals undergo before they receive the impreſſion.

The manner of ſtamping is all that is ſhewn to ſtrangers, and this is done with ſurprizing expedition, by means of an engine, worked ſometimes by three, and ſometimes by four men. The manner of making the impreſſion on gold, ſilver, and copper, is exactly the ſame, only a little more care is neceſſary in the one, than the other, to prevent waſte.

The engine which makes the impreſſion on both ſides of a piece of money, in the ſame moment, works by a worm-ſcrew terminating in a ſpindle; juſt in the ſame manner as the letter-preſs for printing books. To the point of this ſpindle the head of the die is faſtened by a ſmall ſcrew, and in a little ſort of cup directly underneath it is placed the reverſe. Between theſe the piece of metal already cut round, or caſt to the ſize, and if gold, exactly weighed, is placed; and by once pulling down the ſpindle with a jerk, is completely ſtamped. The whole proceſs is performed with amazing dexterity; for as faſt as the men who work the engine can turn the ſpindle, ſo faſt does another twitch out with his middle finger that which was ſtamped, while with his finger and thumb he places another that is unſtamped. The ſilver and gold thus ſtamped, are delivered to be milled round the edges, the manner of performing which is a ſecret never ſhewn to any body.

The Mint is managed by ſeveral officers formed into a corporation. Theſe are a warden, a maſter and worker, a comptroller, the king's aſſay-maſter, the chief engraver, the ſurveyor of the meltings, a clerk of the irons, a weigher and teller, a provoſt, melters, blanchers, moneyers, &c.

The Jewel Office in the Tower, is a dark ſtrong ſtone room, about twenty yards to the eaſtward of the grand ſtore-houſe or new armoury, in which the crown jewels are depoſited. It is not certain whether they were always kept here, though they have been depoſited in the Tower from very ancient times, and we have ſufficient proof of their being in that fortreſs ſo early as the reign of king Henry III.

This office is governed by a maſter, who has four hundred and fifty pounds a year patent fees; two yeomen, who have one hundred and ſix pounds fifteen ſhillings *per annum* each; a groom, who has one hundred and five pounds, eight ſhillings and four-pence a year, and a clerk.

The principal officers of the Tower are, a conſtable, a lieutenant, and a deputy-lieutenant.

SECT.

Sect. V. *Of the Cuſtom-Houſe.*

THE Cuſtom-houſe, erected for the receipt of his majeſty's cuſtoms on goods imported and exported, is a large, handſome, and commodious building, ſituated on the bank of the Thames. In ancient times the buſineſs of the Cuſtom-houſe was tranſacted in a more irregular manner at Billingſgate: but in the reign of queen Elizabeth a building was erected here for this purpoſe; for in the year 1559, an act being paſſed that goods ſhould be no where landed, but in ſuch places as were appointed by the commiſſioners of the revenue, this was the ſpot fixed upon for the entries in the port of London, and here a Cuſtom-houſe was ordered to be erected; it was however deſtroyed by fire with the reſt of the city in 1666, and was rebuilt with additions two years after by king Charles II. in a much more magnificent and commodious manner, at the expence of ten thouſand pounds, but that being alſo deſtroyed in the ſame manner in 1718, the preſent ſtructure was erected in its place.

This edifice is built with brick and ſtone, and is calculated to ſtand for ages. It has underneath and on each ſide, large warehouſes for the reception of goods on the public account, and that ſide of the Thames for a great extent is filled with wharfs, keys, and cranes for landing them. The Cuſtom-houſe is one hundred and eighty-nine feet in length: the centre is twenty-ſeven feet deep, and the wings conſiderably more. The center ſtands back from the river; the wings approach much nearer to it, and the building is judiciouſly and handſomely decorated with the orders of architecture: under the wings is a colonade of the Tuſcan order, and the upper ſtory is ornamented with Ionic columns and pediments. It conſiſts of two floors, in the uppermoſt of which is a magnificent room fifteen feet high, that runs almoſt the whole length of the building: This is called the Long-room, and here ſit the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, with their officers and clerks. The inner part is well diſpoſed, and ſufficiently enlightened; and the entrances are ſo well contrived, as to anſwer the purpoſes of convenience.

It is obſervable that in the year 1590, the cuſtoms and ſubſidies in the port of London inwards, were let to farm to Mr. Thomas Smith, for twenty thouſand pounds *per annum*, when it was diſcovered that they amounted annually to thirty thouſand three hundred and nine pounds, ſo that queen Elizabeth loſt every year ten thouſand three hundred and nine

Pounds; but by the vaſt increaſe of commerce ſince that time, they at preſent bring in above an hundred times as much, the cuſtoms now annually amounting to above two millions; and yet this immenſe buſineſs is tranſacted with as much order and regularity, as the common affairs of a merchant's compting houſe.

The government of the Cuſtom-houſe is under the care of nine commiſſioners, who are entruſted with the whole management of all his majeſty's cuſtoms in all the ports of England, the petty farms excepted, and alſo the overſight of all the officers belonging to them. Each of theſe commiſſioners has a ſalary of one thouſand pounds a year; and both they, and ſeveral of the principal officers under them, hold their places by patent from the king. The other officers are appointed by warrant from the lords of the treaſury.

Sect. VI. *Of the Companies of London.*

THE companies of the city of London, or the ſeveral incorporations of its citizens, in their reſpective arts and myſteries, are in number ninety-one, beſides ſeveral other companies or incorporated ſocieties of merchants. Of theſe ninety-one companies, fifty-two have each a hall for tranſacting the buſineſs of the corporation, which conſiſts of a maſter, or prime warden, a court of aſſiſtants, and livery. Every youth that ſerves an apprenticeſhip of ſeven years to a freeman of the city, becomes entitled to his freedom at the expiration of that time; and his name is then inrolled, not only at Guildhall, as a citizen, but in the books of the company to which his maſter belonged, as free of that particular corporation; and he becomes liable to pay a ſmall ſum quarterly for its uſe: he is then a yeoman of the company; and if he becomes conſiderable in buſineſs, he is choſen by the corporation a member of their body, and on public occaſions is diſtinguiſhed by a particular dreſs, a long black gown, faced with fur: this is the livery of the company, and he is hence called a Liveryman. From the livery are choſen the maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants; alſo the clerk, beadle, and other officers. The ſums of money yearly diſtributed in charity, by only twenty-three of the ninety-one, amount to twenty-three thouſand, ſix hundred and fifty-five pounds, and the number of the liverymen belonging to all the companies are reckoned at eight thouſand two hundred and ſeventeen.

Of theſe companies there are twelve which are ſuperior to the reſt, both in antiquity and wealth; and of one of theſe twelve,

twelve, the lord-mayors have generally made themſelves free at their election, if they were not ſo before. Theſe twelve companies are the Mercers, the Grocers, the Drapers, the Fiſh-mongers, the Goldſmiths, the Skinners, the Merchant Taylors, the Haberdaſhers, the Salters, the Iron-mongers, the Vintners, and Cloth-workers.

I. The Mercers company was incorporated by letters patent, granted by king Richard II. in 1393: it pays in charitable uſes about three thouſand pounds a year, and is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and forty aſſiſtants, with two hundred and thirty-two liverymen, each of which pays a fine only of two pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence upon his admiſſion into the livery. Their hall is in Cheapſide.

II. The Grocers company was anciently called Pepperers; but aſſuming the name of Grocers, it was incorporated under that denomination, by the letters patent of Edward III. which were confirmed by Henry VI. in 1429. Theſe grants were confirmed by a new charter of Charles I. in 1640, with an additional power of ſearching and inſpecting the goods and weights of all grocers within the city and ſuburbs of London, and three miles round. This corporation conſiſts of a prime and three other wardens, fifty-two aſſiſtants, and one hundred and twenty-ſeven liverymen, whoſe fine, upon admiſſion, is twenty pounds each. Their hall is in Grocers-alley, in the Poultry; and they have a great eſtate, out of which they pay to the poor about ſeven hundred pounds a year.

III. The company of Drapers was incorporated by Henry VI. in 1439, by the title of 'The maſter, wardens, 'brethren and ſiſters of the guild or fraternity of the bleſſed 'Mary the Virgin, of the myſtery of Drapers of the city of 'London.' This company is governed by a maſter, four wardens, and thirty aſſiſtants; and the number of members upon the livery are one hundred and forty, each of which, when admitted, pays a fine of twenty-five pounds. Their hall is in Throgmorton-ſtreet, and they pay to charitable uſes about four thouſand pounds a year.

IV. The Fiſh-mongers, as well as the other victuallers of this city, were anciently under the immediate direction of the lord-mayor and court of aldermen, and conſiſted of two communities, the ſalt-fiſh and ſtock-fiſhmongers. The ſalt-fiſh-mongers were incorporated by Henry VI. in 1433, and the ſtock-fiſhmongers by Henry VIII. in 1509; but this diviſion proving hurtful to the profeſſion in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-eighth of Henry VIII. in 1536, by the name and title of the Wardens and

and Commonalty of the myſtery of fiſhmongers of the city of London. This corporation conſiſts of a prime and five other wardens, twenty-eight aſſiſtants, and one hundred and forty liverymen, who, when admitted, pay each a fine of thirteen pounds ſix ſhillings and eight-pence. Their hall is in Thames-ſtreet, and they pay to charitable uſes about eight hundred pounds *per annum*.

V. The company of Goldſmiths appears to be of great antiquity; for in 1180, the twenty-ſixth of Henry II. it was, among other guilds, amerced for ſetting up without the king's ſpecial licence. King Edward III. in conſideration of the ſum of ten marks, incorporated this company in 1327, with a privilege of purchaſing in mortmain an eſtate of twenty pounds *per annum*. This grant was confirmed by Richard II. in 1394; and Edward IV. in 1462, inveſted the corporation with a privilege of inſpecting, trying, and regulating all gold and ſilver wares, not only in this city, but in all other parts of the kingdom, with a power to puniſh all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold or ſilver, and a privilege of making bye-laws for their better government. This company is governed by a prime, three other wardens, and ninety-eight aſſiſtants, with one hundred and ninety-eight liverymen, each of which pays twenty pounds for admiſſion. Their hall is in Foſter-lane; and they have a very great eſtate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uſes above one thouſand pounds.

VI. The company of Skinners was incorporated by letters patent of the firſt of Edward III. in 1327, by the name of 'The maſter and warden of the guild or fraternity of the 'body of Chriſt, of the ſkinners of London.' This company conſiſts of a maſter, four wardens, ſixty aſſiſtants, and one hundred and thirty-ſeven liverymen, who pay each, upon being admitted, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is on Dowgate-Hill; and they have a very large eſtate, out of which they pay annually to charitable uſes about ſeven hundred pounds.

VII. The ſociety of Merchant Taylors was anciently denominated Taylors and Linnen-armourers, and incorporated by letters patent of the fifth year of Edward IV. in 1466; but many of the members of the company being great merchants, and Henry VII. a member of it, that prince, in 1503, the eighteenth year of his reign, incorporated the company a ſecond time, by the name of 'The maſter and wardens of the 'merchant-taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptiſt, 'in the city of London.' This company is governed by a maſter, four wardens, thirty-eight aſſiſtants, and three hundred

hundred and ninety-four liverymen, each of which pays twenty pounds upon admiſſion. Their hall is in Threadneedle-ſtreet; and they pay to charitable uſes about two thouſand pounds a year.

VIII. The company of Haberdaſhers were incorporated by letters patent of the twenty-ſixth of Henry VI. in 1407, by the ſtile of 'The fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the haberdaſhers of the city of London.' This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, ninety-three aſſiſtants, and three hundred and forty-two liverymen, who, upon their admiſſion, pay each a fine of twenty-five pounds. Their hall is in Maiden-lane; and they have a large eſtate, out of which they pay to charitable uſes about three thouſand five hundred pounds a year.

IX. The company of Salters appears to be of conſiderable antiquity, by a grant of a livery from Richard II. in 1394; but the fraternity was firſt incorporated by Elizabeth, in 1558, the firſt year of her reign. The company is governed by a maſter, two wardens, twenty-ſeven aſſiſtants, and one hundred and ninety liverymen, whoſe fine, upon admiſſion, is twenty pounds each. Their hall is in Swithins-lane; and they have a very conſiderable eſtate, out of which they pay to charitable uſes about five hundred pounds *per annum*.

X. The Iron-mongers company was incorporated in 1464, the third of Edward IV. and is governed by a maſter, two wardens, and eighty-four liverymen, who are all aſſiſtants, and pay each, upon admiſſion, a fine of fifteen pounds. Their hall is in Fenchurch-ſtreet; and they have a large eſtate, out of which is paid to charitable uſes about one thouſand eight hundred pounds a year. Mr. Betton, a Turkey merchant, in 1724, left twenty-ſix thouſand pounds to this company in truſt, to employ one moiety of the profits for ever in the ranſom of Britiſh captives from Barbary, and the other moiety in relieving the poor of the company, and ſupporting the charity-ſchools in the city and liberties.

XI. The company of Vintners was anciently denominated Merchant Wine-tunners of Gaſcoyne, and conſiſted of two kinds of dealers, the Veneatrii, who were the merchants or importers; and the Tabernarii, who were the retailers, and kept either taverns or cellars. This company was incorporated by letters patent the fifteenth of Henry VI. in 1437, and is governed by a maſter, three wardens, twenty-eight aſſiſtants, and one hundred and ninety-four liverymen; each of which, upon their admiſſion, pays a fine of thirty-one pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence. Their hall is in

pounds,

Thames-ſtreet; and they have a very conſiderable eſtate, out of which they pay yearly to charitable uſes about ſix hundred pounds.

XII. The company of Cloth-workers was firſt incorporated by Edward IV. in 1482, by the name of 'The fraternity of 'the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, of the ſheer-'men of London;' but it was incorporated a ſecond time by queen Elizabeth, by the name of the maſter, wardens, and commonalty of the freemen of the art and myſtery of cloth-workers of the city of London: Elizabeth's charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, thirty-three aſſiſtants, and one hundred and fifty-four liverymen; each of whom, upon their admiſſion, pays a fine of twenty pounds. Their hall is in Mincing-lane; and they have a very large eſtate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uſes about one thouſand four hundred pounds.

Sect. VII. *Of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.*

THE church of St. Paul is ſaid to have been originally founded in the year 610, by Ethelbert, a Saxon king, on or near the place where a temple, dedicated to Diana, ſtood in the time of the Romans. It often ſuffered greatly by fire and lightning; but in the conflagration of 1666, it was totally deſtroyed. Soon after, Sir Chriſtopher Wren was ordered to prepare a model for erecting a new ſtructure; and a model was accordingly produced by that great artiſt, conformable to the beſt ſtile of the Greek and Roman architecture: but this having no ſimilitude to the cathedral form, he was ordered to alter it. He did ſo, and produced the model from which the preſent ſtructure was built, under his direction, and the firſt ſtone laid by himſelf on the twenty-firſt of June, 1675.

It is built of fine Portland ſtone in the form of a croſs, and nearly in the manner of St. Peter's church at Rome. The walls are wrought in ruſtic, and ſtrengthened as well as adorned by two rows of coupled pilaſters, one over the other; the lower Corinthian, and the upper Compoſite. The ſpaces between the arches of the windows, and the architrave of the lower order, are filled with a great variety of curious enrichments, as are thoſe above.

The weſt front is graced with a moſt magnificent portico, a noble pediment, and two ſtately turrets; and when one advances towards the church from Ludgate, the elegant conſtruction

ſtruction of this front, the fine turrets over each corner, and the vaſt dome behind, fill the mind with a pleaſing aſtoniſhment.

At this end, there is a noble flight of ſteps of black marble, that extend the whole length of the portico, which conſiſts of twelve lofty Corinthian columns below, and eight of the Compoſite order above; theſe are all coupled and fluted. The upper ſeries ſupports a noble pediment crowned with its acroteria. In this pediment is a very elegant repreſentation in bas relief, of the converſion of St. Paul, which was executed by Mr. Bird, an artiſt, who, by this piece, has deſerved to have his name tranſmitted to poſterity. Nothing could have been conceived more difficult to repreſent in bas relief than this converſion; the moſt ſtriking object being naturally the irradiation of light, but even this is well expreſſed, and the figures are excellently performed. The magnificent figure of St. Paul, alſo on the apex of the pediment, with St. Peter on his right, and St. James on his left, have a fine effect. The four Evangeliſts, with their proper emblems on the front of the towers, are alſo very judiciouſly diſpoſed, and well executed: St. Matthew is diſtinguiſhed by an angel: St. Mark, by a lion; St. Luke, by an ox; and St. John, by an eagle.

To the north portico, there is an aſcent by twelve circular ſteps of black marble; and its dome is ſupported by ſix large Corinthian columns, forty-eight inches in diameter. Upon the dome is a large and well proportioned urn, finely ornamented with feſtoons; and over this is a pediment ſupported by pilaſters in the wall, in the face of which is the royal arms, with the regalia, ſupported by angels. And leſt this view of the cathedral ſhould appear void of ſufficient ornament, the ſtatutes, of five of the apoſtles are placed on the top at proper diſtances.

The ſouth portico anſwers to the north, and is placed directly oppoſite to it. This, like the other, is a dome ſupported by ſix noble Corinthian columns: but as the ground is conſiderable lower on this, than on the other ſide of the church, the aſcent is by a flight of twenty-five ſteps. This portico has alſo a pediment above, in which is a phœnix riſing out of the flames with the motto RESURGAM underneath it, as an emblem of the rebuilding the church after the fire. This device had perhaps its origin from an incident, which happened at the beginning of the work, and was particularly remarked by the architect as a favourable omen. When Sir Chriſtopher himſelf had ſet out upon the place the dimenſions of the building, and fixed upon the centre of the

great

great dome, a common labourer was ordered to bring him a flat ſtone, the firſt he found among the rubbiſh, to leave as a mark of direction to the maſons; the ſtone which the fellow brought for this purpoſe, happened to be a piece of a grave-ſtone with nothing remaining of the inſcription but this ſingle word in large capitals, RESURGAM; a circumſtance which he never forgot. On this ſide of the building are likewiſe five ſtatues, which take their ſituation from that of St. Andrew on the apex of the laſt-mentioned pediment.

At the eaſt end of the church is a ſweep or circular projection for the altar, finely ornamented with the orders, and with ſculpture, particularly a noble piece in honour of his majeſty king William III.

The dome, which riſes in the centre of the whole, appears extremely grand. Twenty feet above the roof of the church is a circular range of thirty-two columns, with niches placed exactly againſt others within. Theſe are terminated by their entablature, which ſupports a handſome gallery adorned with a balluſtrade. Above theſe columns is a range of pilaſters, with windows between; and from the entablature of theſe the diameter decreaſes very conſiderably; and two feet above that it is again contracted. From this part the external ſweep of the dome begins, and the arches meet at fifty-two feet above. On the ſummit of the dome is an elegant balcony; and from its centre riſes the lanthorn adorned with Corinthian columns; and the whole is terminated by a ball, from which riſes a croſs, both elegantly gilt. Theſe parts, which appear from below of a very moderate ſize, are extremely large.

This vaſt and noble fabric, which is two thouſand two hundred and ninety-two feet in circumference, and three hundred and forty feet in height to the top of the croſs, is ſurrounded at a proper diſtance by a dwarf ſtone wall, on which is placed the moſt magnificent baluſtrade of caſt iron perhaps in the univerſe, of about five feet ſix inches in height, excluſive of the wall. In this ſtately encloſure are ſeven beautiful iron gates, which, together with the baniſters, in number about two thouſand five hundred, weigh two hundred tons and eighty-one pounds, which having coſt ſixpence per pound, the whole, with other charges, amounted to eleven thouſand two hundred and two pounds and ſixpence.

In the area of the grand weſt front, on a pedeſtal of excellent workmanſhip, ſtands a ſtatue of queen Anne, formed of white marble, with proper decorations. The figures on the baſe repreſent Britannia with her ſpear; Gallia, with a crown in her lap; Hibernia, with her harp; and America, with her bow. Theſe, and the coloſſal ſtatues with which the church

is

is adorned, were all done by the ingenious Mr. Hill, who was chiefly employed in the decorations.

The north eaſt part of the church-yard is conferred by the dean and chapter upon the inhabitants of St. Faith's pariſh, which is united to St. Auſtin's, for the interment of their dead; as is alſo the ſouth-eaſt part of the cemetery, with a vault therein, granted to St. Gregory's pariſh for the ſame uſe.

On aſcending the ſteps at the weſt end, we find three doors ornamented on the top with bas relief; the middle door which is by far the largeſt, is caſed with white marble, and over it is a fine piece of baſſo relievo, in which St. Paul is repreſented preaching to the Bereans. On entering this door, on the inſide of which hang the colours taken from the French at Louiſbourg in 1758, the mind is ſtruck by the nobleneſs of the viſta; an arcade ſupported by lofty and maſſy pillars on each hand, divide the church into the body and two iſles, and the view is terminated by the altar at the extremity of the choir. The above pillars are adorned with columns and pilaſters of the Corinthian and Compoſite orders, and the arches of the roof enriched with ſhields, feſtoons, chaplets, and other ornaments.

In the iſle on one hand is the conſiſtory, and oppoſite to it on the other is the morning prayer chapel, where divine ſervice is performed every morning early, Sunday excepted: each of theſe have a very beautiful ſcreen of carved wainſcot, that is admired by the beſt judges, and each are adorned with twelve columns, arched pediments, and the royal arms finely decorated.

On proceeding forward, you come to the large croſs iſle between the north and ſouth porticos; over which is the cupola. Here you have a view of the whiſpering gallery, of the paintings above it, and the concave, which fills the mind with ſurprize and pleaſure.

As Sir Chriſtopher was ſenſible, that paintings, though ever ſo excellent, are liable to decay, he intended to have beautified the inſide of the cupola with moſaic work, which ſtrikes the eye of the beholder with amazing luſtre, and without the leaſt decay of colours, is as durable as the building itſelf; but in this he was unhappily overruled, though he had undertaken to procure four of the moſt eminent artiſts in that profeſſion from Italy; this part is however richly decorated and painted by Sir James Thornhill, who has repreſented the principal paſſages of St. Paul's life in eight compartments, viz. his converſion; his puniſhing Elymas, the ſorcerer, with blindneſs; his preaching at Athens; his curing the poor cripple at Lyſtra, and the reverence paid him there by

by the prieſts of Jupiter as a God; his converſion of the jailor; his preaching at Epheſus, and the burning of the magic books, in conſequence of the miracles he wrought there; his trial before Agrippa; his ſhipwreck on the iſland of Melita, or Malta, with the miracle of the viper. Theſe paintings are all ſeen to advantage by means of a circular opening, through which the light is tranſmitted, with admirable effect, from the lanthorn above.

The higheſt or laſt ſtone on the top of the lanthorn, was laid by Mr. Chriſtopher Wren, the ſon of this great architect, in the year 1710; and thus was this noble fabric, lofty enough to be diſcerned at ſea eaſtward, and at Windſor to the weſt, begun and compleated in the ſpace of thirty-five years by one architect, the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren; one principal maſon, Mr. Strong; and under one biſhop of London, Dr. Henry Compton: whereas St. Peter's at Rome, the only ſtructure that can come in competition with it, continued an hundred and fifty-five years in building, under twelve ſucceſſive architects; aſſiſted by the police and intereſts of the Roman ſee; attended by the beſt artiſts of the world in ſculpture, ſtatuary, painting, and moſaic work; and facilitated by the ready acquiſition of marble from the neighbouring quarries of Tivoli.

Beſides very large contributions for carrying on this building, the parliament granted a duty upon ſea-coal, which, at a medium, produced five thouſand pounds *per annum*; and the whole expence in executing it is ſaid to have amounted to ſeven hundred and thirty-ſix thouſand, ſeven hundred and fifty two pounds, two ſhillings and three pence.

Sect. VIII. *Of the Inns of Court*, and Chancery.

THE inns of court and chancery or colleges of the law, are thirteen in number of which four are called principal, *viz.* the Middle and Inner temple, Gray's Inn, and Lincoln's Inn. The others are Serjeant's Inn, Clifford's Inn, Thavy's Inn, Bernard's Inn, Staple's Inn, Furnival's Inn, Clement's Inn, New Inn, and Lyon's Inn.

The Temple was ſo called from its having been originally founded by the Knights Templars, who ſettled here in 1185. It was at firſt called the New Temple, by way of diſtinction from the Old Temple, or the firſt houſe of the Knights Templars, which ſtood in Holborn, over againſt Chancery-lane, and from which, on it becoming too ſmall for them, they removed hither.

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The original building was divided into three parts, the Inner, the Middle, and the Outward Temple: the Inner and the Outer Temple were ſo called, becauſe one was within and one without the Bar, and the Middle Temple derived its name from its ſituation between them. After the diſſolution of the order of Knights Templars, the New Temple fell to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, who granted a leaſe of it to the ſtudents of the common law, and converted that part it called the Inner and Middle Temple, into two inns of court, for the ſtudy and practice of the common law; the Outer Temple became a houſe for the earl of Eſſex; and on the ſite of that houſe a ſtreet has been ſince built, called Eſſex-ſtreet.

The buildings of the Temple eſcaped the fire in 1666, but were moſt of them deſtroyed by ſubſequent fires, and are now beautifully rebuilt of brick. The two Temples are each divided into ſeveral courts, and have a very pleaſant garden on the bank of the Thames: they are appropriated to ſeparate ſocieties, and have ſeparate halls, where the ſocieties dine in common during term time. The Inner Temple hall is ſaid to have been built in the reign of king Edward III. and the Middle Temple hall, which is a large magnificent edifice, was rebuilt in 1572, in form of a college-hall. The gate of the Middle Temple is remarkable for its noble front. Each ſociety has a good library, adorned with paintings, and well furniſhed with books. An aſſembly, called a Parliament, in which the affairs of the ſociety of the Inner Temple are managed, is held twice every term. Both Temples have one church, firſt founded in 1185, by the Knights Templars; but the preſent edifice is thought to have been built in 1240. It is one of the moſt beautiful Gothic ſtructures in England, and is ſupported by neat ſlender pillars of Suſſex marble. In this church are many ancient monuments, particularly of nine Knights Templars, cut in marble, in full proportion, ſome of them ſeven feet and a half long; ſix are croſs-legged, and therefore ſuppoſed to have been engaged in one of thoſe expeditions againſt the Turks, called Cruſades. The miniſter of this church, who is uſually called the Maſter of the Temple, is appointed by the benchers, or ſenior members of both ſocieties, and preſented by a patent from the crown.

Gray's Inn took its name from a noble and ancient family of the name of Gray, which formerly reſided here; and in the reign of Edward III. demiſed it to ſome ſtudents of the law; but it is ſaid to have been afterwards conveyed to the monks of Shene, near Richmond in Surry, a few miles ſouth-weſt of London, who leaſed it to the ſociety of the inn, by which

tenure they held it, till the diſſolution of monaſteries, when Henry VIII. granted it to them in fee farm, for the ſame rent which has been paid to the crown ever ſince.

This inn conſiſts chiefly of two very handſome quadrangles, one of which is called Coney Court, and was built in 1687, and one ſide of it contains a hall, a chapel, and a library. The hall is a fine old ſtructure, well built of timber, in the form of a college hall. The chapel is a Gothic building, lately beautified and repaired. The library is well furniſhed with books in various faculties and languages, for the uſe of the ſtudents. But the chief ornament belonging to this inn is a ſpacious garden, conſiſting of gravel walks, between lofty trees, of graſs-plats, agreeable ſlopes, and a long terrace, with a portico at each end. The terrace is aſcended by a handſome flight of ſteps.

Lincoln's Inn, was originally the palace of Ralph Nevill, biſhop of Chicheſter, and chancellor of England, about the year 1226.

This palace came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of Henry earl of Lincoln, who converted it into a court for the ſtudents of the law, about the year 1310. From him it was called Lincoln's Inn, and conſiſted only of what is now called the Old Square, which is entered from Chancery Lane. This ſquare has ſince received ſeveral additional buildings; and now contains, beſides buildings for the ſtudents, a large hall, where the lord chancellor hears cauſes in the ſittings after term, and a chapel, built in the Gothic ſtile, upon pillars, by Inigo Jones, in the year 1623. The windows are painted with the figures of many perſons mentioned in the ſacred writings, at full length, and the arms of ſeveral members of the ſociety; and under it there is an ambulatory, or walk, paved with broad ſtones. In this ſquare is alſo a good library.

The New Square contains three rows of ſpacious and elegant buildings; one on the ſouth, one on the eaſt, and one on the weſt ſide: the north ſide is open to a large garden, which has a terrace, commanding Lincoln's Inn Fields, of which it makes one complete ſide: the ſouth and weſt ſides are in the pariſh of St. Clement's Danes, and the eaſt ſide is in the liberty of the Rolls.

In the middle of this ſquare is a fluted Corinthian column, which ſtands in the centre of a ſmall baſon, ſurrounded with iron paliſades: at the four corners of the baſe are four boys, through which the water of the baſon uſed to riſe, and fall back in a fountain of four jets; and on the top of the column is a ſun-dial, with four ſides. The ſquare is ſeparated from the

the gardens by iron paliſades; and the greateſt part of the weſt ſide is taken up by the offices belonging to the ſtamp duty.

Serjeants Inn is a ſmall inn in Chancery-lane, where the judges and ſerjeants have chambers, but not houſes, as they had in another inn of this name in Fleet-ſtreet, which they abandoned in 1730; but there is a hall and a chapel in each of them.

Clifford's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to the Inner Temple. It was a houſe granted originally by king Edward II. to the family of the Cliffords, from which it derives its name: it was afterwards leaſed to the ſtudents of the law; and in the reign of king Edward III. ſold to the principal and fellows of this ſociety.

Thavy's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn: it ſtands near St. Andrew's church in Holborn, and was the houſe of Mr. John Thavy in the reign of Edward III. and by him, from whom it took its name, let out to the ſtudents of the law, who lived here before they had the Temple. It came afterwards to Mr. Gregory Nichols, a citizen and mercer of London, who ſold it, in 1549, to the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, and their ſucceſſors demiſed it to the principal and fellows of this houſe. This inn was lately rebuilt in a very handſome manner.

Barnard's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Gray's Inn, another inn of court: it is ſituated alſo in Holborn, and was the houſe of John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, who gave it to the profeſſors of the law.

Staple's Inn belongs alſo to Gray's Inn, and ſtands in Holborn: it was once a hall for the merchants of the ſtaple for wool, whence it had its name; but it was bought by the benchers of Gray's Inn, and has been an inn of chancery ever ſince the year 1415.

Furnival's Inn is an inn of chancery, belonging to Lincoln's Inn, and was once the houſe of the family of Furnivals, from which it derived its name. This family let it out to the profeſſors of the law. It is a large handſome old building, and has a hall and a pleaſant garden.

Clement's Inn is ſo called from its ſituation in the neighbourhood of St. Clement's church; it belongs to the Inner Temple, and conſiſts of a hall and three courts, where the ſtudents of the law have had lodgings ever ſince the year 1478.

New Inn was ſo called in contradiſtinction to an old inn which belonged to this ſociety, in Sea-coal Lane, near Fleet-ditch. It is ſituated in Wych-ſtreet, and joins to Clement's

Inn. It is ſpacious and airy, conſiſting only of one well-built court, with a handſome hall, and ſmall garden. This inn belongs to the Middle Temple, and is governed by a treaſurer and twelve ancients.

Lyon's Inn is oppoſite to New Inn, and is ſaid to have been in poſſeſſion of the ſtudents and practitioners of the law ever ſince the year 1420. It belongs to the Inner Temple.

SECT. IX. *Of the Britiſh Muſeum.*

THIS is one of the greateſt collections of natural hiſtory, antiquities, books, &c. in the world. It is depoſited in a large ſtructure formerly belonging to the duke of Montague. The edifice was built in 1677, and in 1753 the parliament having paſſed an act for purchaſing the muſeum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, and the collection of manuſcripts of the late lord Oxford, called the Harleian Library, for the uſe of the public, twenty-ſix truſtees were appointed and incorporated, in order to provide a repoſitory for theſe and ſome other collections, which repoſitory was to be called the Britiſh Muſeum. Theſe truſtees elected fifteen other truſtees, and having bought Montague houſe, repaired and fitted it up for the reception of theſe collections. They alſo appointed proper officers to ſuperintend the muſeum; and having ordained certain ſtatutes with reſpect to the uſe of the collection contained in it, the public were admitted to view it in 1757.

The Britiſh Muſeum is a large and magnificent building, and has a garden of near eight acres behind it. The collection of Sir Hans Sloane conſiſts of a very great number of natural and artificial curioſities, valuable remains of antiquity, and a large library, which, together, coſt the proprietor fifty thouſand pounds. It was purchaſed by parliament for twenty thouſand pounds; ten thouſand pounds were paid for lord Oxford's manuſcripts, ten thouſand pounds more were laid out for the purchaſe of Montague houſe, fifteen thouſand pounds were ſpent in repairs, alterations, and conveniences; and thirty thouſand pounds were veſted in the public funds, for ſupplying ſalaries for officers, and other neceſſary expences.

As this noble collection of curioſities, and theſe excellent libraries, are now chiefly deſigned for the uſe of learned and ſtudious men, both natives and foreigners, in their reſearches into the ſeveral parts of knowledge, the truſtees have thought fit to ordain the following ſtatutes, with reſpect to the uſe of the Muſeum.

I. That,

I. That the Muſeum be kept open every day in the week, except Saturday and Sunday in each week; and likewiſe except Chriſtmas-day, and one week after; one week after Eaſter-day and Whitſunday reſpectively; Good Friday, and all days which ſhall hereafter be appointed for thankſgivings and faſts by public authority.

II. That at all other times the Muſeum be ſet open in the manner following: that is, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, from Monday to Friday, between the months of September and April incluſive; and alſo at the ſame hours on Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Thurſday, in May, June, July, and Auguſt; but on Monday and Friday, only from four o'clock to eight in the afternoon, during thoſe four months.

III. That ſuch ſtudious and curious perſons, who are deſirous to ſee the Muſeum, be admitted by printed tickets, to be delivered by the porter upon their application in writing; which writing ſhall contain their names, condition, and places of abode; as alſo the day and hour at which they deſire to be admitted: and that the ſaid names be inſerted in the tickets, and, together with their reſpective additions, entered in a regiſter to be kept by the porter. And the porter is to lay ſuch regiſter every night before the principal librarian; or, in his abſence, before the under librarian, who ſhall officiate as ſecretary for the time being; or, in his abſence, before one of the under librarians; to the end that the principal or under librarian may be informed, whether the perſons ſo applying be proper to be admitted according to the regulations made, or to be made by the truſtees for that purpoſe. And if he ſhall judge them proper, he ſhall direct the porter to deliver tickets to them, according to their requeſt, on their applying a ſecond time for the ſaid tickets.

IV. That no more than ten tickets be delivered out for each hour of admittance; which tickets, when brought by the reſpective perſons therein named, are to be ſhewn to the porter, who is thereupon to direct them to a proper room appointed for their reception, till their hour of ſeeing the Muſeum be come, at which time they are to deliver their tickets to the proper officer of the firſt department: and that five of the perſons producing ſuch tickets be attended by the under librarian, and the other five by the aſſiſtant in each department.

V. That the ſaid number of tickets be delivered for the admiſſion of company at the hours of nine, ten, eleven, and twelve reſpectively in the morning; and for the hours of four and five in the afternoon of thoſe days in which the Muſeum

is to be open at that time: and that if application be made for a greater number of tickets, the perſons laſt applying be deſired to name ſome other day and hour, which will be moſt convenient to them.

VI. That if the number of perſons producing tickets for any particular hour does not exceed five, they be deſired to join in one company; which may be attended either by the under librarian, or aſſiſtant, as ſhall be agreed on between them.

VII. That if any perſons, having obtained tickets, be prevented from making uſe of them, they be deſired to ſend them back to the porter in time, that other perſons wanting to ſee the Muſeum may not be excluded.

VIII. That the ſpectators may view the whole Muſeum in a regular order, they are firſt to be conducted through the apartment of manuſcripts and medals; then the department of natural and artificial productions; and afterwards the department, of printed books, by the particular officers aſſigned to each department.

IX. That one hour only be allowed to the ſeveral companies, for gratifying their curioſity in viewing each apartment, and that each company keep together in that room in which the officer who attends them ſhall then be.

X. That in paſſing through the rooms, if any of the ſpectators deſire to ſee any book, or other part of the collection, not herein after excepted, it be handed to them by the officer, who is to reſtore it to its place before they leave the room; that no more than one ſuch book, or other part of the collection, be delivered at a time; and that the officer be ready to give the company any information they ſhall deſire, relating to that part of the collection under his care.

XI. That upon the expiration of each hour, notice be given of it; at which time the ſeveral companies ſhall remove out of the apartment in which they then are, to make room for freſh companies.

XII. That if any of the perſons who have tickets, come after the hour marked in the ſaid tickets, but before the three hours allotted them are expired, they be permitted to join the company appointed for the ſame hour, in order to ſee the remaining part of the collection, if they deſire it.

XIII. That a catalogue of the reſpective printed books, manuſcripts, and other parts of the collection, diſtinguiſhed by numbers, be depoſited in ſome one room of each department, to which the ſame ſhall reſpectively belong, as ſoon as the ſame can be prepared.

XIV. That

XIV. That written numbers, anſwering to thoſe in the catalogues, be affixed both to the books and other parts of the collection, as far as can conveniently be done.

XV. That the coins and medals, except ſuch as the ſtanding committee ſhall order, from time to time, to be placed in glaſs caſes, be not expoſed to view, but by leave of the truſtees, in a general meeting; or the ſtanding committee, or of the principal librarian: that they be ſhewn between the hours of one and three in the afternoon by one of the officers, who have the cuſtody of them: that no more than two perſons be admitted into the room to ſee them at the ſame time, unleſs by particular leave of the principal librarian, who in ſuch caſe is required to attend, together with the ſaid officer, the whole time: and that but one thing be taken or continue out of the cabinets and drawers at a time, which is to be done by the officer, who ſhall replace it before any perſon preſent goes out of the room.

XVI. That the Muſeum be conſtantly ſhut up at all other times, but thoſe above-mentioned.

XVII. That if any perſons are deſirous of viſiting the Muſeum more than once, they may apply for tickets in the manner above-mentioned, at any other times, and as often as they pleaſe; provided that no one perſon has tickets at the ſame time for more days than one.

XVIII. That no children be admitted into the Muſeum.

XIX. That no officer or ſervant ſhall take any fee or reward of any perſon whatſoever, for his attendance in the diſcharge of his duty, except in the caſes hereafter mentioned, under the penalty of immediate diſmiſſion.

The manner of admitting perſons who deſire to make uſe of the Muſeum for ſtudy, or have occaſion to conſult it for information.

I. That no one be admitted to ſuch uſe of the Muſeum for ſtudy, but by leave of the truſtees, in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee; which leave is not to be granted for a longer term than half a year, without a freſh application.

II. That a book be kept in the reading-room, under the cuſtody of the officer of the ſaid room, who is to enter therein the names of the ſeveral perſons who have leave of admiſſion, together with the reſpective dates of the orders of the truſtees for that purpoſe, and the duration of the ſame.

III. That a particular room be allotted for the perſons ſo admitted, in which they may ſit, and read or write, without interruption, during the time the Muſeum is kept open: that a proper officer do conſtantly attend in the ſaid room, ſo long as any ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be there: and for the

greater eaſe and convenience of the ſaid perſons, as well as ſecurity of the collection, it is expected, that notice be given in writing the day before, by each perſon, to the ſaid officer, what book or manuſcript he will be deſirous of peruſing the following day; which book or manuſcript, on ſuch requeſt, will be lodged in ſome convenient place in the ſaid room, and will from thence be delivered to him by the officer of the ſaid room; excepting however ſome books or manuſcripts of great value, or very liable to be damaged, and on that account judged by the truſtees not fit to be removed out of the library to which they belong, without particular leave obtained of the truſtees in a general meeting, or a ſtanding committee for that purpoſe; a catalogue whereof will be kept by the officer of the reading-room.

IV. That ſuch perſons be allowed to take one or more extracts from any printed book or manuſcript; and that either of the officers of the department to which ſuch printed book or manuſcript belongs, be at liberty to do it for them, upon ſuch terms as ſhall be agreed on between them.

V. That the tranſcriber do not lay the paper on which he writes upon any part of the book or manuſcript he is uſing.

VI. That no whole manuſcript, nor the greater part of any, be tranſcribed, without leave from the truſtees, in a general meeting or ſtanding committee.

VII. That every perſon ſo intruſted with the uſe of any book or manuſcript, return the ſame to the officer attending, before he leaves the room.

VIII. That if any perſon engaged in a work of learning, have occaſion to make a drawing of any thing contained in the department of natural and artificial productions, or to examine it more carefully than can be done in the common way of viewing the Muſeum, he is to apply to the truſtees in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee, for particular leave for that purpoſe; it not being thought proper, unleſs in particular caſes, to have them removed from their places, and out of the ſight of the officer who has the care of them.

IX. That whenſoever, and as often as any perſon ſhall have occaſion to conſult or inſpect any book, charter, deed, or other manuſcript for evidence or information, other than for ſtudying, which is herein before provided for; he is to apply for leave ſo to do, to the truſtees in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee. But if the caſe ſhould require ſuch diſpatch as that time cannot be allowed for making ſuch application, the perſon is to apply for ſuch leave to the principal librarian; or, in caſe of his death or abſence, ſuch of the under

under librarians as ſhall officiate as ſecretary for the time being: which leave the principal librarian, or the under librarian officiating as ſecretary for the time being, as aforeſaid, is hereby impowered to grant. Provided always, that no ſuch perſon ſhall be permitted to conſult or inſpect any ſuch book, charter, deed, or other manuſcript, except in the preſence of the principal librarian, or of one of the principal officers of that department to which ſuch book, deed, or other manuſcript, ſhall belong.

X. That no part of the collection or collections belonging to this Muſeum, be at any time carried out of the general repoſitory, except ſuch books, charters, deeds, or other manuſcripts as may be wanted to be made uſe of in evidence. And that when any ſuch book, charter, deed, or other manuſcript, ſhall be wanted to be made uſe of in evidence, application ſhall be made in writing for that purpoſe, to the truſtees in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee: and if the caſe ſhould require ſuch diſpatch, as not to admit of an application to the truſtees in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee, then to the principal librarian; or in caſe of his death or abſence, then to ſuch of the under librarians as ſhall officiate as ſecretary for the time being: and thereupon by their or his direction, the ſame ſhall, and may be carried out of the general repoſitory, to be made uſe of as evidence as aforeſaid, by the under librarian or aſſiſtant of the department to which ſuch book, charter, deed, or other manuſcript, ſhall belong. And in caſe the ſaid under librarian or aſſiſtant of the ſaid department be diſabled, or cannot attend, then by ſuch other of the under librarians or aſſiſtants as ſhall be appointed by the truſtees, in a general meeting, or the ſtanding committee, or by the chief librarian, or by ſuch of the under librarians as ſhall officiate as ſecretary for the time being aforeſaid. And the perſon who ſhall be appointed to carry out the ſame, ſhall attend the whole time, and bring it back with him again; for which extraordinary trouble and attendance it is expected that a proper ſatisfaction be made to him.

Although it may be preſumed, that perſons who ſhall be admitted to ſee the Muſeum, will in general conform themſelves to the rules and orders above-mentioned; yet as it may happen, that theſe rules may not always be duly obſerved, the truſtees think it neceſſary for the ſafety and preſervation of the Muſeum, and do hereby order, that in caſe any perſons ſhall behave in any improper manner, and contrary to the ſaid rules, and ſhall continue ſuch miſbehaviour after having been admoniſhed by one of the officers; ſuch perſons ſhall

be

be obliged forthwith to withdraw from the Muſeum, and their names ſhall be entered in a book to be kept by the porter, who is hereby ordered not to deliver tickets to them for their admiſſion for the future, without a ſpecial direction from the truſtees in a general meeting.

The Solanean collection conſiſts of an amazing number of curioſities, among which are the library, the volumes including books of drawings,

Manuſcrips and prints, amounting to	50,000
Medals and coins, ancient and modern	23,000
Cameos and intaglios, about	700
Seals	268
Veſſels, &c. of agate, jaſper, &c.	542
Antiquities	1,125
Precious ſtones, agates, jaſpers, &c.	2,256
Metals, minerals, ores, &c.	2,725
Cryſtals, ſpars, &c.	1,864
Foſſils, flints, ſtones,	1,275
Earths, ſands, ſalts,	1,035
Bitumens, ſulphurs, ambers, &c.	399
Talcs, micæ, &c.	388
Corals, ſpunges, &c.	1,421
Teſtacea, or ſhells, &c.	5,843
Echini, echinitæ, &c.	659
Aſteriæ, trochi, entrochi, &c.	241
Cruſtaceæ, crabs, lobſters, &c.	363
Stella marina, ſtar fiſhes, &c.	173
Fiſhes, and their parts, &c.	1,555
Birds, and their parts, eggs and neſts of different ſpecies,	1,172
Quadrupeds, &c.	1,886
Vipers, ſerpents, &c.	521
Inſects, &c.	5,439
Vegetables,	12,500
Hortus ſiccus, or volumes of dried plants	335
Humana, or calculi, anatomical preparations, &c.	756
Miſcellaneous things, natural	2,098
Mathematical inſtruments	55

A catalogue of all the above articles, is written in thirty-eight volumes in folio, and eight in quarto.

His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to add to this collection, the royal library of books and manuſcripts, collected by the ſeveral kings of England.

Sect. X. *Of Weſtminſter-Abbey.*

THE abbey-church of St. Peter was originally built by Segbert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, in the year 616, on the foundations of the temple of Apollo. It was conſecrated by Melitus, biſhop of London, and dedicated to St. Peter.

This church and its monaſtery were afterwards repaired and enlarged by Offa, king of Mercia; but being deſtroyed by the Pagan Danes, they were rebuilt by king Edgar, who endowed them with lands and manors, and in the year 969, granted them many ample privileges.

The church and monaſtery having again ſuffered by the ravages of the Danes, were again rebuilt by Edward the Confeſſor, who pulled down the old church, and erected a moſt magnificent one, for that age, in its room, in the form of a croſs, which afterwards became a pattern for that kind of building. The work being finiſhed in the year 1065, he cauſed it to be conſecrated with the greateſt pomp and ſolemnity, and by ſeveral charters not only confirmed all its ancient rights and privileges, but endowed it with many rich manors, and additional immunities: ordained, that all its lands and poſſeſſions ſhould be ſubject to none but its own juriſdiction, and the convent be free from the authority of the biſhop of London; and the church, by a bull of pope Nicholas I. was conſtituted the place for the inauguration of the kings of England. Weſtminſter-abbey alſo became an aſylum for traitors, murderers, robbers, and the moſt abandoned miſcreants, who lived there in open defiance of the laws.

William the Conqueror, to ſhew his regard to the memory of his late friend king Edward, no ſooner arrived in London, than he repaired to this church, and offered a ſumptuous pall, as a covering for his tomb: he alſo gave fifty marks of ſilver, with a very rich altar-cloth, and two caſkets of gold; and the Chriſtmas following, was ſolemnly crowned there, his being the firſt coronation performed in that place.

The next prince who improved this great work, was Henry III. who in the year 1200 began to erect a new chapel to the bleſſed Virgin; but about twenty years after, finding the walls and ſteeple of the old ſtructure much decayed, he pulled them all down, with a deſign to enlarge, and rebuild them in a more regular manner; but he did not live to accompliſh this great work, which was not completed till 1285, about fourteen years after his deceaſe. And this is the date of the building as it now ſtands.

At

At length, on the general ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, the abbey was ſurrendered to Henry VIII. by William Benſon, the abbot, and ſeventeen of the monks, in the year 1539, when its revenues amounted to three thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pounds, ſix ſhillings and fourpence three farthings *per annum*, a ſum at leaſt equal to twenty thouſand pounds a year at preſent. Beſides its furniture, which was of ineſtimable value, it had, in different parts of the kingdom, no leſs than two hundred and ſixteen manors, ſeventeen hamlets, and ninety-ſeven towns and villages. And though the abbey was only the ſecond in rank, yet in all other reſpects it was the chief in the kingdom; and its abbots having epiſcopal juriſdiction, had a ſeat in the Houſe of Lords.

The abbey thus diſſolved, that prince erected firſt into a college of ſecular canons, under the government of a dean, an honour which he choſe to confer on the laſt abbot. This eſtabliſhment, however, was of no long duration; for two years after, he converted it into a biſhoprick, which was diſſolved, nine years after, by Edward VI. who reſtored the government by a dean, which continued till Mary's acceſſion to the crown; when ſhe, in 1557, reſtored it to its ancient conventual ſtate; but queen Elizabeth again ejected the monks, and in 1560, erected Weſtminſter-Abbey into a college, under the government of a dean, and twelve ſecular canons or prebendaries, a ſchoolmaſter, uſher, and forty ſcholars, denominated the Queen's, to be educated in the liberal ſciences preparatory to the univerſity, and to have all the neceſſaries of life, except cloathing, of which they were to have only a gown every year. To this foundation alſo belong choriſters, ſinging-men, an organiſt, twelve alms-men, &c.

The abbey-church, which was ſtripped of many of its decorations by Henry VIII. and was much damaged, both within and without, during the unhappy civil commotions that defaced the ancient beauty of moſt of the religious houſes in this kingdom, has continued from the death of Henry VII. almoſt to the preſent time, without any other conſiderable repairs, and was gradually falling to ruin, when the parliament interpoſed, and ordered a thorough reparation at the national expence.

This venerable fabric has been accordingly new coated on the outſide, except that part called Henry the VII's Chapel, which is indeed a ſeparate building: and the weſt end has been adorned with two new ſtately towers that have been lately rebuilt, in ſuch as manner as to be thought equal, in point of workmanſhip, to any part of the ancient building; but

but though ſuch pains have been taken in the coating, to preſerve the ancient Gothic grandeur, that this church, in its diſtant proſpect, has all the venerable majeſty of its former ſtate, yet the beautiful carving with which it was once adorned, is irretrievably loſt; the buttreſſes, once capped with turrets, are now made in plain pyramidical forms, and topped with free ſtone; and the ſtatues of our ancient kings, that formerly ſtood in niches, near the tops of thoſe buttreſſes, are, for the moſt part, removed, and their broken fragments lodged in the roof of Henry VII's chapel. Three of theſe ſtatues are ſtill ſtanding next the towers on the north ſide, and indeed that is the only ſide where you can take a view of the abbey, the other ſide being ſo incumbered with building, that even its ſituation cannot be diſtinguiſhed.

The extent of the building is very conſiderable; for it is three hundred and ſixty feet within the walls, at the nave it is ſeventy-two feet broad, and at the croſs one hundred and ninety-five. The Gothic arches and ſide iſles are ſupported by forty-eight pillars of grey marble, each compoſed of cluſters of very ſlender ones, and covered with ornaments. The moment you enter the weſt door, the whole body of the church opens itſelf at once to your view, the pillars dividing the nave from the ſide-iſles, being ſo formed as not to obſtruct the ſide openings; nor is your ſight terminated to the eaſt, but by the fine painted window over Edward the Confeſſor's chapel, which anciently, when the altar was low, and adorned with the beautiful ſhrine of that pretended ſaint, muſt have afforded one of the fineſt proſpects that can be imagined.

The pillars are terminated to the eaſt by a ſweep, incloſing the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor in a kind of ſemicircle. And it is worthy of obſervation, that as far as the gates of the choir, the pillars are filletted with braſs, but all beyond with ſtone. Anſwering to the middle range of pillars, there are others in the wall, which, as they riſe, ſpring into ſemi-arches, and are every where met in acute angles by their oppoſites; and meeting in the roof, are adorned with a variety of carvings. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, fifteen feet wide, covering the ſide-iſles, and enlightened by a middle range of windows, over which there is an upper range of larger windows, and by theſe, together with the four capital windows, facing the north, eaſt, ſouth and weſt, the whole fabric is ſo admirably enlightened, that in the day you are never dazzled with its brightneſs, nor incommoded by its being too dark. But before we leave theſe capital windows, which are all finely painted, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that in the great weſt window is a curious paint-

ing

ing of Edward III. to the left of which, in a ſmaller window, is a painting of one of our kings, ſuppoſed to be Richard II. but the colours being of a water blue, the features of the face cannot be diſtinguiſhed. On the other ſide the great window, is a lively repreſentation of Edward the Confeſſor in his robes, and under his feet are painted his arms. At the bottom of the walls, between the pillars, are ſhallow niches, arched about eight or ten feet high, on which the arms of the original benefactors are depicted, and over them are their titles, &c. but theſe are almoſt all concealed by the monuments of the dead placed before them, many of which are extremely noble, but which the limits we are confined to will not ſuffer us to deſcribe.

The chapel founded by Henry VII. in the year 1502, is ſtiled by Leland the wonder of the world. It is ſituated to the eaſt of the abbey, to which it is ſo neatly joined, that, on a ſuperficial view, it appears to be one and the ſame building. It is ſupported by fourteen Gothic buttreſſes, all beautifully ornamented, and projecting from the building in different angles, and is enlightened by a double range of windows, that throw the light into ſuch a happy diſpoſition, as at once to pleaſe the eye, and afford a kind of ſolemn gloom. Theſe buttreſſes extend up to the roof, and are made to ſtrengthen it by their being crowned with Gothic arches. In theſe buttreſſes are niches, in which formerly ſtood a number of ſtatues; but theſe being greatly decayed, have been long taken down.

This chapel is one of the moſt expenſive remains of the ancient Engliſh taſte and magnificence; there is no looking upon it without admiration: yet, perhaps, its beauty conſiſts much more eminently in the workmanſhip than the contrivance. The plate ſhews the outſide, where it joins to the abbey, and gives ſome idea of the fine taſte of Gothic architecture in that age, which ſeems to have been its meridian; but it ſoon fell into the bad taſte practiſed in the time of queen Elizabeth, as may be ſeen in the tomb of this queen and her predeceſſor in the ſide-iſles of this chapel.

This may be ſufficient for the outſide of this edifice, the entrance to which is from the eaſt end of the abbey, by a flight of ſteps of black marble, under a very noble arch that leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel: for, like a cathedral, it is divided into a nave and ſide-iſles, to which you may enter by a door on each hand. The gates at the entrance of the nave are of braſs curiouſly wrought in the manner of frame-work, and have in every other open pannel aroſe and portcullis alternately.

Being

Being entered, the eye is naturally directed to the lofty ceiling, in the moſt admirable manner wrought with ſuch an aſtoniſhing variety of figures, as is impoſſible to be deſcribed. The ſtalls on each ſide are of oak, with Gothic canopies, moſt beautifully carved, as are alſo the ſeats; and the pavement is of black and white marble, laid at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once prebendary of this abbey. The eaſt view from the entrance preſents you with the braſs chapel and tomb of the founder; and round it, where the eaſt end forms a ſemicircle, are the chapels of the dukes of Buckingham and Richmond. At that end the ſide-iſles open to the nave. It muſt not be omitted, that the walls, both of the nave and the ſide-iſles, are adorned with the moſt curious imagery imaginable, and contain an hundred and twenty ſtatues of patriarchs, ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors, under which are angels ſupporting imperial crowns, beſides innumerable ſmall ones, all of them eſteemed ſo curious, that the beſt maſters are ſaid to have travelled from abroad to copy them. The roof of the ſide-iſles is flattiſh, and ſupported on arches between the nave and ſide-iſles, turning upon twelve ſtately Gothic pillars, curiouſly adorned with figures, fruitage and foliage. The windows, beſides a ſpacious one at the eaſt end, are thirteen on each ſide above, and as many below, and were formerly painted, having in each pane a white roſe, the badge of the houſe of Lancaſter, the initial letter of the founder's name, or portculliſes crowned, the badge of the Beaufort family.

This chapel was originally deſigned as a ſepulchre, appropriated ſolely to the uſe of thoſe of royal blood; and ſo far has the will of the founder been obſerved, that none have been yet interred there, but thoſe of high quality, whoſe deſcent may generally be traced from ſome of our ancient kings.

Sect. XI. *Of the King's School, at Weſtminſter.*

THE king's ſchool, uſually called Weſtminſter-ſchool, is ſituated near the abbey-church. It was originally founded in 1070, and founded a ſecond time by queen Elizabeth in 1560, whence it is ſometimes called the Queen's college, for a head maſter, a ſecond maſter, and forty ſcholars, who are called King's ſcholars, and fitted for the univerſity: they are provided with all neceſſaries except cloathing of which they have only a gown once a year. This is now become one of the greateſt ſchools in the kingdom: it has not only a

firſt and ſecond maſter, but five uſhers; and beſides the boys upon the foundation, here are between three and four hundred young gentlemen, moſt of them the children of perſons of the firſt fortunes and families in the kingdom. Out of this ſchool ſix or more boys are elected yearly for Trinity College, in Cambridge, and Chriſt's Church, in Oxford.

Sect. XII. *Of the Government of Weſtminſter.*

THE city of Weſtminſter, by an act of parliament, paſſed in the twenty-ſeventh year of queen Elizabeth, is governed by a high ſteward, an officer of great ſtate and dignity, who is commonly one of the firſt peers of the realm, and is choſen for life by the dean and chapter of a collegiate church in this city, dedicated to St. Peter, and called the abbey church; an under ſteward, who likewiſe holds his office for life, is nominated by the high ſteward, and confirmed by the dean; and an high bailiff, whoſe office is alſo for life, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high ſteward. Beſides theſe officers, here are ſixteen burgeſſes and as many aſſiſtants, and a high conſtable, choſen by the burgeſſes at the court-leet, which is held by the high ſteward or his deputy. Out of the ſixteen burgeſſes two chief burgeſſes are choſen, one for each of two precincts, into which Weſtminſter is divided. The high ſteward, or his deputy, preſides as chairman at the quarter ſeſſions of this city and its liberties. The high bailiff is a perſon always ſuppoſed to be converſant in the law; he has the power of a ſheriff, ſummons juries, preſides over all the bailiffs of this city and liberties, ſuperintends elections for members of parliament, and ſits next the under ſteward in court, where he receives all the fines and forfeitures to his own uſe: the two chief burgeſſes ſit next him. Other inferior officers are, a town-clerk, an afferour, and a crier.

The dean and chapter are inveſted with an eccleſiaſtical and civil juriſdiction within the liberties of Weſtminſter, St. Martin's le Grand, near Cheapſide, in the city of London, and ſome towns in Eſſex, which are exempted both from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, and archbiſhop of Canterbury.

In queen Elizabeth's time, Weſtminſter had but four pariſh-churches, St. Margaret's, St. Martin's in the Fields, the Savoy church, and St. Clement's Danes; but now, beſides the two pariſh-churches of St. Margaret and St. John, the original diſtrict of the city, it has ſeven churches, St. Clement's

Clement's Danes, St. Paul's Covent-Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Anne's, St. James's, and St. George's Hanover-ſquare.

SECT. XIII. *Of the Charter-houſe.*

THE name of this hoſpital and ſeminary of learning is a corruption of the word *chartreux*, an appellation formerly uſed for a convent or priory of Carthuſians.

This edifice was originally a religious foundation. In the year 1349, a terrible peſtilence ſwept off more than half the inhabitants of London; and the church-yards being unable to contain the dead, Sir Walter Manny, Bart. a foreign gentleman, who had been honoured with the order of the garter by king Edward III. for his bravery in the field, purchaſed for a burial-ground a ſpot of thirteen acres, where the Charter-houſe now ſtands, and fifty thouſand perſons are ſaid to have been buried there in the ſpace of that year.

The following year that public benefactor built a chapel upon the ſpot, according to the religion of thoſe times, for prayers to be ſaid for the ſouls of all who had been interred there, and afterwards founded a monaſtery of the Carthuſians in the ſame place.

This monaſtery being diſſolved at the Reformation, at length fell to the earl of Suffolk, who diſpoſed of it to Thomas Sutton, Eſq; a citizen of London, for thirteen thouſand pounds. The latter then applied to king James I. for a patent for his intended charitable foundation, which was readily granted in the year 1611, and confirmed by parliament in 1628. The expence of fitting up the houſe for the reception of his penſioners and ſcholars, amounted to ſeven thouſand pounds, which, added to the purchaſe money, made twenty thouſand pounds. But this was not all; he endowed his hoſpital and ſchool with fifteen manors, and other lands, to the value of above four thouſand four hundred and ninety pounds *per annum*; and the eſtate is at preſent improved to above ſix thouſand pounds a year.

In this houſe are maintained eighty penſioners, who according to the inſtitution, are gentlemen, merchants, or ſoldiers, who are fallen into misfortunes. Theſe are provided with handſome apartments, and all the neceſſaries of life, except cloaths, inſtead of which each of them is allowed a gown, and ſeven pounds *per annum*.

There are alſo forty-four boys ſupported in the houſe, where they have handſome lodgings, and are inſtructed in

claſſical learning, &c. Beſides theſe, there are twenty-nine ſtudents at the univerſities, who have each an allowance of twenty pounds *per annum* for the term of eight years. Others who are judged more fit for trades, are put out apprentices, and the ſum of forty pounds is given with each of them. As a farther encouragement to the ſcholars brought up on this foundation, there are nine eccleſiaſtical preferments in the patronage of the governors, who, according to the conſtitution of the hoſpital, are to confer them upon thoſe who were educated there.

The penſioners and youths are taken in at the recommendation of the governors, who appoint in rotation.

The buildings, which are extremely rude and irregular, have nothing but their convenience and ſituation to recommend them. The rooms are well diſpoſed, and the ſquare in the front is very neat, and kept in as good order as moſt in town. This ſquare, and the large gardens behind, give a free air, and at one and the ſame time contribute both to health and pleaſure.

Sect. XIV. *Of the Society of the Trinity-Houſe.*

THE ſociety of the Trinity-houſe was founded in the year 1515, by Sir Thomas Spert, Knt. commander of the great ſhip Henry Grace de Dieu, and comptroller of the navy to Henry VIII. for the regulation of ſeamen, and the convenience of ſhips and mariners on our coaſt, and incorporated by the above-mentioned prince, who confirmed to them not only the ancient rights and privileges of the company of mariners of England, but their ſeveral poſſeſſions at Deptford; which, together with the grants of queen Elizabeth and king Charles II. were alſo confirmed by letters patent of the firſt of James II. in 1685, by the name of "The Maſter, Wardens, and Aſſiſtants of the Guild or Fraternity of the moſt glorious and undivided Trinity, and of St. Clement, in the pariſh of Deptford Strond, in the county of Kent."

This corporation is governed by a maſter, four wardens, eight aſſiſtants, and eighteen elder brethren; but the inferior members of the fraternity, named Younger Brethren, are of an unlimited number, for every maſter or mate expert in navigation, may be admitted as ſuch; and theſe ſerve as a continual nurſery to ſupply the vacancies among the elder brethren, when removed by death, or otherwiſe.

The maſter, wardens, aſſiſtants, and elder brethren, are by charter inveſted with the following powers.

1. That

1. That of examining the mathematical children of Chriſt's Hoſpital.

2. The examination of the maſters of his majeſty's ſhips; the appointing pilots to conduct ſhips in and out of the river Thames; and the amercing all ſuch as ſhall preſume to act as maſter of a ſhip of war or pilot, without their approbation, in a pecuniary mulct of twenty ſhillings.

3. The ſettling the ſeveral rates of pilotage, and erecting light-houſes, and other ſea-marks upon the ſeveral coaſts of the kingdom, for the ſecurity of navigation; to which light houſes all ſhips pay one halfpenny a ton.

4. The granting licences to poor ſeamen, not free of the city, to row on the river Thames for their ſupport, in the intervals of ſea-ſervice, or when paſt going to ſea.

5. The preventing of aliens from ſerving on board Engliſh ſhips, without their licence, upon the penalty of five pounds for each offence.

6. The puniſhing of ſeamen for deſertion or mutiny, in the merchant's ſervice.

7. The hearing and determining the complaints of officers and ſeamen in the merchants ſervice; but ſubject to an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, or the judge of the court of admiralty.

To this company belongs the ballaſt office, for clearing and deepening the river Thames, by taking from thence a ſufficient quantity of ballaſt, for the ſupply of all ſhips that ſail out of that river; in which ſervice ſixty barges, with two men in each, are conſtantly employed; and all ſhips that take in ballaſt pay them one ſhilling a ton, for which it is brought to the ſhips ſides.

In conſideration of the great increaſe of the poor of this fraternity, they are by their charter empowered to purchaſe in mortmain, lands, tenements, &c. to the amount of five hundred pounds *per annum*; and alſo to receive charitable benefactions of well-diſpoſed perſons, to the like amount of five hundred pounds *per annum*, clear of reprizes.

There are annually relieved by this company about three thouſand poor ſeamen, their widows and orphans, at the expence of about ſix thouſand pounds.

SECT. XV. *Of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich.*

ON the ſpot where the royal hoſpital now ſtands, was formerly a royal palace, originally erected by Humphry duke of Glouceſter, who called it Placentia. It was enlarged

by Henry VII. and completed by Henry VIII. who was ſo delighted with its ſituation, that he frequently reſided here. Queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born in it, and king Edward VI. died in it; but being afterwards much neglected, king Charles II. pulled it down, and began another, of which he lived to ſee the weſt wing magnificently finiſhed, at the expence of thirty-ſix thouſand pounds. This wing, together with nine acres of ground belonging to it, king William, in the year 1694, appropriated for a royal hoſpital for aged and diſabled ſeamen, the widows and children of ſuch as loſt their lives in the ſervice of the crown, and for the encouragement of navigation. The other wing was begun in the reign of king William, carried on in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. and that, together with the reſt of the building, was finiſhed in the reign of king George II. Such are the noble ſymmetry, architecture, and decorations, and ſuch the charming ſituation and ample endowment of this ſpacious and ſumptuous edifice, that there is ſcarce ſuch a foundation and fabric in the whole world. Its hall, which is very ſuperb, was finely painted by the late Sir James Thornhill. At the upper end of it, in an alcove, are portraits of the late princeſs Sophia, king George I. king George II. the late queen Caroline, the late queen of Pruſſia, the late prince Frederick of Wales, the late duke of Cumberland, and his five royal ſiſters. On the ceiling, above the alcove, are queen Anne and prince George of Denmark; and on the ceiling of the hall are king William and queen Mary, with ſeveral fine emblematical figures. On a pedeſtal, in the middle of the area, fronting a noble terrace by the Thames, is an elegant ſtatue of king George II.

The chapel is very fine, the proportion exceedingly beautiful, and forms one of the fineſt rooms in England. It is one hundred feet long, fifty broad, and fifty high: the ornaments are all white and gold; the cornice very elegant, and the cieling of the altar truly beautiful: the organ alſo is fine. It is obſervable, that though a gallery, in the ſtile of a ſhelf, runs on each ſide the room, yet it has not an heavy effect, which muſt reſult from a particular harmony of proportion. Nothing of this ſort can be added to a room, without hurting the general effect; but in this the miſchief is leſs than perhaps any where beſides. The little ceiling-piece of the altar, done by Mr. Brown, repreſenting cherubims, is elegant, and perhaps worthy the pencil of Albano himſelf.

In the year 1705, was the firſt admiſſion of one hundred diſabled ſeamen into this hoſpital, but the number now is near two thouſand men, and one hundred boys. To every hundred penſioners are allowed five nurſes, being the widows of ſeamen,

ſeamen, at ten pounds a year, and two ſhillings a week more to thoſe who attend in the infirmary. The penſioners are cloathed in blue, with braſs buttons, are allowed ſtockings, ſhoes, and linen; and beſides their commons, have one ſhilling a week to ſpend, and the common warrant officers one ſhilling and ſixpence. The hoſpital is governed by a governor, a lieutenant-governor, and other officers.

King William gave two thouſand pounds a year towards finiſhing the buildings. The ſeveral benefactions to this noble charity, which appear upon tables, hung up at the entrance of the hall, amount to fifty-eight thouſand two hundred and nine pounds; and in the year 1732, the late earl of Derwentwater's forfeited eſtate, amounting to near ſix thouſand pounds a year, was given to it by parliament. A market was appointed in the town of Greenwich in 1737, the direction of which is in the governors of the royal hoſpital, to which the profits that ariſe from it are to be appropriated.

SECT. XVI. *Of the Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea.*

THE original building on this ſpot was a college founded by Dr. Sutkliff, dean of Exeter, in the reign of king James I. for the ſtudy of polemic divinity, and was endowed in order to ſupport a provoſt and fellows, for the inſtruction of youth in that branch of learning. The king, who laid the firſt ſtone, gave many of the materials, and promoted the work by a large ſum of money, and the clergy were very liberal upon the ſame occaſion; but the ſum ſettled upon the foundation by Dr. Sutkliff being far unequal to the end propoſed, the reſt was left to private contributions; and theſe coming in ſlowly, the work was ſtopped before it was finiſhed, and therefore ſoon fell to ruin. At length the ground on which the old college was erected, becoming eſcheated to the crown, Charles II. began to erect the preſent hoſpital, which was carried on by James II. and completed by William and Mary.

The whole edifice, which was built by the great Sir Chriſtopher Wren, conſiſts of a vaſt range of buildings. The front towards the north opens into a piece of ground laid out in walks for the penſioners; and that facing the ſouth, into a garden which extends to the Thames, and is kept in good order. This ſide affords not only a view of that fine river, but of the county of Surry beyond it. In the centre of this edifice is a pediment ſupported by four columns, over which is a handſome turret, and through this part is an opening

which leads through the building. On one ſide of this entrance is the chapel, the furniture and plate of which was given by king James I. and on the other ſide is the hall, where all the penſioners dine in common, the officers by themſelves. In this hall is the pieces of king Charles II. on horſeback, with ſeveral other pictures as big as the life, deſigned by Signior Vario, and finiſhed by Mr. Cook. Theſe were preſented by the earl of Ranelagh. The pavement of both the chapel and hall are black and white marble. The altar-piece in the chapel is the reſurrection, painted by Sebaſtian Ricci.

The wings, which extend eaſt and weſt, join the chapel and hall to the north, and are open towards the Thames, on the ſouth: theſe are near three hundred and ſixty feet in length, and about eighty in breadth; they are three ſtories high, and the rooms are ſo well diſpoſed, and the air ſo happily thrown in by means of the open ſpaces, that nothing can be more pleaſant. On the front of this ſquare is a colonade extending along the ſide of the hall and chapel, over which, upon the cornice, is the following inſcription in capitals:

In ſubſidium et levamen emeritorum ſenio, belloque fractorum, condidit CAROLUS II. *Auxit* JACOBUS II. *Perfecere* GULIELMUS *et* MARIA, *Rex et Regina*, MDCXC.

And in the midſt of the quadrangle is the ſtatue of king Charles II. in the ancient Roman dreſs, ſomewhat bigger than the life, ſtanding upon a marble pedeſtal. This was given by Mr. Tobias Ruſtat, and is ſaid to have coſt five hundred pounds.

There are ſeveral other buildings adjoining, that form two other large ſquares, and conſiſt of apartments for the officers and ſervants of the houſe; for old maimed officers of horſe and foot, and the infirmary for the ſick.

An air of neatneſs and elegance is obſervable in all theſe buildings. They are compoſed of brick and ſtone, and which way ſoever they are viewed, there appears ſuch a diſpoſition of the parts as is beſt ſuited to the purpoſes of the charity, the reception of a great number, and the providing them with every thing that can contribute to the convenience and pleaſure of the penſioners.

Chelſea Hoſpital is more particularly remarkable for its great regularity and proper ſubordination of parts, which is very apparent in the north front. The middle is very principal, and the tranſition from thence to the extremities, is very eaſy and delightful.

The

The expence of erecting theſe buildings is computed to amount to one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds, and the extent of the ground is above forty acres.

In the wings are ſixteen wards, in which are acommodations for above four hundred men, and there are beſides in the other buildings, a conſiderable number of apartments for officers and ſervants.

Theſe penſioners conſiſt of ſuperannuated veterans, who have been at leaſt twenty years in the army; or thoſe ſoldiers who are diſabled in the ſervice of the crown. They wear red coats lined with blue, and are provided with all other cloaths, diet, waſhing and lodging. The governor has five hundred pounds a year; the lieutenant governor two hundred and fifty pounds, and the major one hundred and fifty pounds. Thirty-ſix officers are allowed ſix-pence a day; thirty-four light horſemen, and thirty ſerjeants, have two ſhillings a week each; forty-eight corporals and drums have ten-pence per week; and three hundred and thirty-ſix private men, are each allowed eight-pence a week. As the houſe is called a garriſon, all the members are obliged to do duty in their reſpective turns; and they have prayers twice a day in the chapel, performed by two chaplains, who have each a ſalary of one hundred pounds a year. The phyſician, ſecretary, comptroller, deputy treaſurer, ſteward, and ſurgeon, have alſo each one hundred pounds *per annum*, and many other officers have conſiderable ſalaries. As to the out-penſioners, who amount to between eight and nine thouſand, they have each ſeven pounds twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence a year.

Theſe great expences are ſupported by a poundage deducted out of the pay of the army, with one day's pay once a year from each officer and common ſoldier; and where there is any deficiency, it is ſupplied by a ſum raiſed by parliament. This hoſpital is governed by the following commiſſioners; the preſident of the council, the firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, the principal ſecretary of ſtate, the paymaſter general of the forces, the ſecretary at war, the comptrollers of the army, and by the governor and lieutenant governor of the hoſpital.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of England.

SECT. I. *Of the Eccleſiaſtical Diviſion of* England.

ENGLAND is divided into two provinces, Canterbury and York; and each of theſe provinces is divided into ſeveral dioceſes or biſhoprics, as in the following table:

Provinces.	Dioceses.	Counties.
In the Province of Canterbury are the Dioceſes of	Canterbury,	Kent, part.
	London,	Eſſex, Middleſex, Hertfordſhire, part.
	Winchester,	Southampton, Surry, Wight, iſle of, Guernſey, iſle of, Jerſey, iſle of
	Chicheſter,	Suſſex.
	Saliſbury,	Wiltſhire, Berkſhire.
	Exeter,	Devonſhire, Cornwall.
	Bath and Wells,	Somerſetſhire.
	Gloceſter,	Gloceſterſhire.
	Worceſter,	Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, part.
	Hereford,	Containing the Counties of: Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, part.
	Litchfield and Coventry,	Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Warwickſhire, part.
	Lincoln,	Shropſhire, part. Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Huntingtonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Hertfordſhire, part.
	Ely,	Cambridgeſhire, Ely, iſle of.
	Norwich,	Norfolk, Suffolk.
	Oxford,	Oxfordſhire.
	Peterborough,	Northamptonſhire, Rutlandſhire.
	Briſtol,	Dorſetſhire.
	Rocheſter,	Kent, part.

Pembrokeſhire,

Provinces:	Dioceses.	Counties:
In the Province of Canterbury are the Dioceſes of	St. David's,	Containing the Counties of: Pembrokeſhire, Cardiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Brecknockſhire, Radnorſhire, Glamorganſhire, part, Monmouthſhire, part, Montgomeryſhire, part, Herefordſhire, part.
	Bangor,	Caernarvonſhire, Angleſeaſhire, Merionethſhire, part, Montgomeryſhire, part, Denbighſhire, part.
	Landaff,	Monmouthſhire, part, Glamorganſhire, part
	St. Aſaph.	Denbighſhire, part, Flintſhire, part, Montgomeryſhire, part, Merionethſhire, part, Herefordſhire, part.
In the Province of York are the Dioceſes of	York,	Containing the Counties of: Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire,
	Durham,	Durham, Northumberland,
	Cheſter,	Cheſhire, Richmondſhire, Lancaſhire, Cumberland, part.
	Carliſle,	Weſtmoreland. Cumberland, part.

Sect. II. *Of the Biſhops; their Dignity, Power, Titles and Prerogatives.*

THE biſhops are overſeers of the clergy and people committed to their charge, each in his own dioceſe.

They have in chief the power of ordination, though they always perform it jointly with ſome other prieſt; they alſo grant inſtitutions to benefices, and command induction to be given.

Thrice

Once in three years each of them viſits his dioceſe to inquire into offences againſt juſtice, piety, and ſobriety.

As the two archbiſhops have a ſuperintendance over all the church of England, and in ſome meaſure over the other biſhops, ſo the archbiſhop of Canterbury has a kind of ſuper-eminence over the archbiſhop of York: for he has power to ſummon him to a national ſynod or convocation.

The archbiſhop of York is called *Primus Angliæ*, Primate of England: but the archbiſhop of Canterbury is *Primus totius Angliæ*, Primate of all England.

They are both ſtiled Moſt Reverend, in a ſuperlative manner, and honoured, as dukes are, with the title of Grace.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury takes place next to the royal family: nor does any, except the Keeper of the Great Seal, ſtep between him and the archbiſhop of York.

Though the archbiſhop holds his place from the ſovereign, yet in his royal writs to him he is ſtiled Dei Gratia, Archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi.

To him it properly belongs to crown the king, to conſecrate biſhops, and to call provincial ſynods, according to the king's writ directed to him for that purpoſe.

The biſhop of London is his provincial dean, the biſhop of Wincheſter his chancellor, and the biſhop of Rocheſter his chaplain. The archbiſhop of York has alſo many prerogatives, and both archbiſhops hold ſeveral courts.

Next to them the biſhops of London, Durham, and Wincheſter take place, and all other biſhops according to their priority of conſecration.

There are ſome dioceſes that have but a ſmall income, but the biſhop in that caſe has generally ſome good living annext. The biſhop of Rocheſter, being generally dean of Weſtminſter, has a much better revenue from his deanry than from his dioceſe, this being reckoned but five-hundred pounds a year, and the deanry at leaſt eight-hundred.

All the biſhops, except the biſhop of Man, are lords of parliament, though not peers of the realm, and ſit as barons in the houſe of lords; they are called the lords ſpiritual: and as fathers and guardians to the church, they are ſtiled Fathers in God.

As the two archbiſhops are called Moſt Reverend, and have the title of Grace given them, ſo the inferior biſhops are called Right Reverend, and have the title of Lordſhip. They have not only the ſame privileges as the temporal lords, but alſo ſome peculiar prerogatives.

Though

Though all courts are held by the king's authority, yet the biſhops courts are not properly accounted the king's courts; for the biſhop ſends forth writs in his own name, teſte the biſhop, and not in the king's name, as all other courts do.

And whereas in other courts there are ſeveral judges to each, a biſhop in his court is the ſole judge: nay, he may depute his authority to another, as to a ſuffragan biſhop, his chancellor or commiſſary, which none of the judges can do.

In a trial of baſtardy or hereſy, the biſhop's certificate is ſufficient; and if a clergyman kills his biſhop or ordinary, it is by law parricide and petty treaſon.

Laſtly, there is this difference between an archbiſhop and a biſhop; that the biſhop's authority is confined within the bounds of his dioceſe, but that of the archbiſhop extends over all his province, he being ordinary to all the biſhops thereof. Accordingly the biſhop viſits his dioceſe only, whereas the archbiſhop viſits the whole province. The biſhops can call only a dioceſan, but the archbiſhop with other prieſts, may ordain a prieſt; but the archbiſhop, with other biſhops, conſecrate a biſhop.

Sect. III. *Of the dignified Clergy.*

DIGNIFIED clergy, are deans, arch-deacons, rural deans, and prebendaries or canons; who are aſſiſtant to biſhops, and generally men above the common capacity of the inferior clergy. And, as among the laity, the gentry keep a middle rank between the nobility and the inferior ſort of the people; ſo theſe dignitaries keep a middle ſtation between the biſhops and clergy.

In all cathedral and collegiate churches, except St. David's and Landaff, there is a dean, who is head of the canons or prebendaries, and with them makes a chapter. Theſe dignitaries, intended for a ſupply of able and fit perſons to govern the church, have each a dwelling-houſe near the cathedral or college, with a plentiful maintenance.

Both the dean and prebends ought to reſide in their places, to frequent public divine ſervice, to preach by turns on Sundays, and all feſtival days, and at due times to adminiſter the Lord's Supper. They ought to ſhew a good example to the inferior clergy, and direct the weaker ſort how to preach, and, when ſummoned by the biſhop, to aſſiſt him in ſome epiſcopal function, as ordination, or deprivation. Upon the king's writ of Conge d'Elire, when the biſhop's ſee is vacant, they chuſe, only for form ſake, the perſon recommended to them

them by the king; or, if not, they ſhew cauſe to the contrary.

In the cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the biſhop is head of the chapter; and in the biſhop's abſence, the chanter at St. David's, and the arch-deacon at Landaff.

The deans of the Chapel Royal, St. George's Chapel at Windſor, Rippon, and Guernſey, are only honourary deans, without any juriſdiction. The deans of Croydon, Bocking, Battel, and a few others, are deans without any chapter, but with a kind of juriſdiction.

Among the prebends of the old foundation, ſome are *Canonici*, ſuch as have right to vote in the chapter. Others *Canonici in turba*, having a ſtall in the choir, but no vote in the chapter.

The arch-deacons are ſo called from their charge over the deacons. There are of theſe ſixty in all England, each dioceſe having in it one, or more, for diſpatch of eccleſiaſtical buſineſs: and whereas the biſhop makes the viſitation of his dioceſe once in three years, it is the arch-deacon's office to viſit the ſame the other two years; and then to enquire into reparations and moveables belonging to the churches under his juriſdiction; and to reform abuſes in eccleſiaſtical matters, and bring the more weighty affairs before the biſhop. Therefore he is called *Alter Epiſcopi Oculus*, the Biſhop's one Eye, the dean making the other. He is alſo, upon the biſhop's mandate, to induct clerks into their benefices, and to give them poſſeſſion.

The rural deans were called of old *Archi-preſbyteri*, as having the overſight of a certain number of prieſts. Their office is, upon the biſhop's order, to convocate the clergy, and ſignify to them the biſhop's pleaſure. A rural dean may alſo give induction when the arch-deacon lives too far off.

Every arch-deaconry is ſubdivided into rural deanries.

Sect. IV. *Of the inferior Clergy.*

BY the inferior clergy are meant ſuch as are not dignified, whether rectors, vicars, curates, or deacons.

A clergyman poſſeſſed of a living is called Rector, the predial tythe whereof not impropriated; Vicars, are thoſe who officiate in livings which are called Impropriations; Curates are them that attend the ſervice of the church in the room of incumbents diſabled, or of rectors holding ſeveral livings; and Deacons are ſuch as are admitted into ſome part of the ſervice of the church, till they are ordained prieſts.

For

For the church of England has three diſtinct orders, biſhops, prieſts, and deacons. By the canon law, to be admitted a deacon, a man muſt be twenty-three years of age; to be a prieſt twenty-four; and a biſhop thirty.

The office of a deacon is but miniſterial, and to fit him for the prieſtly office. He may baptize, read in the church, and aſſiſt the prieſt at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the cup.

To be admitted into holy orders, one muſt have a teſtimonial from the maſter and fellows of the college where he laſt reſided; or under the hands and ſeals of three divines, who knew him well for three years laſt paſt, ſo as to give a good account of his virtue, uniformity, and learning.

The ordination of prieſts and deacons is performed four times a year, *viz.* upon the four Sundays of the ember-weeks, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient fathers, and of great antiquity in the church. Theſe four weeks are by the law of the church a time of prayer and faſting for the whole nation, to recommend to God all that are to be ordained.

The ordination is performed in a moſt ſolemn and devout manner, by a biſhop, aſſiſted by ſome of the dignified clergy, or others in prieſtly orders. After morning prayer there is a ſermon concerning the duty and office both of deacons and prieſts. The ſermon ended, thoſe that ſtand for deacons, are preſented to the biſhop by the arch-deacon, or his deputy, whom the biſhop aſks, if he has made due enquiry of them; and then aſks the people, if they know any impediment or crime in any of them. Then follow certain prayers, with the collect and epiſtle appointed for this ſolemnity; after which the oath of ſupremacy is adminiſtered to each of them, and the biſhop puts to each of them a number of godly queſtions: which being anſwered, they all kneel, and he laying his hands upon them ſeverally, ordains them deacons. Then he delivers the New Teſtament to each of them, giving them authority to read it in the church: upon which the biſhop appoints one of them to read the goſpel. This done, the biſhop and they proceed to the communion; after which, they are diſmiſſed with the bleſſing pronounced by the biſhop.

The prieſts are ordained much after the ſame manner, only the epiſtle and goſpel are different; and after the queſtions and anſwers made, the biſhop puts up a particular prayer for them; which ended, he deſires the congregation to recommend them to God in their private prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general ſilence. After this, *Veni Creator* is ſung in metre: then follows another prayer; which ended, the biſhop, with one or two divines preſent, lays his hands upon the heads of them ſeverally, they

all

all kneeling, and ſo ordains them in a ſet form of words, different from that of deacons.

To get a benefice or living, a clergyman muſt procure a preſentation from the true patron of the church, without any agreement by himſelf, or any in his behalf, for any ſum of money, reward, gift, profit, or benefit, directly, or indirectly in hand paid, or yearly to be allowed; every part of which is called ſimony.

Patrons of churches are thoſe who, by firſt building of churches, or endowing them with lands, have obtained for them, and their heirs, a right of advowſon or patronage; therefore when the living is void, the patron names a fit clerk to the biſhop, for his inſtitution.

The preſentation being ſigned and ſealed by the patron, the clerk preſented muſt carry it to the biſhop of the dioceſe, or to his vicar-general; and if the ſee be vacant, to the guardian of the ſpiritualities: he ought alſo, if required, to produce the teſtimonial he had, before he was ordained.

Hereupon he is examined by the biſhop, or his chaplain, and if he be found duly qualified, he declares, in expreſs words, "That no foreign prince, perſon, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, has, or ought to have, any juriſdiction, power, pre-eminence, or authority, civil or ſpiritual, within this realm: and that he will conform to the church of England, as it is now by law eſtabliſhed:" which declaration he muſt ſubſcribe, and have a certificate of it from the biſhop, or his deputy.

Before he can be admitted into the benefice, he muſt alſo take this ſolemn oath againſt ſimony, that he is not directly or indirectly privy to any ſuch agreement; and if any one unknown to him has made any ſuch ſimonaical contract in his behalf, that he will in no wiſe conſent thereto.

This being done, a mandate is iſſued out under the biſhop's ſeal to the arch-deacon of the place, to give the clerk induction into his living; which is done either by the arch-deacon himſelf, or ſome clergyman appointed by him, by delivery of the bell-rope: then the new inſtituted clerk, being left alone in the church, tolls the bell, which completes the induction.

Within two months after, upon ſome Lord's-Day, he muſt read in the church the thirty-nine articles, being the confeſſion of the faith of the church of England, and declare aloud his unfeigned aſſent and conſent to all the contents thereof. And within the ſame ſpace of time he muſt alſo read the whole ſervice of the church appointed for that day, both forenoon and afternoon, and declare his aſſent and conſent

ſent to all things contained and preſcribed in the book of Common Prayer and adminiſtration of the ſacraments, according to the uſe of the church of England.

Within three months after his inſtitution, he muſt likewiſe, on ſome Lord's-Day, publicly read his certificate from the biſhop, or deputy, of his ſubſcription to the declaration aforeſaid, and at the ſame time the declaration itſelf.

All which muſt be atteſted by ſome of the moſt intelligent pariſhioners under their own hands. And if he fails in any of thoſe duties, he thereby forfeits his living.

As to the maintenance of the inferior clergy, many have good livings, yielding two, three, or four hundred pounds a year, and ſome above double that: but many yield only one hundred, and too many ſhort of that; which, beſide the glebe land, is raiſed by way of tithes, and the duties for chriſtenings, marriages, and funerals.

The plurality of benefices allowed by the church of England, for the encouragement of worthy and eminent divines, makes room for many curates to officiate for them in thoſe churches where they do not keep reſidence: for which they have ſuch an allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The condition of vicars was the ſame with that of curates, if not worſe, till queen Anne parted with the tenths, a good branch of the revenues of the crown, for the increaſe of poor livings.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Situation, Climate, Diviſions, Inhabitants, &c. of North Britain, *or* Scotland.

SCOTLAND is a branch of the ſame continent with England and Wales, is united under the ſame government and legiſlature, and makes up a part of the title of the king of Great Britain.

All that part of the continent which lies beyond the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, belongs to Scotland, with great numbers of iſlands on all the other ſides, which are bounded by the ocean. On the weſt it has the Iriſh ſea; on the north the Deucaledonian; and on the eaſt the German ocean. It is in length about two-hundred and fifty miles, and one hundred and fifty miles in breadth. It was united to England in the perſon of king James the firſt of England, and ſixth of Scotland.

The ſoil in general is much inferior to that of England, being

being more proper for paſture than corn; though, in ſome of the inland counties they have plenty of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, and Norway. The ſkirts of the country abound with timber, which is of a vaſt ſize, eſpecially fir-trees.

The air is very temperate, and not ſo cold as might be expected in ſo northerly a climate, owing to the warm vapours and breezes that come continually off the ſea; theſe likewiſe purify the air, and keep it in ſuch conſtant motion, as generally frees the inhabitants from all epidemic diſtempers. The country is hilly and mountainous, having very few plains, and thoſe but ſmall. They have abundance of cows and ſheep, but very ſmall, for which defect, the fine taſte of their fleſh makes full amends.

Learning flouriſhes among them in four univerſities: St. Andrews, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, wherein are profeſſors of moſt of the liberal arts, who are allowed competent ſalaries.

Scotland, according to difference of ſoil, cuſtoms, humours, and imaginations of men has ſeveral diviſions. The moſt eminent of them is into the highlanders and lowlanders; the firſt are rude and uncivilized, uſing the Iriſh language: the ſecond are civil and courteous, and uſe the language and cuſtoms of the Engliſh. The more ancient diviſion of theſe people was into the Scots and Picts; the Scots had all the weſtern iſles, and the ſkirts of the country weſtward: and the Picts were poſſeſſed of all that lay upon the German ocean.

It appears from an ancient book of the diviſion of Scotland, that here was once a heptarchy, as well as in England, and that when the Scots got poſſeſſion of this tract from the Picts, it was ſhared among ſeven princes. The firſt part contained Angus and Mernis: the ſecond Atheold and Goverin: the third Stradeern, with Meneted: The fourth Forthever: the fifth Mar, with Buchen: the ſixth Muref and Roſs: the ſeventh Cathneſs, parted in the middle by the Mound, a mountain which runs from the weſtern to the eaſtern ſea. It is alſo divided by the Mons Grampius, Grantzbain-hills, which run from weſt to eaſt.

The rivers divide into three peninſulas: one to the ſouth, one in the middle, and one to the north; for the rivers on each ſide run ſo far into the country, as to be hindered from meeting by a ſmall iſthmus only: and if that was removed, the main land of Scotland would become three iſlands.

It is computed that Scotland ſends every year to England eighty-thouſand black cattle, and one hundred and fifty thouſand

ſand ſheep. It alſo ſends the greateſt part of its wool here; which, though not ſo fine as ours, is uſeful in the manufactures of Yorkſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland: ſuch as kerſeys, duffields, yarn-ſtockings, and other coarſe goods. But in the north-eaſt part of Scotland the wool is finer and of a larger ſtaple than that of the more ſouthern ſhires; and the manufactures of Aberdeen and the parts adjacent are finer in proportion, particularly ſtockings, of which they make ſome exceeding fine, and export them to Holland, Germany, and London. There is a great quantity of lead in Scotland, the ore of which is very rich in ſilver, but they don't find it worth their while to ſeparate them. It is alſo ſaid they have had ſome copper, but they don't find the ſearch of it anſwers the charge.

Scotland has a very good fiſhery of herrings, cod-fiſh, and ſalmon; it has the advantage of England both in catching herrings ſooner, and curing them better.

Scotland produces abundance of large fir timber, which would be of great ſervice to our ſhipping, if it did not grow in a tract too remote for water carriage.

The Scots have ſome ſorts of manufactures, of which there are none in England, particularly the ſtuffs called plaids, which are finer than any manufacture of wool in all Britain; they are made chiefly at Glaſcow and Aberdeen.

At and about Glaſcow and Paiſley, there is a manufacture of lawns, which are generally ſtriped, and tolerably fine; great numbers of poor people, eſpecially women, are employed in ſpinning, bleaching, and dreſſing it. But the principal manufacture of Scotland is linnen cloth, which has been greatly encouraged and improved of late years, by taking off the duties upon their linnen in England, and the prohibition of the wear of printed callicoes: for great quantities of it are not only ſent to England, but exported to the Britiſh colonies in America; where, by virtue of the union, they are allowed a free trade.

The ſalt of Scotland, which is rather a produce than a manufacture, is ſtronger and better than that of Newcaſtle, and is held in ſuch eſteem in foreign parts, that they export great quantities of it every year to Germany, Norway, and the Baltic.

Scotland has one advantage to boaſt ſuperior to England, and almoſt any nation in Europe, *viz.* That in every ſingle branch of trade with other nations, the balance is in her favour: ſhe always ſends out more in value than ſhe receives back, and conſequently the difference muſt be made good in money. It has indeed been obſerved that the wine trade

ſometimes runs againſt them, which, admitting the article of French brandy, may perhaps be true: but as the brandy is a ſmuggling, illicit, and not to be conſidered as an open fair trade, it is impoſſible to form any calculation upon ſuch a ſuppoſition; but that alone excepted, it is certain that allowing the lead, corn, tobacco, and ſometimes ſalt, which Scotland exports to France, or whatever country the Scots have their wines from, the balance is not againſt them: for had they them even from Spain, it would ſtill be more in their favour on account of their fiſh and linnen, both which are good merchandize on the Spaniſh ſide of the Bay of Biſcay. The balance between Scotland and England is alſo plainly to the advantage of the former; the goods it receives from hence bearing no proportion to thoſe it ſends hither: for the chief article it takes from England is its woollen goods of the finer ſorts only, and ſome ſilks: in lieu of which England takes off their wool, cattle, linnen, lawns, corn, and almoſt all their produce, except fiſh and ſalt. It is obſerved alſo, that by their late increaſe of commerce, the Scots are very much increaſed too in ſhipping, and that they build or buy ſhips continually, eſpecially for the Weſt-Indies, and the ſouthern commerce.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the ſeveral Shires or Counties of Scotland; *their Boundaries, Rivers, Air, Soil, &c.*

ABERDEEN-SHIRE.

THIS ſhire contains in it Mar, with its appurtenances, Strathdee, Strathdon, the Braes of Mar and Cromar, moſt part of Buchan, Garrioch, and Strathbogy.

It is bounded on the ſouth with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee and the Granſbain-mountains, with part of Bamff on the north-weſt, part of Murray on the north, the German ocean on the eaſt, and the river Spey and part of Badenoch on the weſt. It is about forty-ſix miles long, and thirty broad.

The ſoil, if properly cultivated would be tolerably fruitful. It produces corn, particularly rye and oats in abundance: alſo ſome pulſe, and roots and herbs both for food and phyſic.

The

The hilly parts, eſpecially the Craigs of Pennan, where the eagles build their neſts, are covered with woods of fir and oak. Here are deer, and game in great abundance.

It has quarries of ſpotted marble, lime-ſtone, and ſlate; and one ſort of ſtones peculiar to this country, called Elf-Arrow Heads, which appear to be of the flinty kind: they are of different ſhapes, but moſt of them pointed like ſpears, and in general from half an inch to two inches long, rough, unpoliſhed, and very thin at the edges.

The air of this country is very healthy, and the winters much milder than might be expected ſo far north.

The principal rivers of this country are the Don and the Dee, in which are found muſcles that contain large pearls of a fine colour: and they alſo abound with an incredible number of ſalmons. Here are ſprings of alum-water, and veins of ſtone, from whence alum is boiled.

There is an exceeding good manufacture here of linnen, and alſo of worſted ſtockings, ſome of the latter ſo fine, as to be ſold from fifteen to thirty ſhillings a pair.

SHIRE of AIRE.

THE ſhire of Aire is bounded on the north by the ſhire of Renfrew; on the ſouth with Galloway; on the eaſt with Clidſdale; and on the weſt with the Firth of Clyde. It is divided into Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham, which are reckoned the three great baileries of Scotland, ſo called from their being governed by bailiffs.

The principal rivers of this county are the Aire, the Irwin, the Stinchar, the Girven, and the Dun: theſe all abound with ſalmon and other fiſh. The Aire has the longeſt courſe of any river in this county: it runs twenty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, and after many windings, falls into the ſea below the town of its own name. Over this river is a bridge of four arches, which joins the new town of Aire to the old one. There is alſo a bridge over the river Dun, of one arch, ninety feet long, which is much wider than the Rialto at Venice, or the middle arch of the great bridge at York.

The country in general produces good ſtore of corn and graſs, is very populous, and the inhabitants are exceedingly induſtrious.

ARGYLE-SHIRE.

THIS county, which was firſt the ſeat of the Scots, when they landed from Ireland, did, together with Perth-ſhire and the weſtern iſlands, make up the kingdom of the Scots, while the reſt of Scotland was under the Picts and Romans.

It is bounded by the Iriſh ſea and the Firth of Clyde on the ſouth, Perth-ſhire on the eaſt, Lochabar on the north-eaſt, and by ſeveral iſles on the north-weſt. It is about one hundred and twenty miles in length, and forty in breadth.

The ſea in many places runs up into the land in long bays, which are called loughs by the inhabitants: among theſe are Loch-aber, Loch-neſs, Loch-fyn, wherein is a great herring fiſhery, Loch-ediff, and Lochaw, a freſh-water Loch, which is twenty-four miles long, and one broad, with ſeveral ſmall iſlands in it: from this runs a river called Air, which, after a courſe of ſix or ſeven miles, enters Loch-ediff, and falls into the weſt ſea, oppoſite to the iſle of Mull.

The coaſt is full of high rocks, and black mountains covered with heath, which feed great numbers of black cattle, deer, &c. Their cattle in general run wild, but are excellent meat, and their fat boiled continues ſome days like oil.

The inhabitants live chiefly by fiſhing: for the loughs in general abound with all ſorts of fiſh.

BAMFF-SHIRE.

BAMFF-ſhire comprehends that part of the Buchan north of the river Ugie, and contains the countries of Strathdovern, Boyne, Enzie, Strathaven, and Balvenie. On the ſouth it is ſeparated from that part of Buchan, which belongs to Aberdeen-ſhire by the river Ugie. It is bounded on the eaſt by the river Dovern, and the German Ocean, on the weſt by the river Spey, and the country of Murray; on the ſouth-weſt by Badenoch and the Brae of Mar; and on the north by Murray Firth. Its length from weſt to eaſt is about thirty-two miles, and about thirty miles in breadth.

That part called Buchan extends north, from the river Ugie to the ſea, and weſt as far as the river Dovern, which is nine miles from north to ſouth, and twenty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into corn-fields, and ſmall hills; and no tract in the whole kingdom is ſo free from mountains.

The

This ſhire abounds in rivers, the principal of which have been already named.

The air and ſoil are much the ſame as in Aberdeen-ſhire. The country of Boyne is famous for quarries of ſpotted marble; and at Balvenny is a rock which produces hones and whetſtones enough to ſerve the whole iſland, and the people cover their houſes with them inſtead of ſlate. Here are alſo found veins of the ſtone of which they make alum, and ſprings of alum-water. The inhabitants of this ſhire carry on the ſalmon-fiſhery to great advantage.

BERWICK-SHIRE.

THIS ſhire was formerly called Mers, or March, becauſe a bordering country, or boundary between England and Scotland. It is bounded on the ſouth by Tweed and Teviotdale; on the north by Lothian, on the weſt by Twedale, and on the Eaſt by the German Ocean. It is the ſouth-eaſt ſhire of all Scotland, being divided from the town of Berwick by the bound rod, and from Northumberland by the river Tweed, which runs between them for about eight miles. It is about twenty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth.

The principal rivers in this country are the Tweed, White-water, Black-water, and the Eye. From where the Tweed riſes to the place where it falls into the ocean, the diſtance is fifty miles; in all which ſpace it has only two bridges over it, one at Peebles, of five arches; the other at Berwick of fifteen. It had another at Melroſs; but only the pillars of it are ſtanding.

This ſhire is in general very fruitful in corn and graſs; it abounds with ſheep, black cattle, and horſes; and is well ſupplied with fiſh from the ſea, and its rivers. Here is alſo great plenty of partridges, moor-fowl, &c.

BUTE-SHIRE.

THIS ſhire contains two of the weſtern iſles, *viz.* Bute and Arran; theſe iſles lie in the Firth of Clyde, north of Argyleſhire, eaſt from Cantyre, and weſt from Renfrew, Cunningham, and Kyle.

The iſland of Bute, which is alſo called Buthe, or Boot, is about ten miles long, and five broad. It is ſeparated from Argyleſhire on the north by two narrow ſtraits, and by the

iſle of Arran on the weſt; it is ſix miles weſt from the coaſt of Cunningham, and eight from Arran.

The northern parts of it are mountainous, but afford good paſturage, and ſome wood. The others produce oats, barley, and peaſe. There is a quarry of red ſtone in this iſland, and that called the Beatic-ſtone is found in many places.

It is a healthy climate, and the inhabitants live to a great age; but it is obſerved that generally every ſixth or ſeventh year they are viſited with the ſmall pox.

The iſle of Arran is bigger than that of Bute, being twenty-four miles from ſouth to north, and near ſixteen from eaſt to weſt.

There are ſeveral rivers in this iſland, which abound with ſalmon, and the ſea affords the inhabitants a conſtant ſupply of herring, cod, ling, and whiting.

The air is cold and moiſt, but clear, from the frequent breezes off the mountains. The iſland is fruitful both in corn and paſturage; here are many horſes and black cattle, with abundance of deer, ſheep, goats; and every ſort of land and ſea-fowl. Here is alſo fullers earth in great quantities; and ſome cryſtal.

The people of this iſland are generally of a brown and black complexion, healthy, and ingenious.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

THIS is alſo called the ſhire of Wiek, and is the moſt northerly county of Scotland. It is waſhed both by the eaſtern and northern ſeas, and lies directly oppoſite to the Orkney iſlands. It is thirty-five miles from north to ſouth, and about twenty in breadth.

There are ſeveral rivers in this ſhire, but none of any note.

The inland country is mountainous, but towards the coaſt it is low, and produces corn enough both for the natives and for exportation; but the ſoil being very moiſt, their harveſt is late. There is plenty of paſture in the fields and valleys. The rocks on the coaſt are much frequented by eagles, hawks, maws, herons, and fowls of various kinds. There is a particular ſort of birds here, called Snowfleets; they reſort to this country in February by thouſands in a flight, and leave it again in April. They are about the ſize of a ſparrow, but exceeding delicious to the taſte. Here are alſo moor-fowls and plovers in great plenty. In the foreſt of Moravins and Berridale are great numbers of red deer and roe-

bucks,

bucks, and good ſtore of cows, ſheep, and goats. At ſome places in this ſhire there is lead, copper, and iron ore.

The inhabitants, who are remarkably induſtrious, live chiefly by grazing and fiſhing.

CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE.

THIS ſhire is bounded on the north by the Ochil hills; on the ſouth by the Firth of Forth; on the eaſt by part of Perthſhire; and on the weſt by part of Sterlingſhire. It is about eight miles in length, and ſix in breadth, where broadeſt.

The principal rivers here are the Devan and the Firth; which latter, at a place called Alloway, is as broad as the Thames at London-bridge; and the tide flows very ſtrong.

The country is plain, and the ſoil fertile; moſt of it is fit for paſture, and that part below the Orchil hills produces corn. About Alloway and Clackmannan they have a great number of coal-pits; the produce of which, with their ſalt, they export in great quantities; this is what we diſtinguiſh in England by the name of Scots-coal.

DUMBARTON-SHIRE.

THIS ſhire lies on the other ſide of the Clyde, above Glaſcow, and runs a long way north, among a number of hills. It is bounded on the ſouth by the river Clyde and its Firth; by Argyleſhire on the north-weſt; by Loch-lun, and a water of the ſame name which falls into it, on the weſt; by the Grampion hills on the north; and on the eaſt by Menteith and Sterling-ſhire, being divided from the latter by the river Blane. It is about twenty-four miles in length, and twenty in breadth. Here are lakes both of freſh and ſalt water; the principal of which is a freſh-water lake, called Lock-lomond; it is twenty-four miles in length, eight in breadth, where broadeſt, and two where narroweſt. It abounds with fiſh, particularly one delicious ſort of the eel kind, called Pollac, which is peculiar to this river. In the Loch-long, and Loch-fyn, two bays which break into this ſhire from the mouth of the Clyde, are prodigious herring fiſheries.

The lower part of this country, which lies to the eaſt, is very fruitful in corn, eſpecially towards the rivers; the up-

per part is more adapted for paſture, and feeds numerous flocks of ſheep; it alſo abounds with deer.

The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

THIS ſhire contains Annandale, Wachopdale, and Nidiſdale, or Nithſdale. It is bounded on the weſt by Galloway and Kyle; on the eaſt by Solway Firth, and the marſhes of Scotland and England; on the north by part of Clidſdale, Tweedale, and Teviotdale, and on the ſouth by the Iriſh ſea. It is about fifty miles in length, and about thirty-four in breadth.

The principal rivers of this country are the Nid, and the Annan; near the ſource of the latter, on the top of a neighbouring rock, are two wells, famous for their medicinal waters, and much frequented in ſummer and autumn by the inhabitants.

The ſoil in general is better for paſturage than corn, ſo that they deal chiefly in cows and ſheep; but the mountains, with which it is encompaſſed, are fruitful in corn. At a place called Rhivell, the people have a method of making ſalt from ſea-ſand, which has a bitter taſte, that probably proceeds from the nitre contained in it.

EDINBURG-SHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN.

THIS is the principal ſhire in the kingdom; it is bounded on the eaſt with the ſhire of Hadington, or Eaſt-Lothian, for thirteen miles; on the ſouth with Selkirk and Tweedale for thirteen miles; on the ſouth-weſt with Lanerick for ſix or ſeven miles, and with the ſame on the weſt for two miles; on the north-weſt with Linlithgow, or Weſt-Lothian, for fourteen miles; on the ſouth-eaſt with the Bailliary of Lauderdale for about four miles, and on the north with the Frith or Forth for eight miles.

There are many rivers in this ſhire, but the principal, beſides the Firth of Forth, are the Eſk; the others, though pretty numerous, being ſmall, are therefore omitted.

But this ſhire boaſts of a town, which is not only a city, but a city and county of itſelf, *viz.* Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland, which was formerly the royal ſeat of its kings and parliaments, as it is ſtill of its ſupreme courts of judicature; and now honoured with giving one of the ducal titles

titles to his royal highneſs the prince of Great Britain. The caſtle that was erected before the city, which may be ſaid therefore to have been built, either to protect, or be protected by the caſtle, commands a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect, not only of all the city under it, but of the whole courſe of the Firth, from the Baſs of Stirling; the coaſts of Fife on the other ſide the ſea; and many miles into the country. There are two mountains on each ſide of the Canongate below it, *viz.* Saliſbury Crags on the ſouth, and Caulton Crags on the north, which from the top of the caſtle look like wings; and this ſeems to be all the foundation for the *caſtrum alatum*, or winged caſtle, mentioned in ſome hiſtories of this country. One of theſe hills, which is a ſteep rock on the ſouth ſide of the caſtle, is called *Arthuri Sedes*, or Arthur's Chair, from the Britiſh king Arthur. It is ſuppoſed to have been built above two thouſand years, and is thought to be one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles both by art and nature in the world.

It is properly a citadel, for it both hangs over and commands the town, it being about a muſket-ſhot from the high ſtreet. On the ſouth and north ſides it is inacceſſible, the only entrance being on the ſide of the town, where the rock is alſo very high, and defended by a round battery, half-moons, one of them two hundred feet perpendicularly high, ramparts, and an outwork at the foot of it, all well mounted with cannon; beſides a wide trench, and a draw-bridge.

There is a royal palace in it, or uniform ſtately ſtructure of hewn ſtone, with very noble apartments, in one of which was born king James I. of England. Here the governor reſides, and here the regalia and chief records of ſtate for above two thouſand years have been kept, as alſo the national magazine of arms and ammunition.

Here is alſo a chapel for the uſe of the garriſon, and the caſtle is furniſhed with water from two wells in the rock.

The city is a mile from the port of Leith, due ſouth within the ſhore upon a high hill, or narrow ridge of a gradual aſcent, ſo that no river or navigable ſtream can come near. It conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, but the nobleſt in the world; it is broad enough for five coaches to paſs abreaſt, is half a mile eaſy aſcent from the Netherbow to the caſtle, and about a mile in length from the caſtle in the weſt to the palace and park of Haly or Holyrood-houſe in the eaſt, including Cani or Canon-Gate. This ſtreet is exceedingly well paved with ſtones, not half a foot ſquare, and riſes in the middle, with canals on each ſide.

The

The breadth of the city, from north to ſouth, is above half a mile, and, taking in the ſuburbs, called the Weſt-Port, Briſtol, Potter-Row, Pleaſants, Canon-Gate, and Caulton, it is four miles in compaſs, and is as populous as any city in Europe for its ſize; nay, it may be ſaid, there is not a city in the world where ſo many people live in ſo little room. Their old houſes are caſed with boards, and have oval windows, without caſements or glaſs, which they open or ſhut as they pleaſe.

Their new houſes have good windows, framed and glazed faſhionably, and are built of ſtone; eſpecially thoſe of ſome of the nobility, who have them covered with ſlates blue or grey; and their fronts to the ſtreet are generally of free-ſtone. They are very large, and ſo lofty, eſpecially in the high ſtreet, that five or ſix ſtories is but an ordinary height; and there is a row of buildings, near the Parliament-cloſe, where there are ſome of not leſs than fourteen ſtories. The reaſon of this is, their being ſtraitened for want of room, which being too ſmall for great foundations, they are forced to make up for that ſcantineſs by the ſuperſtructure, in order to entertain all comers, who are deſirous to be in or near the city. Moſt of their houſes being parted into tenements, they have as many landlords as ſtories, without dependance on one another. The ſtairs of the old houſes are both unſightly and inconvenient, being built in the ſtreet for the ſervice of every ſtory, they are ſometimes ſteep, narrow, and fenceleſs, and therefore very dangerous to paſs; but in the new houſes the ſtair-caſe is made within the yard or foundation of the building, without incumbring the ſtreet, and is more eaſy to go up and down.

The fronting of any more houſes with timber, is prohibited by an act of the town-council, on account of the many fires that have happened; and for which reaſon the magiſtrates were ſome years ago at a great expence to bring one of the beſt ſprings of Scotland into this city, by leaden pipes laid from a hill at three miles diſtance, and they alſo have erected ſeveral ſtately fountains in the middle of the high ſtreet. The exceſſive height of future buildings has likewiſe been prohibited for the greater eaſe of the inhabitants.

Edinburgh has ſeveral churches, the firſt of which, that claims our attention, is the great high kirk; its antient cathedral, built of hewn ſtone in form of a croſs, in the centre of the city and the high ſtreet. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and is adorned with ſome ſtone pillars, and arches, and a ſtately high tower, with a large open cupola of curious workmanſhip, repreſenting an imperial crown. Before the Reformation

Reformation this church was collegiate; but made a cathedral by king Charles I. when he erected a new biſhopric in this city, which before was in the dioceſe of St. Andrews. It was afterwards divided into four convenient churches, to each of which was allotted a parochial diſtrict in the city, *viz.* the High-Kirk, the Old-Kirk, the Tolbooth-Kirk, and Haddo's-Hole.

In 1633, when King Charles I. erected this city into an epiſcopal ſee, the biſhop of which was made ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of St. Andrews, and to take place of the biſhop of Dunkeld; the dean was forenoon miniſter of that part of it called the New-Kirk, which is the choir, chancel, or eaſtern part.

Here is a noble gallery for the king, or for his commiſſioners, whom he deputes to repreſent him to the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, who hold their ſeſſions in a large chapel, on the ſouth-weſt part of this church; as does alſo the commiſſion of the aſſembly in the interval between the general meetings. In the time of ſeſſion, the magiſtrates and judges aſſemble here.

The great croſs under the tower is called the Old-Kirk; and the front, or weſt part, of this great church, is divided into Tolbooth-Kirk on the north, and Haddo's-Hole on the ſouth.

In the ſteeple, there is a ſet of bells, which are not rung out, but tunes are played on them by the hand with keys, like a harpſichord; and this is performed every day, except Sundays and holidays, from half an hour after eleven to half an hour after twelve, by a man who has a yearly ſalary for it from the city.

The ſouth church, called the Grey-Fryars church; in the middle of its cæmitery, or common burying-place, there are many fine tombs and monuments, particularly a ſumptuous one of Sir George Mackenzie, lord advocate to king Charles and king James II.

The Trone-church of ſquare free-ſtone, with a tower, built in 1641, after the model of that at Covent-Garden, by Inigo Jones, ſtands a little below the High-Kirk, in the ſame ſtreet; and near it, in the middle of the ſtreet is the guard-houſe, where two companies of diſciplined men cloathed and armed like grenadiers, at the charge of the city, do duty every night.

The collegiate church of the Holy Trinity, built by Mary of Guelders, queen to king James II. where ſhe lies buried, is a very handſome fabric, at the eaſt end of the lake.

The lady Yeſter's church, built by a lady of that name, who

who alſo left a large ſum for maintaining its miniſter, is a handſome new church, and there are two good churches under the ſame roof at the Grey Fryars.

There is another very beautiful church, and a very large piece of ground incloſed for a church yard, given by Sir Thomas Moodie.

In Grays-cloſe, is the mint-houſe, with a large court, adorned with neat and convenient buildings for the overſeers and workmen.

The chief hoſt of Edinburgh is the parliament-yard, or cloſe, and the ſouth ſide of the cathedral. It is a large court, incloſed on the ſouth-eaſt ſide with the upper and lower exchanges, and with other ſtately buildings. In the middle of the court is a curious equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles II. in braſs, erected on a ſtately pedeſtal, at the charge of the city; a figure ſo exceedingly well proportioned, that it is eſteemed the fineſt of the kind in Europe. At the ſouth-eaſt part of the parliament-houſe is a door from what they call the Outer-houſe, where the lord Ordinary ſits, into the inner, where ſit the other fourteen judges, or lords of ſeſſion, which is the ſupreme civil judicature of Scotland: and over theſe, are the privy-council and exchequer chambers.

The parliament-houſe which was finiſhed by king Charles I. 1636, is a magnificent large convenient ſtructure of free-ſtone; over the entrance of which are placed the arms of Scotland, with mercy and truth for their ſupporters, and this inſcription, *Stant* his *felicia Regna*; importing, that the happineſs of kingdoms is owing to theſe virtues; and under the arms *Unio Uniorum*, referring to the union of the two crowns.

The room where the parliament met is high roofed, like Weſtminſter-hall, and much more curious, though not ſo large. Every week in ſeſſions-time are heard cauſes in the firſt inſtances; but when the parliament ſate, that court was removed to another part of the hall. At the weſt end are kept the ſheriff and commiſſary courts. Near the north end is the town council-houſe, Guildhall; and near it is the juſticiary or criminal-court.

In the middle of the room where the parliament met, there is a high throne for the ſovereign, or commiſſioner, with benches on each ſide for the nobility and biſhops, one above another; ſo that the uppermoſt is level with the throne, and the loweſt with the pit, in which are forms in the middle for the commoners. Without the area, and oppoſite to the throne, there is a pulpit for the ſermons that were preached to the parliament upon ſpecial occaſions, with a large partiti-

on

on behind it for ſtrangers to ſtand and hear not only the ſermon, but ſometimes the debates of the houſe.

Near the council-chamber ſtands the Royal-Exchange, a ſtately ſtructure of hewn ſtone, with a double row of ſmall ſhops; and there is another exchange under it: yet both above ſtairs, and neither of them magnificent enough to be diſtinguiſhed from the other buildings.

Underneath the parliament-houſe is the poſt office, and the lawyers library, which contains a noble collection of books and MSS. belonging to the college of juſtice, where is alſo a fine parcel of medals, and of the largeſt old Engliſh and Scotch coins that is any where to be ſeen. Joining to this library is the regiſter of all deeds and ſecurities of the nation; and here alſo in this ſquare is a fine room for the meeting of the royal boroughs, adorned with pictures.

Near the weſt end of the great church ſtands the Tolbooth or common priſon both for debtors and criminals; where when the court was at the palace, a guard was always kept of regular troops. It was formerly the place of reſidence for the provoſt of St. Giles's, as moſt of the adjacent houſes were for the canons and choriſters of that church. At the upper end of the ſame ſtreet is the weigh-houſe; there being warehouſes below ſtairs, with public weights and ſcales for heavy goods.

Their bank, whoſe notes paſs all over the nation, is at the foot of a cloſe and was erected by parliament, 1695.

The royal place here was always called Holy-Rood, from its ſituation juſt by the ſhell of an abbey of that name, which was founded by king David I. for the monks of the order of St. Auguſtine, but conſumed by fire; ſo that nothing remains of it but the church. This abbey was firſt converted into a palace by king James V. which king Charles II. pulled down, all but two towers on the north ſide of the entry, and nobly rebuilt, Sir William Bruce being the architect. It is a very grand building of ſtone, well carved and beautified in form of a ſquare, ſupported by pillars, and adorned with ſeveral orders of architecture. There are four courts, the outer one of which is as big as all the reſt, where the ſoldiers draw up when they relieve one another. It has four principal entries, three on the weſt, and the other on the eaſt, beſides ſeveral inlets into the adjacent gardens: it has likewiſe a majeſtic entrance, adorned with pillars of ſtone, and a baluſtraded cupola over it in form of a crown.

It conſiſts of two noble ſtories, beſides garrets above, and offices below. The fore-part is terminated by four high towers, *viz.* two erected by King James I. and the other by king

king Charles II. The inner court is very ſtately, and has piazzas round it, all of free-ſtone, from which there is acceſs to the apartments; and there is a long gallery adorned with the pictures of all the kings of Scotland, from Fergus their firſt king, three hundred and twenty years before the birth of Chriſt, to the revolution; of which thoſe that were eminent, and all the Stuarts, are full lengths, the others buſtoes. The lodgings are richly furniſhed; and is ſurrounded by delightful gardens on all ſides.

The entrance into the outer court is by a large arch, over which is the apartment of the porter or houſe-keeper, conſiſting of ſeveral good rooms; there are likewiſe ſeveral coach-houſes and ſtables round it, like the Mews in London, and is quite as large. On the north ſide of it is a curious garden now converted into a phyſic garden: and on the ſouth ſide of this court is another very large one.

The ſtair-caſe and rooms of ſtate here, run exactly like thoſe of St. James's, only the guard-room of this is near twice as big as that at St. James's, and the ſtate-rooms higher and larger. The earl of Perth, chancellor of Scotland in the reign of king James VII. converted the great council-chamber into a Romiſh chapel, and gave the chancellor's apartments behind it to the Jeſuits to keep ſchool in, which was demoliſhed at the revolution, and has ever ſince lain neglected. The chimneys of this palace are all of marble.

The chapel, behind this palace, makes a wing to the north of the laundry, another wing to the ſouth. It has a prodigious high roof, with very curious pillars, and above them two rows of ſtone-galleries. King James VII. erected a magnificent throne here for the ſovereign, and twelve ſtalls for the twelve knights companions of the order of the thiſtle, or St. Andrew, all of oak, and the beſt carvers in Europe were employed in it. The floor was beautifully paved with marble, and a fine organ was alſo erected; but at the revolution the populace carried away every pipe, and did not leave ſo much as a ſtone in the pavement; ſo that it has been ever ſince a declining fabric, and only uſed for the interment of the nobility.

On a riſing ground, ſtands the college, or univerſity, which was founded in 1560 by king James VI. upon a petition from the city, but not perfected till 1582. That prince endowed it with as ample privileges as any univerſity in Europe. It has ſpacious precincts, high walls, and three courts, encompaſſed with neat buildings; and there is a high tower over the great gate, which looks towards the city: there

there are very great accommodations for the ſtudents, with handſome dwellings, and fine gardens for the profeſſors.

The perſons eſtabliſhed at firſt were a principal or warden, a profeſſor of divinity, four regents, or maſters of philoſophy, and a profeſſor of philoſophy, called the Regent of Humanity. In 1640, the town added a profeſſor of Hebrew, and it has ſince added a profeſſor of mathematics. The dignity of chancellor and vice chancellor is in the magiſtrates and town-council, the magiſtrates being curators, or governors of it, and the provoſt of the city, chancellor.

The ſtudents here do not eat in common, but lodge and diet in the town as the collegians in Holland do; and they have no diſtinct habit as they have in other univerſities of Scotland, where they wear red gowns. No teſt or ſubſcription is offered to a ſtudent at his admiſſion; every one being free to come that will; but every one of their profeſſors, and all officers in the univerſity, ſwear to the government as now eſtabliſhed, civil and eccleſiaſtical, ſubſcribe to the confeſſion of faith, and declare their conformity to the kirk-government, and that they never will, directly or indirectly, endeavour to ſubvert it. Four years ſtudy intitles to the commencement of maſter of arts.

They have a very good library, which was founded by Clement Little, one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh in 1635, ſince which it has been much increaſed by other gifts and legacies. The books given by ſeveral benefactors are kept in diſtinct apartments; and the names of the donors ſet over them in golden letters. The pictures of ſeveral princes, and of moſt of the reformers at home and abroad, are alſo placed over this library, and near it is kept the ſkull of Buchanan, ſo thin that the light may be ſeen through it: it was lodged there by Mr. Adamſon, formerly principal, who had it taken out of his grave, and faſtened ſome Latin verſes to it in commendation of that great author.

There is alſo kept the original of the Bohemian proteſt againſt the council of Conſtance, for burning John Huſs and Jerome of Prague, with an hundred and five ſeals to it of the princes, great men of Bohemia, Moravia, &c. It was purchaſed from the library of Dantzic, by a Scots gentleman in his travels, who made a preſent of it to this library. In their common hall, where they have their commencements and public entertainments, are ſeveral maps, globes, and rarities; particularly a crooked horn cut out of a woman's head of fifty years of age, who lived twelve years after it. The cap with which they graduate their ſcholars is round, and made of velvet. This they put on the head of the party, who is called

called to be maſter, referring, as it is thought, to the cuſtom of the old Romans, who by this ceremony made their ſervants free.

Under the library, and of the ſame dimenſions, is the royal printing-houſe, where they are chiefly employed in printing Bibles.

King Charles II. erected a college of phyſicians here, to whom he gave by patent under the great ſeal, ample juriſdiction within the city, and its liberties, and appointed the judicatures to concur to the execution of their decrees: and by a latter grant, they have the faculty of profeſſing phyſick. They have their conference once a month, and have erected a library. On the north ſide of the city there is an excellent phyſic-garden, with a prodigious quantity of different ſorts of plants; the deſign of which is to furniſh ſimples for the uſe of phyſic, and to inſtruct ſtudents of that faculty in the knowledge and uſe of them; for which end they are diſpoſed into the moſt rational method.

There are ſome hoſpitals; of which the chief is Herriot's, on the ſouth ſide of the city; it is a very large and ſtately building, founded by Mr. George Herriot, who left two hundred thouſand Scots pounds for maintaining and educating an hundred and thirty poor boys, the children of decayed merchants and tradeſmen of this city; ſuch as go to the univerſity, are ſent to the college at the expence of the hoſpital, and have each an exhibition of ſeven pounds a year; and ſuch as go to trades, have thirteen pounds ten ſhillings given with them to a maſter.

This is a very elegant building; it is an exact ſquare, piazza'd within, and entirely built of free ſtone; there is a high tower over the gate, with a clock and bells; and on each corner of the building, a ſquare tower, floored with lead, and little turrets of ſtone, covered with lead at each corner of every tower. In the middle of the inner court is a fine wall, and the founder's effigy in a niche over the inſide of the gate, as big as life, in his cloak, cut in ſtone, with a jewel in his hand.

The towers, at the corners, are four ſtories high, and within each of them is a fine winding ſtair-caſe to the upper apartments. The magiſtrates of the city, who are perpetual guardians of the hoſpital, meet in a large parlour floored with marble. The gardens, which conſiſt of a flower-garden, kitchen-garden, and orchard, are very well kept; and both the houſe and gardens contain between nine and ten acres on a riſing ground. The entry to this place, by

by an eaſy aſcent through three ſpacious courts, more reſembles an avenue to a palace, than to an hoſpital.

Here are alſo very good apartments for the officers of the houſe and ſcholars. The governor, according to the inſtitution of the founder, muſt be ſingle; and there is a chaplain to inſtruct the boys in the grounds of learning, till they are fitted for the public ſchools and colleges.

St. Thomas's hoſpital is for old decayed citizens and their widows, where they are liberally maintained, and have their own chaplains. And near this is the correction-houſe, commonly called Paul's-work, in which are divers linen, woollen, and ſilk manufactures, where looſe people get their living by their labour. There is likewiſe an apartment in it for perſons that are lunatic.

In 1702, a maiden hoſpital was founded and endowed, for the relief and education of female orphans of decayed freemen, by ſome of the merchants-company, who were much encouraged to it by Mrs. Mary Erſkin; who not only purchaſed convenient lodgings, with large yards, and other accommodations, but alſo left them a conſiderable ſum of money. The work has been greatly advanced by other benefactions from town and country; and the tradeſmen and artificers of Edinburgh have, in emulation thereof, lately founded and endowed another Maiden hoſpital.

In 1738, an infirmary was erected here, like thoſe at London, Wincheſter, and Bath, &c. to which the proprietors of quarries contributed ſtone and lime; the merchants timber; and even the journeymen-maſons and day-labourers, contributed a portion of their labour gratis: beſides the great encouragement it met with from the nobility and gentry; and the grant of one hundred pounds towards it, from his majeſty.

This city is governed by a lord provoſt, whoſe office is much the ſame with that of lord mayor of London, and four bailiffs, who, beſides the power common to aldermen, have that of ſheriffs. They have alſo a common council, which conſiſts of twenty-five perſons. All theſe are choſen annually, and the provoſt, dean of gild, and treaſurer, are to be merchants; or, if any tradeſman is to be choſen to thoſe offices, for his qualifications, he is to leave off his trade, and not to return to it without leave of the magiſtrates and town-council; and no man is to be choſen provoſt, bailiff, dean of gild, or treaſurer, without having been a year or two a member of the common council.

No perſon is to continue in that council above two years at a time, except he be a member of it by virtue of a ſuperior

office. The bailiffs are to be choſen indifferently out of twelve candidates propoſed; and none is to be elected deacons of the fourteen incorporated trades, unleſs he has been maſter of his trade at leaſt two years at a time. The ſaid fourteen incorporated trades are ſurgeons, goldſmiths, ſkinners, furriers, hammer-men, wrights or carpenters, maſons, taylors, bakers, butchers, cordwainers, weavers, fullers, and bonnet or cap-makers.

The magiſtrates are choſen annually upon the Tueſday after Michaelmas by thirty eight citizens, twenty of which are to be merchants, and eighteen tradeſmen. They are to chuſe ſuch as in their conſcience they think to be beſt qualified; and the ſaid magiſtrates, with the town-council, are to have the adminiſtration of the government, except in ſome reſerved caſes, as the election of magiſtrates, dean of gild, and treaſurer, and ſetting of fews, or fee-farm leaſes, giving bounties and places, and other publick affairs; in which caſes they are to take the advice of the fourteen deacons of trades.

None of the merchants, or traders are to have any particular conventions, or to make any by-laws among themſelves, without the conſent of the magiſtrates and town-council; except it be to chuſe their own deacons at the time appointed, to make perſons free of their trade, or to try their work; and one of the commiſſioners for parliament was always to be choſen out of the tradeſmen, and another out of the merchants. The auditors of the accounts are to be choſen by an equal number of merchants and tradeſmen.

The lord-provoſt, dean of gild, and treaſurer, are not to continue longer than one or two years at a time; and the bailiff is to be but one year bailiff, one year old bailiff, and one year free of office The lord-provoſt, for the time being, was always one of the privy-council. The train-bands of the city conſiſt of ſixteen companies, beſides which they have a ſtanding company of town guards.

THE SHIRE OF ELGIN.

THIS comprehends one part of Murray, as the ſhire of Nairn does the other: and the ſouth-ſide of it is called the Braces of Murray, and the ſouth-eaſt is Strath or the valley of Spey, with which river it is bounded on the eaſt, as it is with the ſhire of Nairn and part of Loquehaber on the weſt; it has Aberdeen-ſhire and Badenoch on the ſouth, and Inverneſsſhire on the north, from which it is parted by the Frith and the river Neſs.

The

The air is wholeſome, and the winter mild: the ſouth-ſide is mountainous, but abounds with paſture, as the low-country does with corn which is ſoon ripe; here are alſo ſeveral great woods of fir-trees, &c. ten miles long, with ſome large woods of oak.

Murray-land, which includes this ſhire, Nairn, and a part of Inverneſsſhire, is reckoned to enjoy the beſt climate and ſoil of all the north of Scotland; it produces every thing that grows in any other part of the kingdom, and no part is better provided with bread, meat, fruit, and fiſh.

The ſoil is generally ſandy, mixed with clay, and very fruitful when manured: its extent from the mouth of the Neſs to that of the Spey, according to the roads from one town to another, is thirty-four ſcots miles, which are one fifth larger than Engliſh miles; but it is of an unequal breadth, the fruitfulleſt part being ſeldom more than ſeven.

The chief rivers are firſt the Spey, the moſt conſiderable in the north of Scotland next to the Tay, and the moſt rapid in all the kingdom; for which reaſon it is not navigable very far: it riſes in Badenoch, and after a courſe of ſeventy-ſix miles, beſides turnings and windings, paſſes by Rothes Caſtle, and falls into the ſea at Germach, but the tide does not come up into it above a mile; and it has a noble Salmon-fiſhing, and is obſerved to ſwell by a weſt wind in the heat of ſummer, without there being any rain.

Secondly the Neſs, which has likewiſe a good Salmon-fiſhery, riſes from the lake Coich, not far from the Iriſh ſea, and is for ſome miles called Coich; after which running north-eaſt it falls into Loch Garrif, and is called by that name; it then falls into a lake called Eawink, and turning to the ſouth-eaſt for two miles, it falls into Loch-Neſs, which is twenty-four miles in length, and is of an unknown depth. It is obſerved that this river never freezes, but ſmoaks and diſſolves ice thrown into it during the greateſt froſts, which is aſcribed to the ſulphurous ground it paſſes through. The ſame is obſerved of the lake it riſes from, and of Loch-Tay and Loch-Ern.

Thirdly the river Nairn, which riſes in the mountains and ſeparates Strothern from Glentarf, and dividing the valley to which it gives the name of Strathnairn, runs ſouth-eaſt, and falls into Murray Frith at Nairn.

Fourthly the Findern, which riſes in the hills near Badenoch, and being called Herin for a long way, gives the name of Stratherin to the valley it runs through. It then takes the name of Findern, and running by Tarnaway, the town of Forreſs, and the abbey of Kinloſs, falls alſo into the Firth of Murray.

Fifthly the Loſſie, or Loxa of Ptolomy, which riſes a few miles above Elgin, and falls into the ſea a few miles below it; it abounds more with Salmon than any river in the iſland, except the Dee and Don, and it may be ſaid one year with another to equal them, eighty or an hundred laſts being annually pickled or exported, and all taken in the ſummer months, and within one mile of the village of Germach. It abounds with fiſh to the very head, but moſt of theſe are uſed for home conſumption, and taken either with ſpears by day, or in wicker-baſkets or little boats covered with hides by night.

THE SHIRE OF FIFE.

THE ancient name of this ſhire was Roſs, the remains of which are ſtill preſerved in Kinroſs and Cubroſs, *i. e.* the head of Roſs, and the backpart of Roſs. It acquired the name of Fife from Fifus, a nobleman, to whom it was given by king Kenneth II. for his great ſervice againſt the Picts.

It is five Peninſula, wedged in between the Firth and the Tay, it is divided on the north from Gaury and Angus by the Firth of Tay, which meeting with part of Strathern, divides it alſo from part of Perthſhire and Clucmannan to the north-weſt. It is divided from the Lothians by the Firth of Forth on the ſouth.. On the weſt it has the Ochil-hills, Kinroſsſhire, and part of Perthſhire; and on the eaſt the German ocean. It is commonly reckoned thirty-two miles in length, and about ſeventeen in breadth.

The eaſt part is much the plaineſt, and the weſt moſt mountainous. The north and ſouth parts are very fruitful in corn; and full of towns, with good bays and harbours; but the middle are more proper for paſture, there being plenty of cattle, eſpecially ſheep, whoſe wool is much eſteemed, as are alſo the hides of black cattle, which turn much to the profit of the inhabitants.

The Ochil mountains on the weſt afford good paſture and fields of corn, and have likewiſe pleaſant and fruitful vallies between them. At Dalgate there is a quarry of exceeding good free-ſtone, and near the water of Ore they find lead, as alſo many fine chryſtals of ſeveral colours at the Bin and at Orrock.

They have alſo ſeveral mineral waters, as the ſpaw at Kinghorn and Ballgrigie. The chief rivers are the Leven and the Edin, which abound with ſalmon, &c. This coaſt is well planted

planted with little towns, that are the nurſeries of ſeamen; and the ſea beſides other fiſh, has great quantities of herrings, and ſhell-fiſh.

In this county is the city of St. Andrew's, in which is a celebrated univerſity. It was founded by biſhop Henry Wardlow in 1412, it is endowed with ample privileges and conſiſts at preſent of three colleges, *viz.* the college of St. Salvator, commonly called the old college, it was founded by the biſhop James Kennedy, grandſon to king Robert III. Anno 1456, together with a church beautified with a high towering ſteeple all of hewn ſtone, he furniſhed it with coſtly ornaments, and endowed it with ſufficient revenues for a doctor, a bachelor, and licentiate of divinity, four profeſſors of philoſophy, and eight poor ſcholars.

There are three ſilver maces in this college as old as its foundation, one of them of exceeding fine workmanſhip, gilt, and ſeventeen pounds in weight: theſe, with ſix other maces ſent to the other colleges in Scotland, were found in the biſhop Kennedy's tomb in the reign of king Charles II. and it is ſuppoſed were buried there at the time of the reformation, to ſave them from the violence of the times, when every thing that was adorned with images was defaced if not deſtroyed. Mr. Skene, doctor of divinity and principal of the college, repaired and augmented this fabrick, having made a collection for that end. He alſo founded a library, which by the donations of learned men is now very well furniſhed with good books. The earl of Caſſils ſettled a maintenance of a profeſſor of philology.

St. Leonard's college was founded before the reformation by James Hepbourn, prior of St. Andrew's, and afterwards by the earl of Lenox. In it are ſeveral profeſſors, firſt the principal, who is always doctor of divinity; and four profeſſors of philoſophy, to whom John Scot added a profeſſor of philology with a liberal ſalary, and augmented the library with the gift of ſeveral volumes. Its founder endowed it with a maintenance of eight poor ſcholars, beſides the ſalary of the principal and the profeſſors of philoſophy.

Is has likewiſe been very much encreaſed by Sir John Wedderburne, docter of phyſick, who alſo left his great collection of books to it. This college has a better revenue, and more ſtudents than any other. In order to keep up the ancient ſcience of archery, a prize of a ſilver arrow is given every year for the ſtudents of this college to ſhoot at with their bows and arrows, and the winner appends his coat of arms to it on a ſilver plate.

The New College, or St. Mary's, was founded by James Beaton, archbiſhop. In it are two profeſſors, always doctors in divinity, the one ſtiled Principal profeſſor of theology, the other only Profeſſor of theology; to which is added a profeſſor of Mathematics; the firſt profeſſor whereof, Mr. James Gregory, erected a commodious obſervatory, for mathematical obſervations, in the college garden. He alſo furniſhed it with many mathematical inſtruments. There are no ſcholars entertained in it, but all the ſcholars of the other colleges, after having paſſed a courſe of philoſophy, may enter themſelves, and finiſh their ſtudies here.

In this college king Charles I. held a parliament in a ſpacious room, with three rows of ſeats one above another, which will contain four hundred perſons; and in the area there is a table for the clerks and other officers. It is ſtill called the Parliament Room, but is ſometimes made uſe of for public exerciſes: there are no ſcholars here, but it is ſaid to be the beſt kept of all the three colleges.

The rector of this univerſity is choſe yearly, and muſt, according to the ſtatutes, be one of the three principals of its three colleges. The ſtudents, who are very numerous, wear ſcarlet robes or gowns.

THE SHIRE OF FORFAR, OR ANGUS.

THOUGH it is called Angus, and by the genuine Scots, Æneia, yet, in the rolls of parliament, it is always named the Shire of Forfar. It is divided from the Brae of Marr on the north, by the ridge of the Binchinnin mountains; it has the Firth of Tay, and the Britiſh Ocean on the ſouth; the water of Tarf, and a line drawn from thence to the water of North-Eſk, ſeparates it from Mearns on the eaſt; and it is divided by a line twenty-ſeven miles from Perthſhire on the weſt and north-weſt. It is twenty-nine miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſixteen and a half where broadeſt from north to ſouth.

It was anciently divided between the Scots and Picts, of whom the latter poſſeſſed the low champaign part next the ſea, and the former that part of the champaign mountains which lie in this ſhire; but upon the ſubverſion of the Pictiſh monarchy, in the reign of Kenneth II. king of Scotland, it came to be wholly poſſeſſed by the Scots.

This ſhire produces wheat and all other ſorts of grain; it is diverſified with large hills, lakes, foreſts, paſtures, and meadows, and beautified with many forts and caſtles: here

are

are likewiſe ſeveral quarries of free-ſtone and ſlate, in which the inhabitants drive a conſiderable trade.

It is a good country all along the coaſt, but ſo narrow, that in ſome places it is not above five miles broad, till you come to the hills which run in a row to the weſt and north, and are inhabited by Highlanders. There are mines of lead near the caſtle of Inner-Markie, and plenty of iron ore near the wood of Dolboge.

THE SHIRE OF HADDINGTON, OR EAST-LOTHIAN.

IT is bounded on the north and eaſt by the Firth, on the ſouth by the hills of Lammar-mour, and by Mid-Lothian or Edinburghſhire on the weſt.

It abounds with corn of all ſorts, and has great quantities of graſs, coal, and lime-ſtone; it has alſo ſome conſiderable woods, as Preſtmennan, Calſton, Humbie, and Ormeſtan. Here are ſeveral convenient harbours, with the advantage of ſome fiſhery towns; and particularly there is a herring fiſhery every year after Lammas, at Dumbar, where they take enough both for home conſumption and exportation.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

THIS formerly contained all the country from the borders of Lorn to the Orkney Iſlands, along the weſtern coaſt, beſides the iſles on that coaſt.

It contains that part of Murray-land, which lies near the town of Inverneſs, together with Badenoch, Lochabar, and the ſouth part of Roſs; ſo that it is bounded with Roſs and Cromertie on the north, Murrayland on the eaſt, the Weſtern Sea on the weſt, and Lorn, Broadalbin, and Athol, on the ſouth. It is about ſixty miles from eaſt to weſt, and fifty-five, where broadeſt, from north to ſouth. It has plenty of Iron ore, and ſome woods of fir and oak.

That part of the ſhire, called Lochabar, has Badenoch on the north, Athol and part of Badenoch on the eaſt, Lorn and Broadalbin on the ſouth, and a mountainous tract on the weſt towards the coaſt. It is above twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and near thirty from north to ſouth.

It abounds with paſturage, woods, goats, and deer; but has not much corn, being eſteemed one of the moſt barren

countries in Scotland: it has great quantities of fiſh, both ſalt and freſh.

KINCARDINSHIRE, or MEARNS.

IT is called Mearns, or Mernis, from *Mearn*, a gentleman of valour, to whom it was given by Kenneth II. It had the former name from Kincardin, which was formerly the ſhire-town, which advantage belongs now by ſtatute to Stone-hive. It is bounded on the eaſt with the German Ocean; on the ſouth with the water of North-Eſk; on the weſt with the Granſbain-hills, or rather with Angus on the weſt and ſouth; and on the north with the river Dee, and Aberdeenſhire. It is about twenty-ſeven miles in length, and twenty in breadth.

It is a rich ſoil; being very fruitful in corn and paſturage. Upon the ſea-coaſts there are ſeveral convenient creeks, and ſome good harbours.

The STEWARTRY of KIRKCUDBRIGHT, or KILKUMBRIGHT, or LOWER GALLOWAY.

THIS and the Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, the only two of that appellation in Scotland, differ from the ſhires in no other reſpect than in the title of the chief officer, who in the one is called Sheriff, and in the other Stewart.

It is one of the two diſtricts or diviſions of Galloway, the weſtermoſt, called Upper Galloway, being the ſhire Wigtoun, and this Stewartry, which is towards the eaſt, being called Lower Galloway. It begins at the middle of the bridge of Dumfries, lies between the water of Cree on the weſt, and Nithſdale on the eaſt, is bounded by part of Kyle on the north, and has the Iriſh Sea on the ſouth. Templeman gives it an area of ſeven hundred and forty miles, and extends it to forty-three miles in length, and thirty-two in breadth; but others make the former, *viz.* from north to ſouth, only twenty-ſeven, and the latter twenty.

LANERKSHIRE, or CLUYDSDALE.

IT is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt with Annandale; on the ſouth with Dumfrieſſhire: on the ſouth-weſt with that of Aire; on the north-weſt with that of Renfrew; on the north

north with that of Dumbarton; on the north-eaſt with Sterlingſhire; on the eaſt with that of Linlithgow; and with that of Mid-Lothian a little on the ſouth-eaſt. It is generally reckoned forty miles in length, about twenty-four where broadeſt, and ſixteen where narroweſt.

It is called Lanerk from its ſhire-town, and Cluydſdale from the Cluyde river. It is divided into two wards, the upper ward and lower ward; the one called the Shire Lanerk, the other the Barony of Glaſgow.

The river Cluyde, which runs through it into its own Firth at Dumbarton, riſes from Errick-hill in the upper ward; and from the ſame tract riſes the river Annan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea; and the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Firth.

It is a pleaſant fruitful country, and though mountainous in ſome places, and woody in others, is very well inhabited. It abounds with coal-pits and lime-ſtone, and has ſome profitable mines of lead. Camden aſſerts, that in Crawford-moor, among the waſhes, the huſbandmen, after violent rains, uſed to find a ſort of ſhavings of gold. And Mr. Thomas Achinſon, who was aſſay-maſter of the Mint at Edinburgh in the reign of king James VI. ſays, there is natural gold to be had in ſeveral parts of this country, particularly Crawford-moor, and Fryar-moor. This he has aſſerted in a treatiſe on the metals of Scotland; in which he obſerves, that out of dry minerals the like gold has not been ſeen or heard to be found in Chriſtendom, as that of Scotland, which he ſays was tried and reported to be worth ſeventy-ſix thouſand pounds ſterling by ton. By dry minerals he ſays he means the ſappare, the callaminere, the ſaxere, and the ſalmeere ſtone. He adds, that commonly, after great rains, it is found cloſe joined to the ſappare ſtone, in the ſame manner as lead ore and white ſpar ſometimes grow together.

Cornelius, a German lapidary, who was ſuperior of king James the VIth's golden mines, diſcovered ſuch at Crawford-John in this country, and in thirty days ſent from thence to the Mint at Edinburgh half a ſtone weight, or eight pounds Troy, of natural gold, worth four hundred and fifty pounds ſterling. There is large quantities of lapis lazuli dug up in this country, eſpecially at Crawford-moor.

In the city of Glaſgow there is one college, which is by far the moſt ſpacious, and fineſt built in the kingdom. It is a very magnificent ſtately fabric, conſiſting of two large ſquares of very noble, lofty buildings, adorned with a high tower,

tower, and many fine turrets, ſeparated from the reſt of the town by a high wall: the front towards the city, is of hewn ſtone, and beautiful architecture.

This univerſity was founded April 20, 1453, by king James II. of Scotland, according to a bull from pope Nicholas II. allowing it all the privileges and honours granted by the apoſtolical ſee, &c. to the college of Bononia in Italy; and the college was erected in 1454, at the great labour and expence of William Turnbull, biſhop of Glaſgow; but the ground on which it ſtands, with an adjacent field, was given by the family of Hamilton.

King James II. by letters patent under the great ſeal, exempted the univerſity from all taxes, watching and warding, which with the other privileges, were ratified by the kings James III. IV. and V. and by queen Mary. By the firſt foundation, the perſons eſtabliſhed were a rector, a dean of faculty, a principal or warden, who was to teach theology; three philoſophy profeſſors; and afterwards ſome clergymen taught the civil and canon law there.

Notwithſtanding the confirmation of its privileges by the princes above-mentioned, it would have been almoſt deſerted, if king James VI. had not, in his minority, granted it a new charter, beſtowed the tithes of the church of Gavan upon it, in the year 1577. And, in 1617, he eſtabliſhed twelve perſons here, namely, a principal, three profeſſors of philoſophy, called Regents, four bruſers, a ſteward or purveyor, to furniſh their tables, a ſervant for the principal, a junitor to look after the gate, and a cook.

King Charles I. and Charles II. ratified all its ancient privileges, and gave money to repair the fabric. Several other kings, together with the parliament of Scotland, the archbiſhops and the city of Glaſgow itſelf, have been benefactors to this univerſity. The earl of Dundonald, in 1662, gave a thouſand pounds ſterling to it for the maintenance of poor ſcholars; and one Mr. John Snell gave ſix thouſand Scots merks, or about four hundred pounds ſterling, for adorning the fabric, and inriching the library, both which have been much improved and augmented by the care of the principals ſince the revolution, particularly the learned Dr. Fall, who was alſo præcentor of York. Beſides many curious printed books in the library, there are valuable MSS. and the books are marſhalled according to their ſciences.

The precincts of the college are inlarged by ſome acres of ground purchaſed for it by the king and parliament, which acres are converted into fine well-planted walks, and pleaſant gardens; one of which is a phyſic garden.

The

The ſcholars wear ſcarlet gowns, as at St. Andrews, and lodge in the college. The principal, regents, and maſters, have all handſome apartments, and good ſalaries. Beſides the ſchools, the college is furniſhed with a little chapel and a common hall. Several fine Roman ſtones, with very curious inſcriptions dug up in 1740, near Kirkentillock, have been removed to this univerſity, and added to ſeveral pieces of antiquity, collected from thence chiefly before that time, and preſerved here in good order.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, or WEST-LOTHIAN.

IT takes its name from its head burgh. It is bounded on the north with the Forth, with part of Stirlingſhire on the north-weſt, with part of Clideſdale on the weſt; and it is divided from Mid-Lothian on the ſouth and weſt, by the waters of Almond and Breich-water. It is fourteen miles long, and about thirteen in breadth.

It abounds with coal, lime-ſtone, and white ſalt, beſides corn and paſturage; and in the reign of king James VI. a mine was diſcovered here, which yielded a great deal of ſilver. It is well furniſhed with fiſh from the ſea and rivers.

The SHIRE of NAIRN.

IT has Murray Firth on the north, Elgin on the eaſt, and Inverneſs on the weſt and ſouth; and comprehends Findorne, betwixt that river and the river Nairn. Its greateſt length is twenty miles, and the breadth fourteen.

The air is very wholeſome, and the winters mild: the lower part of the country bears much corn, which is ſoon ripe, but the high country is fitteſt for paſture. There are many large woods of firs and other trees in this country, eſpecially in the ſouth-weſt part of the ſhire, on the river of Nairn, which is therefore called the Strath or Valley of Nairn; and it is an hereditary ſheriffdom in the Campbells of Lorn. It joins with the ſhire of Cromertie in ſending one member alternately to parliament. Near the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the country lies Strath, or the valley of Erin, on both ſides of Findorne river.

THE STEWARTRY OF ORKNEY, AND ZETLAND OR SCHETLAND.

THE iſles of Orkney, called by the Latins Oreades, do, together with thoſe of Schetland, make one Stewartry, and ſend one member to parliament. They are divided on the ſouth from that prat of the main land of Scotland called Caithneſs, by Pentland or Pictland Firth, which is twenty-four miles long, and from twelve to ſixteen in breadth. They have the Caledonian Sea on the weſt, the German on the eaſt, and the ſea that parts them from Schetland on the north. They are reckoned about thirty in number, and contain, according to Mr. Templeman, an area of ſix hundred ſquare miles, but they are not all inhabited; the reſt, which are called Holmes, being uſed only for paſturage for ſheep and goats.

The longeſt day amongſt them exceeds eighteen hours by ſome minutes, and for the greateſt part of June, one may ſee to read at midnight without a candle. Their winters are not ſo ſubject to ſnow as to rain, which falls ſometimes in violent ſpouts, and the air is often very boiſterous. As theſe iſlands are larger, and have more towns and inhabitants than thoſe of Schetland, the ſoil is better and more improvable; and as they are ſo much nearer to Scotland, there is more commerce.

The principal iſlands of the Orcades, are

South Ronaldſha,
Swinna,
Hoy,
Burra,
Lambholm,
Flotta,
Faira,
Cava,
Gramſey,
Main-land, or the chief Iſland,
Copinſh,
Strapinſh,
Damſey,
Inhallo,
Stronſa,
Sapa-Stronſa,
Sanda,
North Ronaldſha,
Eda,
Rouſa,
Wyre,
Graſa,
Egleſha,
North Fair,
Weſtra,
Papa-Weſtra.

Mr. Camden obſerves, that moſt of theſe names end in a, ey, or ha; which terminations, in the old Teutonic, ſignified a place ſurrounded with water.

The

The difference betwixt theſe iſlands, is in their ſituation, or their being more or leſs mountainous. The ſoil in ſome places is extremely dry and ſandy, in others wet and marſhy. They produce corn in abundance, but the chief of it is oats for bread, and barley or beer-corn; for they have no wheat, rye, or pulſe, except in gentlemens gardens.

They have all ſorts of wild fowl, partridges, moor-fowl, plover, duck, teal, widgeon, rabbets, *&c.* and plenty of fiſh and veniſon; ſo that the inhabitants have every thing to make life comfortable, except better bread, and warmer weather.

It is a very pleaſant ſight to ſtand on the ſhore and ſee the ſea in calm weather, in the narrow ſounds and paſſages betwixt the iſlands; to obſerve the different tides run as from a ſluice, as well one way as the other, and to ſee a boat fly upon them like an arrow out of a bow, it being as impoſſible to row againſt them, as to ſhoot London-bridge againſt a ſteep fall.

In the Pentland Frith, behind the iſland Swinna, are two great whirlpools, called the wells of Swinna, which are ſure to ſwallow up any veſſels that come within the draught; and the paſſage of the Frith is of itſelf very dangerous, becauſe of the many ſtrong tides which are not leſs than twenty-four, and make the ſea go very high upon the leaſt contrary wind.

Theſe whirlpools are moſt dangerous in a calm; for if there be any wind, and the boat under ſail, they are paſſed without danger. If the mariners, who carry paſſengers between the main-land and the iſles, happen to be drove near them by the tides, they throw a barrel, oar, bundle of ſtraw, or ſome other bulky thing into the whirlpools, which makes them ſmooth enough, till the veſſel has paſſed them; and what is thus caſt in is generally found floating a mile or two off. But the natives on both ſides, who know the proper ſeaſons, paſs this Frith every day very ſafe, except when the weather is tempeſtuous.

ISLES OF ZETLAND OR SCHETLAND.

THESE are about forty-ſix iſlands, with forty holmes, and thirty rocks, which are part of the ſtewartry of Orkney, and are governed either by the ſteward, or his deputy. They lie on the north of Scotland in the mid-ſeas, betwixt the coaſt of Norway on the eaſt, and the coaſt of the uninhabited Hudſons-Bay Headlands on the weſt, in the latitude of 95,50 to the latitude of 60,48, and betwixt longi-

tude

tude 1, 50 weſt from London, and 50 minutes eaſt. The diſtance from Sanda, one of the moſt northern iſles of Orkney to Swimburgh-head, the moſt ſouthern point of Scotland, is 20 or 21 leagues.

There are about twenty ſix of theſe iſlands inhabited, the reſt being only uſed to feed cattle, and of theſe are only three or four of note; whoſe principal towns are no other than villages, frequented by many ſtrangers who are employed in the fiſhery. Theſe iſlands were however ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Ultima-Thule of the ancients, in which they placed their Elyſium; and the ſurprizing length of the days here during June and July, might give occaſion to the notion that here was to be found day everlaſting.

Though the air is piercing cold here, yet many of the people live to a great age: they are ſuppoſed to have been originally Goths, by the remains of their old language and cuſtoms; but they are now mixed with the ſcots lowlanders, and dreſs like them, talk Engliſh and are much improved by foreigners, and others, who come hither to fiſh. The people in general ſeem to be of a religious diſpoſition, and excepting a few, are all proteſtants.

THE SHIRE OF PEEBLES.

THIS is called Tweedale from the river Tweed, which riſing at a place called Tweeds-croſs, runs eaſt the whole length of the ſhire. It is bounded on the eaſt with Etrick-foreſt, the ſouth by the foreſt of St. Mary-Lough, and Annandale; on the weſt with the overward of Clideſdale; and on the north with part of Caldermoor, the head of North-Eſk and Mid-Lothian. Some make it twenty-eight miles in length, and eighteen where broadeſt. Mr. Templeman makes the breadth twenty-two, and gives it an area of 308 ſquare miles. In this compaſs are ſeventeen pariſh-churches, which make up a preſbytery, called the preſbytery of Peebles.

The climate is temperate, and the air clear. It is generally ſwelled with hills, many of which are verdant, and intermixed with pleaſant valleys, fruitful in corn and graſs, well watered and adorned with gentlemen's ſeats. Their grain is generally oats and barley: they have black cattle, milk, cheeſe, and butter. The ſheep, which feed in vaſt flocks on the hills are much prized, both for their fleſh and their wool, and are ſaid to live till they are fifteen years old.

There are ſeveral rivers that fall into the Tweed, and ſupply the country with plenty of fine ſalmon; and a lake, called

called the Weſt-water-Loch, which abounds with vaſt quantities of eels, and other fiſh. There is another, called Loch-genenen upon Genen-hill, which falls into Annandale, from a precipice of 250 paces high, ſo that many times fiſh are killed by the fall of water.

THE SHIRE OF PERTH.

THIS is a large, plentiful, and rich country, which has Badenoch and Lochaber on the north-weſt: Marr on the north-eaſt; Argyleſhire, Lenox, and Dumbartonſhire on the weſt and ſouth-weſt; Clacmannanſhire, part of Stirlingſhire, and the river Firth of Forth to the ſouth; Kinroſsſhire and Fife to the ſouth-eaſt, and Angus to the eaſt. It is computed in Camden at above 52 miles from eaſt to weſt, and in breadth about 48; but in the new general Atlas, the greateſt length is put down at 73, and the greateſt breadth at 59, including Menteith, Braidalbin, Athol, Strathern, part of Gowry, and Perth proper. Mr. Templeman gives to the whole 2478 ſquare miles.

It is fruitful both in paſture and corn, the former in the high grounds, the latter in the low lands, eſpecially in Gowry; and it is interſperſed with fruit-trees, groves, rivers, and lakes.

The chief rivers in this ſhire are firſt, the Tay, the largeſt in all Scotland, which riſes out of the mountains of Braidalbin; and after ſpreading itſelf into a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles long, and almoſt ſix in breadth, runs near 40 miles, excluſive of windings and turnings, into that called the Firth of Tay, into which it alſo carries leſſer rivulets. Secondly the Keith, famous for its ſalmon fiſhery. It has a cataract near the Blair of Dromond, the noiſe of which ſtuns thoſe that come near it. Thirdly the river Term, which riſes from Lochern, a lake ſeven miles in length, and one broad, in the mountainous country of Strathern, and falls into the Tay at Abernethy, after a courſe of 34 miles from eaſt to weſt, and being joined by ſeveral rivers in its paſſage. In this country there are five Preſbyteries, and 88 pariſh churches: and it had formerly two biſhops ſees, three monaſteries and one nunnery.

THE SHIRE OF RENFREW, OR REINFRAW.

THIS ſhire is bounded with Cunningham on the ſouth; the ſhire of Dumbarton on the weſt, from which it is parted by the Clyde; Lanerkſhire on the eaſt; and Lenox

on

on the north. Some make it twenty-ſix miles long from north to ſouth, and thirteen where broadeſt from eaſt to weſt; and others but twenty in length.

That part of it next to the Clyde, is fruitful and pleaſant, with a few ſmall riſings only, and no mountains; but that to the ſouth, ſouth-weſt, and weſt, is more barren, hilly and mooriſh.

It however abounds with all neceſſaries, and the air is healthful; it is well watered with many ſmall rivers, the chief of which are the Cart, and Black Cart, that join together before they fall into the Clyde.

THE SHIRE OF ROSS.

THIS ſhire, which commands a proſpect of both the weſtern and the German ocean, comprehends the ſhires of Tayn and Cromartie. The former includes the greater part of Roſs, with the iſles of Sky, Lewis, and Herris; the latter a ſmall part of Roſs, lying on the ſouth ſide of Cromartie Frith.

Cromartie lies on the other ſide of Murray Frith north from Inverneſs; it is bounded with part of Roſs, and Murray Frith on the eaſt. It is but twelve miles long, and three where broadeſt.

THE SHIRE OF ROXBURGH, OR ROSBURGH, ALIAS TEVIOTDALE.

THIS ſhire is divided into Teviotdale, Liddeſdale, and Euſdale or Eſkdale. Teviotdale, is 26 miles eaſt and weſt, and 12 broad; and Euſdale 19 long, and 12 broad. Templeman makes Euſdale and Liddeſdale 26 miles long, and 19 broad, and gives them an area of 292 ſquare miles; the ſhire of Roxburgh is 30 miles from Reddinburn on the eaſt to Annandale on the weſt, and 15 in breadth from the border to the Blue Cairn in Laudermoor. It is bounded on the eaſt with Northumberland; on the ſouth-eaſt with part of Cumberland; on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, with Annandale; on the weſt with Tweedale; and on the north with the Merſe and Lauderdale.

It is fruitful in paſturage and good corn, eſpecially oats, of which great quantities are brought to England, and abounds with ſheep, large black cattle, and horſes. It has many

many mountains, the moſt eminent of which are Cockraw, from which runs a tract of hills weſtward, dividing Scotland from England, and in many places impaſſable: ſome of them are very high, but furniſhed with excellent graſs; and they have plenty of lime and free-ſtone.

THE SHIRE OF SELKIRK.

THIS ſhire is called Ettrick Foreſt from the river Ettrick, that runs through it, which with Yarrow and Gallowater are the principal rivers of the country, and from its being formerly covered all over with woods. On the north ſide it is bounded partly by Tweedale, and partly by the regality of Stow in Mid-Lothian; on the eaſt and ſouth by Teviotdale; and on the weſt partly by Teviotdale, and partly by Annandale. Camden ſays, the diameter is about ſixteen miles, every way.

It has mountains which feed great quantities of ſheep and black cattle, and the valleys on its rivers produce corn and graſs. Mr. Achinſon, in a MS. treatiſe of the metals of Scotland, ſays, that in Glangeber-water in this ſhire, and other places, pieces of gold have been found in the ſhape of birds eyes and eggs.

THE SHIRE OF STIRLING, OR STRIVELING.

IT has part of Lenox and Clyſdale on the weſt; part of Clacmannanſhire and the Forth on the eaſt; Menteith on the north; and Lothian on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt. Pont's map makes it 18 miles from ſouth to north, and 18 where broadeſt from eaſt to weſt; and others make it 20 miles where longeſt, and 12 miles over where broadeſt.

It abounds with corn, graſs, black cattle, ſheep and horſes, and is well ſupplied with ſalmon and other fiſh, by the Forth and other rivers. The ſouth part is hilly; but that which lies upon the Forth is very fertile, and abounds with coal. The Forth or ancient Bodotria, the moſt famous, though not the largeſt river in Scotland, riſes near the foot of mount Lomond, and runs from weſt to eaſt into the Firth of Edinburgh.

The SHIRE of SUTHER-LAND.

THIS ſhire which includes Stranthnaves, has Caithneſs to the eaſt and north-eaſt, the main ocean to the north, the country of Aſſynt to the weſt, Roſs to the ſouth, and the German ſea to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt; and the whole is called the ſhire of Dornoch, from its chief town. It extends 55 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 33 from ſouth to weſt.

This country is very hilly, but not ſo mountainous as Roſs. It abounds with fiſh, wild-fowl, ſheep, black cattle, and deer. It has three remarkable foreſts, beſides abundance of other woods that afford Hawks, and great quantities of game. Here is plenty of iron-ſtone, and ſome peals; they have free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, and good ſlate.

The north part, called Strathnaver, is ſeparated from the reſt by mountains, and bounded on the north by the Deucaledonian ocean, on the weſt by the Vergivian ocean, on the eaſt by Caithneſs, and by Aſſynt on the ſouth; and is ſo called from the river Navern, which runs through it. It is 34 miles from eaſt to weſt and 12 from ſouth to north in ſome places, but ſix in others.

The ſnow lies a long time upon the high mountains. It has good harbours, and many woods, and in ſome places there are iron-works. They have large herds of black cattle, goats, ſheep, and horſes, and they carry their fat cattle and their colts to the fairs; but they export their ſalt beef, hides, ſkins, tallow, butter and cheeſe; here is likewiſe great plenty of veniſon.

It has been obſerved that the people of this and the neighbouring countries are ſtrong, courageous, frugal, capable of fatigue, civil to ſtrangers, chearful and plain-hearted; but moſt of them live in villages, the ſituation not admitting of towns. It has many lakes, the chief of which are Loch-navern, and Loch-lyol.

The SHIRE of WEIK or CAITHNESS.

THIS ſhire is the moſt northern of all Scotland, has the Ocean on the eaſt, Strathnaver and Sutherland, from which it is divided by mount Orde and a range of hills as far as Knocklin, and by the river Hallewdale on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt; and on the north it is divided from the Orkney Iſlands by Pentland Frith. It comprehends all the country beyond the river Neſſe, and the Loch into which it flows; and

and all the tract to the eaſt of the mountain Orde was anciently called Cateyneſſe and afterwards Catihneſs. It is 35 miles from north to ſouth, and about twenty in breadth.

In the foreſt of Moravins and Borridale is great plenty of red deer and roebucks, and they have great quantities of cows, ſheep, goats, and wild fowl. At Dennet there is lead, at Olkurke copper, and iron ore at ſeveral places; but grazing and fiſhing are the chief ſupport of the inhabitants.

The SHIRE of WIGTOWN, or UPPER GALLOWAY.

IT extends from the water of Cree on the eaſt to the point called the Mule of Galloway, in the Iriſh ſea, comprehending the weſt part of Galloway, and the regalty of Glenluce. It is about twenty-four miles from eaſt to weſt, and the ſame from north to ſouth; but is much indented by Loch Rian, and the Bay of Glenluce on the northern and ſouth ſides. Galloway, in general, is ſo called from the Gauls, from whom the ancient inhabitants deſcended. This, which is the moſt weſtern diſtrict, runs out with a peninſula ſo far into the Iriſh ſea, that Ireland may be ſeen from the utmoſt extent of it.

It is a hilly country, fitter for breeding cattle than bearing corn. The inhabitants follow fiſhing, not only in the ſea, but the rivers and loughs, that lie every where under the hills; in which, about the middle of September, they catch a great number of eels, whereby they get conſiderable profit; as they do alſo by their hardy punch-pads, called Scots Galloways.

The WESTERN ISLANDS.

THESE were, by ancient geographers, called Æbudæ, and Herbrides. They are reckoned to be about three hundred in number. The inhabitants, who are computed at forty-three thouſand, generally ſpeak the Iriſh language, and retain the manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the ancient Scots, as the Highlanders do on the continent.

The country abounds with all the neceſſaries of life; they have fleſh and fiſh in prodigious plenty. Their cattle of all ſorts are exceeding numerous and prolific, they are ſmall, indeed, like their horſes, but of a delicious taſte.

No place can equal them for their tame and wild fowl, which they have in great quantities. Numberleſs are their fountains, ſprings, rivers, and lakes, whoſe waters are very wholeſome, and abound with fiſh, eſpecially trout and ſalmon; and the ſeas are abundantly ſtored with all ſorts of fiſh. Their harbours or bays are equal to any either for number or conveniency: they have likewiſe great variety of excellent roots and plants, particularly thoſe of marine growth, all of them ſerving for food or phyſic. Their paſtures are ſo good, that they might live on milk alone, with that inconceivable quantity of eggs which they yearly gather off the deſart rocks and iſlets. They have bread in plenty, and the ground is generally allowed to be much richer than on the Scottiſh continent; ſome parts of which are often ſupplied with corn from hence.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Scottiſh *Parliament.*

THE number of peers in the parliament of Scotland, before the union, were an hundred and ſixty, and the commons an hundred and fifty-ſeven: but, by the act of union the conſtitution was altered, and now conſiſts of the following particulars: The peers of Scotland are to name ſixteen out of their own number by election and plurality of voices of the peers preſent, and the proxies for ſuch as are abſent; both being qualified according to law. The abſent peers may alſo ſend to all ſuch meetings for election, a liſt of the peers whom they judge fitteſt, duly ſigned before witneſſes, which ſhall be reckoned as good as if the parties had been preſent and given in the ſaid liſt; and in caſe of the death or legal incapacity of any of the ſaid ſixteen, the peers ſhall chooſe another of their own number.

And the election of knights of the ſhires is in this manner, forty-five in all.

The Shire of Edinburgh	1	The Shire of Argyll	1
Haddington —	1	Selkirk ——	1
Berwick —	1	Peebles ——	1
Roxburgh ——	1	Lanerk ———	1
Aberdeen —	1	Dumfries ——	1
Inverneſs ——	1	Wigton ——	1
Nairn and Cromarty by turns ——	1	Air ——	1
		Dumbarton —	1

The

The ſhires of Bute and Caithneſs by turns	1	The ſhire of Bamf	1
Renfrew	1	Kircudbright	1
Stirling	1	Sutherland	1
Linlithgo	1	Clacmannan and Kinroſs by turns	1
Perth	1	Roſs	1
Kincardin	1	Elgin	1
Fife	1	Orkney	1
Forfar	1	For the Shires	30

The Election for the Boroughs,

Edinburgh	1
Kirkwall, Weck, Darnock, Dingwall, and Tayn	1
Fortroſs, Inverneſs, Nain, and Forres	1
Elgin, Cullein, Bamf, Inverary, and Kintore	1
Aberdeen, Bervy, Montroſe, Aberbrothie, and Brechin	1
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cowper, and St. Andrews	1
Crail, Kilrenny, Anſtruther-eaſt and weſt, and Pittenweem	1
Dyſert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Bruntiland	1
Innerkeithin, Dumfermlin, Queensferry, Culroſs, and Stirling	1
Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton	1
Haddington, Dumbar, North-Berwick, Lawder, and Tedburgh	1
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgo, and Lanerk	1
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan Lochmahan, and Kircudbright	1
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranrawer, and Whitelcorn	1
Air, Irwin, Rothſay, Campbelton, and Inverary	1

The election is made in the following manner: each of the boroughs is to chooſe a commiſſioner in the ſame manner as formerly, Edinburgh excepted, which is allowed one of itſelf, and the commiſſioners ſo elected are to meet at ſuch a time and borough within their reſpective diſtricts, as his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall appoint, and elect one for each of the fourteen diſtricts above-mentioned; and when the votes of the commiſſioners of the ſaid boroughs are equal, the preſident of the meeting is to have a caſting vote, beſides his vote for the borough from which he is ſent. The commiſſioner from the eldeſt burgh is to preſide in the firſt meeting, and the commiſſioners from the other boroughs in their reſpective diſtricts to preſide afterwards by turn in the ſame order as the ſaid burghs are now called in the rolls of the parliament of Scotland. And in caſe any of the ſaid fifteen commiſſioners die, or become legally incapable to ſit, then

the town of Edinburgh, or the diſtrict which choſe the ſaid member ſhall elect a member in his ortheir place. None are capable to elect, or to be elected for any of the three eſtates, but ſuch as are twenty-one years of age complete, and are proteſtants: thoſe who are ſuſpected of popery, and refuſe to ſwear and ſubſcribe the oaths appointed by law, are incapable of electing or being elected.

And for the effectual and orderly election of the Scots lords and commons, it was enacted, that when her majeſty, her heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall declare their pleaſure for holding the firſt or any ſubſequent parliament of Great Britain, and when for that effect a writ ſhall be iſſued out under the great ſeal directed to the privy council of Scotland; that till the parliament of Great Britain make farther proviſion in the matter, the ſaid writ ſhall contain a warrant and command to the privy council to iſſue out a proclamation in her majeſty's name, requiring the peers of Scotland to meet in ſuch time and place in Scotland, as her majeſty and royal ſucceſſors ſhall think fit, to elect the ſaid ſixteen peers; and requiring the lord clerk-regiſter, or two of the clerks of ſeſſion to attend all ſuch meetings, adminiſtring the oaths, and taking the votes; and having made up the liſts in preſence of the meeting, to return the name of the ſixteen peers choſen, to the clerk of the privy council of Scotland, certified under the ſubſcription of the ſaid lord-clerk regiſter, clerk or clerks of ſeſſion attending: and in like manner requiring and ordaining the freeholders in the reſpective ſhires or ſtewarties, to meet and convene at the headboroughs, to elect their commiſſioners according to the order above-mentioned, and ordaining the clerks, immediately after the ſaid elections are over, to return the names of the perſons elected to the clerks of the privy council. And laſtly, ordains Edinburgh to elect their commiſſioners, and the other royal boroughs to elect each of them one, fifteen in all, and to ſend them at ſuch times to ſuch burghs within their reſpective diſtricts, as her majeſty and ſucceſſors by ſuch proclamation ſhall appoint.

The common clerk of the reſpective burghs where the election is appointed, is to attend the ſaid meeting, and immediately after election to return the name of the perſon ſo elected, certified under his hand, to the clerk of the privy council; that the names of the ſixteen peers, thirty commiſſioners for ſhires, and fifteen commiſſioners for burghs, being ſo returned to the privy council, may be ſent to the court from whence the writ iſſued under the great ſeal of the united kingdoms.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Courts of Juſtice.

THE SESSION, OR COLLEGE OF JUSTICE.

THIS court was inſtituted in the reign of James V. by authority of parliament, wherein the lords were named, the time and place of their meeting was appointed, and the manner of their proceeding regulated; the king being obliged by the act, not to deſire the lords to do otherwiſe by private writing, charge, or command, at the inſtance of any perſon, but as juſtice ſhould require. Before this, juſtice was adminiſtred by a committee of the three eſtates choſen in parliament from time to time, without being allowed any thing but the fines ariſing to the king in their courts; the parliament being of opinion that they ought to bear their own charges, ſince they were not to ſit above forty days, and that it might not come to their turn again once in ſeven years: ſo that there was a rotation of the judicial power among the nobility and gentry, without putting the country to any charge. This obliged them to ſtudy the laws and conſtitution, that they might do juſtice with underſtanding and applauſe, when it came to their turn.

The pretences for altering this method were, that, by the annual change of judges, cauſes which require long debates could not well be determined by them, which was diſagreeable to thoſe who had long ſuits depending, becauſe they were obliged to bring them before new judges, who knew nothing of the former debates: and that thoſe frequent changes made them liable to bribery, and to give different opinions and ſentences in one and the ſame cauſe; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this college, in imitation of the parliament of Paris, to conſiſt of a preſident and fourteen ſenators or judges, to whom were added afterwards four extraordinary lords of the privy council, with ſix clerks of the ſeſſion to write down their proceedings. But as nothing human is perfect, it ſoon appeared that the ſame inconveniences of ignorant and mercenary judges, attended this conſtitution, and the influence of the crown upon their determinations was more remarkable.

This occaſioned ſeveral acts of parliament in the juriſdiction, preſentation, qualification, and age of the judges, and for annulling ſuch preſentations as his majeſty had made of

any perſon under the age appointed; and to prevent ſuch abuſes in time to come, in the ſixth parliament of James the Sixth it was enacted, "That whereas ſeveral private writings and charges had been directed to the lords of the ſeſſion by the king and his privy council, ſometimes to proceed in civil cauſes, ſometimes to ſtay the proceſs, and ſometimes to ſtop execution after decrees given; the ſaid ſhould proceed in all cauſes depending before them, notwithſtanding any private writing, charge, or command, by any perſon whatever to the contrary." "And, becauſe of a heavy murmur among the people, that the king chooſes young men without gravity, knowledge, and experience, and who have not ſufficient eſtates to be lords of the ſeſſion, that the king ſhall preſent men that fear God, of good learning, practice, and underſtanding in the law, of good fame and eſtate, who ſhall firſt be examined by a number of the ſaid lords; and if they find them not duly qualified, they may reject them till the king preſents others that are ſo qualified." But notwithſtanding theſe good laws, the parliament, in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, was ſo ſenſible of the corruption of the judges, that they inſiſted upon and obtained their ancient privileges of having them choſen in parliament; but this privilege being again ſurrendered in the reign of Charles II. which brought on the old corruption, the convention of ſtates at the revolution inſiſted upon ſome new regulations, and particularly that the judges ſhould not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam.*

Before this court all civil cauſes are tried at ſtated times, that is, from the firſt of November to the laſt of February, and from the firſt of June to the laſt of July.

They determine cauſes by acts of parliament, and the cuſtom of the nation; and where thoſe are defective, they determine by the imperial and civil law, not according to rigour, but to equity and juſtice. They ſit every day in term time, except Sunday and Monday. Fridays are appointed for the crown cauſes, of which the lord advocate gives a catalogue to the lord who is keeper of the great ſeal. From this court there lies no appeal, but to the parliament, and their ſentence or decree is not valid, except nine judges are preſent. The advocates are firſt heard on both ſides, and the heads of their debates are writ down by the clerks; after which the advocates, before the late revolution, were ordered to withdraw, and the doors being ſhut, the judges debated the matter: but in 1690 it was enacted, that they ſhould adviſe and vote with open doors. When the debates are over, the

the lord preſident collects the votes, beginning at thoſe on the right hand.

There are two houſes, the inner and the outer: in the outer houſe the judges ſit by turns, but one of them continues a week. In this houſe all cauſes are originally heard; if the matter be clear, the lord preſident for the week gives ſentence, but if it be difficult, or if he pleaſes, at the deſire of either of the parties, he reports it to the reſt of the judges, who afterwards either ſend out their anſwer by him, or if the caſe be intricate, or if any of both parties deſire it, it is reheard before the judges. All the advocates plead ſtanding, except a lord of parliament, privy counſellor, or king's advocate. There is alſo a ſeventh clerk, called clerk of the bills; he exhibits petitions to the lord who is to ſit the week following in the outer houſe, whoſe buſineſs it is to ſign thoſe petitions when he receives them. But the lord preſident alone brings cauſes into the inner houſe; where two of the judges ſit in the afternoon to examine witneſſes, and take affidavits. The keeper of the great ſeal in Scotland, by virtue of his office, preſides in the ſeſſion, and all other courts where he pleaſes, except the Juſticiary and Exchequer.

The COMMISSARY COURTS.

THE chief of theſe courts is held at Edinburgh, and conſiſts of four judges, who determine controverſies about wills, eccleſiaſtical benefices, tithes, divorces, &c. and to this court there lies an appeal from the other commiſſaries in the ſeveral parts of the kingdom. The commiſſaries of Edinburgh are four, at ſeventy pounds each, and ſeveral clerks.

The SHERIFF COURTS.

IN theſe courts the ſheriff, or his deputy, is judge in matters which concern election, intruſion, damage, and leſſer debts, about five pounds ſterling. There lies an appeal from theſe to the ſovereign courts of judicature. They judge alſo in felonies and murders, if the criminal be brought before them in twenty-four hours after the crime committed; but if that time elapſe, that cauſe is brought before the juſtice general, or delegates appointed on purpoſe. Moſt of the ſheriffs were anciently hereditary; that office being given to families for eminent ſervice to the public; and being always profitable, it gave them a great intereſt and power in the ſeveral ſhires;

ſhires: upon which account James I. and Charles I. purchaſed moſt of them from the proprietors; which are all now nominated by the ſovereign.

COURTS OF REGALITY.

THERE are many regalities in Scotland, wherein the lord of the regality uſed to judge of crimes that deſerved death, ſuch as theft and murder. Theſe courts anciently belonged to the church; but now the great men who have thoſe regalities, only try cauſes in their own liberties.

BARON COURTS.

EVERY one that holds a barony of the crown, can hold a court within his barony; and anciently they judged and condemned capitally within their own juriſdiction, having the power of ſuit and gallows; but that being aboliſhed at the union, they now can only fine and diſtrain in ſmaller cauſes.

ADMIRALTY OF SCOTLAND.

THE chief courts of admiralty in Scotland ſit at Edinburgh or Leith, the principal ports of the kingdom; where they determine ſuch cauſes of piracy, prizes, wrecks, &c. in their juriſdiction. The office of lord admiral of Scotland, ſince the union of the crowns, has been in ſuch perſons as did not reſide in that kingdom; particularly in the family of Lenox, and in James duke of York. There are peculiar juriſdictions of admiralty hereditary in ſome great families; as the duke of Argyll, who is admiral of the Weſtern Iſles; the earl of Sutherland of the county of Sutherland; and the earl of Moreton, admiral of Orkney and Shetland.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Eccleſiaſtical Government of Scotland.

THE government of the church in this nation is what latter ages call Preſbyterian, becauſe they allow of no officer higher than a preaching preſbyter, who, with the elders

ders of the people in leſſer and larger aſſociations, adminiſter the government of the church. The beſt of the Scots hiſtorians have aſſerted this to have been their primitive form of government when the nation firſt turned Chriſtian, which was at the beginning of the ſecond century. And though what they write of the ancient miniſters, called Culdees, who were no other but preſbyters, that lived either in ſeparate cures, or in colleges, has been ridiculed by ſome learned men, out of their zeal for epiſcopacy, it is made evident beyond contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple, in his collections concerning the Scots hiſtory, that there were ſuch in Scotland very early, and that they continued without being totally ſubdued by the popiſh prelates, till the beginning of the fourteenth century. And that the church of Scotland was reformed from popery by preſbyters, without ſettling any proteſtant epiſcopacy, inſtead of the popiſh biſhops that were aboliſhed, is evident from the acts of parliament and general aſſemblies.

According to this form of government, the kingdom is divided into thirteen provincial ſynods.

	Presbyteries.	Parishes.	
I. Lothain and Tweedale containing	1. Edinburgh	31	
	2. Linlithgo	19	
	3. Biggar	12	
	4. Peebles	13	
	5. Dalkeith	16	
	6. Haddington	16	
	7. Dunbar.	10	117
II. March and Teviotdale	1. Dunſe	11	
	2. Chirnſide	14	
	3. Kelſoe	10	
	4. Tedburg	15	
	5. Selkirk	11	
	6. Erſilton.	10	71
III. Dumfries	1. Indlebee	11	
	2. Lochmaban	15	
	3. Penpont	9	
	4. Dumfries.	18	53
IV. Galloway	1. Kircubright	16	
	2. Wigton	10	
	3. Stranrawer.	11	37

V Glaſ-

	Preſbyteries:	Pariſhes.	
V. Glaſgow and Aire	1. Aire	28	
	2. Irwin	19	
	3. Paiſley	16	
	4. Hamilton	15	
	5. Lanerk	13	
	6. Glaſgow	19	
	7. Dumbarton.	17	127
VI. Argyle	1. Denoon	8	
	2. Campbelton	10	
	3. Inverary	8	
	4. Kilmoir	12	
	5. Sky.	11	49
VII. Perth	1. Dunkeld	20	
	2. Perth	21	
	3. Dumblane	12	
	4. Stirling	12	
	5. Auchterarder.	15	80
VIII. Fiſe	1. Dumferlin	20	
	2. Kilcardy	10	
	3. Coupar	20	
	4. St. Andrews.	23	73
IX. Angus and Mearns	1. Meegle	14	
	2. Dundee	17	
	3. Forfar	10	
	4. Brechen	18	
	5. Aberbrothock	11	
	6. Mearns or Fordon.	16	86
X. Aberdeen	1. Kincardin	15	
	2. Aberdeen	21	
	3. Alford	16	
	4. Garioch	15	
	5. Deer	13	
	6. Turreff	10	
	7. Fordice	8	
	8. Ellen.	8	106

XI. Murray

	Preſbyteries:	Pariſhes.
XI. Murray	1. Strathbogy	11
	2. Elgin	13
	3. Forreſs	10
	4. Inverneſs	13
	5. Abernethy	5
	6. Aberlour.	7 59
XII. Roſs	1. Chanry	7
	2. Tain	9
	3. Dingwal	13
	4. Dornoch.	9 38
XIII. Orkney	1. Caithneſs	12
	2. Orkney	18
	3. Shetland.	12 42

Provincial Synods 13. Preſbyteries 68. Pariſhes 938.

The loweſt eccleſiaſtical court is the Kirk-ſeſſion, or Parochial conſiſtory, which is the miniſter or miniſters, when more than one in a pariſh, elders and deacons, with a clerk and beadle. The elders buſineſs is to aſſiſt the miniſter in viſiting the congregation upon occaſion, to watch over the morals of the people in his diſtrict and to give them private reproof in caſe of any diſorder; but if the ſcandal be groſs, or the perſon obſtinate, he is to lay the matter before the conſiſtory or ſeſſion, who by their beadle cite the perſon accuſed to appear before them. They hear what he has to ſay in his own defence, and either acquit or cenſure him, according as the matter appears to them by confeſſion or evidence; and if a cenſure follows it is proportioned to the nature of the offence or ſcandal given by it; if it has given public offence, then public acknowledgment of it is required. The elders are choſen from among the moſt ſubſtantial, knowing and regular people, deacons are choſen in the ſame manner; their office is to take care of the poor, and to ſee that the charity of the congregation be rightly managed and duly applyed; they are alſo conſulted, but have no vote in matters of cenſure, except they be alſo elders, which ſometimes happens in country pariſhes, where there is not a ſufficient number of qualified perſons to have elders and deacons diſtinct.

This court are judges of admitting to the holy communion, or debarring from it in their reſpective pariſhes: the communicants

nicants are examined before them, as to their knowledge and converſation, and their reſolutions to renew and perform their baptiſmal covenant by coming to the Lord's ſupper. From this court there lies an appeal to the preſbytery, if any perſons think themſelves injured by their cenſures; and ſometimes the miniſter and elders do of themſelves bring the caſe of obſtinate offenders before the preſbytery; or of ſuch as by reaſon of their quality either will not ſubmit, or are improper to be cenſured by this court. In country pariſhes the ſeſſion generally ſits the Lord's day after ſermons; but in towns on other days, as is moſt convenient.

The preſbytery, as may be ſeen by the ſcheme above, conſiſts of ſuch a number of miniſters and elders of neighbouring pariſhes as can well meet together; in ordinary caſes one ruling elder from each congregation is enough. The miniſters and elders, when met, chuſe one of the miniſters to be chairman, for ſuch a time as they think fit; the perſon ſo choſen is called moderator, and his buſineſs is to regulate their proceedings according to the general rules of ſcripture, and particular conſtitutions of the church; to preſerve order in their debates, and to collect their opinions when any thing comes to a vote; and all their proceedings are carefully writ down and regiſtered by their clerk. Before this court are tried appeals from pariſh conſiſtories, and they inſpect the behaviour of the miniſters and elders of their reſpective bounds, whom they viſit by turns, and hear complaints of either miniſters or people.

They take care to ſupply the vacant churches in their reſpective diſtricts; for whom they ordain paſtors, upon ſufficient trial of their learning, and their other qualifications: or admit them if they have been ordained elſewhere, upon their producing certificates from other preſbyters. They alſo try and licence young men who offer themſelves, or are by the preſbytery required ſo to do, in order to their entrance upon the work of the miniſtry, or becoming probationers for it. They examine them as to their knowledge in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, divinity, philoſophy, church-hiſtory, chronology, and as to their lives and converſation; and after having preſcribed them ſuitable exerciſes for the trial on all thoſe heads, they approve or reject them as they ſee cauſe; the perſon always withdrawing while they paſs their cenſure upon his performance, and is called afterwards to receive it from the moderator.

This court judges alſo of cauſes for the greater excommunication, before it be inflicted on any perſon within their bounds, in order to bring them to a ſenſe of their ſin and repentance.

pentance. This ſentence is never pronounced but for weighty cauſes and then with great ſolemnity and awe according to the general rules of the ſcripture, which makes it very much reſpected and dreaded. The miniſters preach by turns at the meeting of each preſbytery, which is once a month at leaſt; and this is found to be of great uſe to oblige miniſters to keep a conſtant exerciſe of their learning, and other miniſterial abilities, wherein any decay or neglect would ſoon be obſerved and cenſured by ſuch an auditory. When they ordain a miniſter, he generally undergoes the ſame trial as when admitted a probationer; and if there be no objection by the preſbytery, or the people who gave him the call, they proceed to ordination, with prayer and impoſition of hands, after proper queſtions concerning his belief of the ſcriptures, his having recourſe to Jeſus Chriſt for ſalvation out of a deep ſenſe of his own ſin; of his adhering to the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline and government of the church; and of his entering upon the miniſtry, out of a ſincere deſign to ſerve God in the goſpel of his Son, and not for filthy lucre.

The provincial ſynod conſiſts of all the miniſters of the province with a ruling elder from each pariſh. They meet twice a year, and chuſe their own moderator: their buſineſs is to determine appeals from the preſbyteries of their diſtricts, to inquire the behaviour of the ſeveral preſbyteries, and for that end inſpect their book. They cenſure ſuch ſcandals as particular preſbyters may not think proper to meddle with, becauſe of the quality of the offender; and they determine about the tranſportation of miniſters from one place to another within their own diſtricts, for the greater good of the church. From this court which holds about a week, there lies an appeal to the general aſſembly.

This general aſſembly is conſtituted of miniſters and elders deputed from every preſbytery of the nation. The ruling elders are gentlemen, ſome members of parliament, and others of the firſt quality. This court determines all appeals from inferior church judicatories, and makes acts and conſtitutions for the whole church. Their moderator or preſident is choſen by themſelves, and the ſovereign generally ſends a commiſſioner, who propoſes what is proper on the part of the crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may diſpleaſe the goverment; but he has no vote in the aſſembly, nor is his preſence neceſſary by the conſtitution. They are impowered by act of parliament to meet at leaſt once a year, and from them lies no appeal.

In all theſe eccleſiaſtical courts they begin and end with prayer. They can inflict no temporal puniſhment, but confine

ſine themſelves to eccleſiaſtical cenſures. They form a great barrier to the eſtabliſhed religion; and all the members being elective, and the people repreſented as well as the clergy, if theſe courts be left to chuſe their members and act with freedom according to the conſtitution, it is not eaſy to bring any innovation into the doctrine, worſhip, diſcipline, or government of the church of Scotland; and therefore ſuch princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always neceſſary to invade or lay aſide this conſtitution; but the people immediately returned to it, whenever they recovered their liberty.

BRITISH
24 FE 85
MUSEUM

THE HOUSE of PEERS.

SPEAKER,

Right Hon. WILLIAM, Lord MANSFIELD.

N. B. The Scots Peers take Place of all thoſe of the ſame Rank, created ſince the Union, 1707.

PEERS of the BLOOD ROYAL,

HIS Royal Highneſs GEORGE-AUGUSTUS-FREDERICK, Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highneſs William Henry, Duke of Gloucester.

His Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland.

DUKES, 25.

Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerſet.

William Fitzroy, Duke of Clevland.

Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.

Auguſtus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.

Henry Somerſet, Duke of Beaufort.

George Beauclerk, Duke of St. Albans.

Harry Powlet, Duke of Bolton.

Thomas Oſborne, Duke of Leeds.

John Ruſſel, Duke of Bedford.

William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire.

George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.

John Manners, Duke of Rutland.

Charles Douglas, Duke of Dover.

Douglas Hamilton, Duke of Brandon.

Peregrine Bertie, Duke of Ancaſter.

Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton.

William Henry Cavendiſh Bentinck, Duke of Portland.

George Montagu, Duke of Manchester.

Henry Brydges, Duke of Chandos.

John Frederick Sackville, Duke of Dorſet.

Francis Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater.

Henry Fienes Pelham Clinton, Duke of Newcaſtle.

Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.
George Montagu, Duke of Montagu.

MARQUIS, 1.

Charles Watſon Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

EARLS, 79.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.
Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.
Francis Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon.
Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk.
James Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury.
Brownly Cecil, Earl of Exeter.
Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton.
Baſil Fielding, Earl of Denbigh.
Thomas Fane, Earl of Weſtmorland.
Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.
George Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford.
George Finch, Earl of Winchelſea.
Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield.
Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet.
John Montagu, Earl of Sandwich.
William Anne Holles Capel, Earl of Eſſex.
Arthur Anneſley, Earl of Angleſey.
Frederick Howard, Earl of Carliſle.
Henry Scot, Earl of Doncaſter, Duke of Buccleugh in Scotland.
Anthony Aſhley Cooper, Earl of Shaftſbury.
George Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield.
Frederick Auguſtus Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.
Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon.
Thomas Noel, Earl of Gainſborough.
Robert Darcy, Earl of Holderneſs.
Other Lewis Windſor Hickman, Earl of Plymouth.
Richard Lumley Saunderſon, Earl of Scarborough.
William Henry Zuleiſtein de Naſſau Earl of Rochford.
George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.
George William Coventry, Earl of Coventry.
George Buſſey Villiers, Earl of Jerſey.
Vere Poulett, Earl Poulett.
George Cholmondeley, Earl Cholmondeley.
Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford.
Waſhington Shirley, Earl Ferrers.
William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
William Legg, Earl of Dartmouth.
Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville.
Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylſford.
George William Harvey, Earl of Briſtol.

Robert

Robert Carteret, Earl Granville.
George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax.
Henry Yelverton, Earl of Suſſex.
George Naſſau Clavering Cowper, Earl Cowper.
Philip Stanhope, Earl Stanhope.
Bennet Sherrard, Earl of Harborough.
Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield.
George Fermor, Earl of Pomfert.
William Graham, Earl Graham, (Duke of Montroſe in Scotland.)
John Ker, Earl Ker, (Duke of Roxburgh in Scotland.)
John Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave.
John Aſhburnham, Earl of Aſhburnham.
Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham.
George Walpole, Earl of Orford.
William Stanhope, Earl of Harrington.
John Wallop, Earl of Portſmouth.
Francis Greville, Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick.
Granville Leveſon Gower, Earl Gower.
John Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamſhire.
William Fitzwilliam, Earl Fitzwilliam.
Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powys.
George Wyndham, Earl of Egremont.
Richard Grenville-Temple, Earl Temple.
Simon Harcourt, Earl Harcourt.
Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford.
Francis North, Earl of Guildford.
Charles Cornwallis, Earl Cornwallis.
Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke.
Henry Vane, Earl of Darlington.
Thomas Bellaſyſe, Earl Fauconberg.
Stephen Fox, Earl of Ilcheſter.
John Weſt, Earl Delawarr.
William Talbot, Earl Talbot.
Robert Henley, Earl of Northington.
William Bouverie, Earl of Radnor.
John Spencer, Earl Spencer.
William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

VISCOUNTS, 13.

Edward Devereux, Viſcount Hereford.
Anthony Browne, Viſcount Montagu.
Richard Fienes, Viſcount and Baron Say and Sele.
George Townſhend, Viſcount Townſhend.
Thomas Thynne, Viſcount Weymouth.
Frederick St. John, Viſcount Bolingbroke.
Hugh Boſcawen, Viſcount Falmouth.

George

George Byng, Viſcount Torrington.
James Fitzgerald, Viſcount Leinſter, (Duke of Leinſter in Ireland)
Edward Noel, Viſcount Wentworth.
William Courtenay, Viſcount Courtenay.
John Ward, Viſcount Dudley, and Ward.
Charles Maynard, Viſcount Maynard.

BARONS, 66.

Francis Daſhwood, Lord Le Deſpencer.
George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny.
John Talbot Touchet, Lord Audley, (Earl of Caſtlehaven in Ireland.)
Thomas Barret Lennard, Lord Dacre.
Norborne Berkeley, Lord Bottetourt.
William Stourton, Lord Stourton.
John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke.
Henry Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Farham.
Henry Bayley Paget, Lord Paget.
Henry Beauchamp St. John, Lord St John of Bletſo.
Robert Edward Petre, Lord Petre.
Henry Arundel, Lord Arundel of Wardour.
John Bligh, Lord Clifton, (Earl of Darnley in Ireland.)
John Dormer, Lord Dormer.
Henry Roper, Lord Teynham.
Edward Leigh, Lord Leigh.
William Byron, Lord Byron.
Marmaduke Langdale, Lord Langdale.
John Berkeley, Lord Berkeley of Stratton.
Richard Arundel, Lord Arundel of Trerice.
William Craven, Lord Craven.
Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford.
Edmund Boyle, Lord Boyle, (Earl of Corke and Orrery in Ireland.)
Thomas Hay, Lord Hay of Pedwarden (Earl of Kinnoul in Scotland.)
Francis Willoughby, Lord Middleton.
Robert Hampden Trevor, Lord Trevor.
Samuel Maſham, Lord Maſham.
Allen Bathurſt, Lord Bathurſt.
Richard Onſlow, Lord Onſlow.
Robert Marſham, Lord Romney.
Charles Cadogan, Lord Cadogan.
Mathew Ducie Morton, Lord Ducie.
Thomas King, Lord King.
John Monſon, Lord Monſon.
Francis Godolphin, Lord Godolphin.
Thomas Bromley, Lord Montfort.
Frederick Henry Thynne How, Lord Chedworth.
George Edgcumbe, Lord Edgcumbe.
Edwin Sandys, Lord Sandys.

Thomas

Thomas Bruce Brudenel, Lord Bruce.
Matthew Forteſcue, Lord Lord Forteſcue.
Henry Liddel, Lord Ravenſworth.
Andrew Archer, Lord Archer.
William Ponſonby, Lord Ponſonby, (Earl of Beſborough in Ireland.)
Vere Beauclerk, Lord Vere.
Thomas Villiers, Lord Hyde.
Horatio Walpole, Lord Walpole.
William Murray, Lord Manſfield.
Wills Hill, Lord Harwich, (Earl of Hilſborough in Ireland)
George Lyttleton, Lord Lyttleton.
William Petty, Lord Wycombe, (Earl of Shelburne in the Kingdom of Ireland.)
Lewis Monſon Watſon, Lord Sondes.
Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham.
Richard Groſvenor, Lord Groſvenor.
Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarſdale.
William Irby, Lord Boſton.
Thomas Pelham, Lord Pelham.
John Percival, Lord Lovel and Holland, (Earl of Egmont in Ireland.)
Joſeph Damer, Lord Milton.
Edward Huſſey Montague, Lord Beaulieu.
George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon.
George Fox Lane, Lord Bingley.
Henry Fox, Lord Holland.
Charles Pratt, Lord Camden.
Henry Digby, Lord Digby.
John Campbell, Lord Sundridge, titular Marquis of Lorne in Scotland, as eldeſt Son of the Duke of Argyle.

SCOTS PEERS, 16. Elected the 26th of April 1768.

Alexander Gordon, Duke of Gordon.
John Campbell, Duke of Argyll.
John Murray, Duke of Athol.
William Henry Ker, Marquis of Lothian.
James Hay, Earl of Errol.
John Lyon Bowes, Earl of Strathmore.
James Hamilton, Earl of Abercorn.
John Campbell, Earl of Loudon.
William Murray, Earl of Dunmore.
James Douglas, Earl of March.
Hugh Hume Campbell, Earl of Marchmont.
Neil Primroſe, Earl of Roſeberry.
John Stewart, Earl of Bute.
David Murray, Viſcount Stormont.
Charles Ingram, Viſcount Irwin.
Charles Shaw Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.

11 PEERESSES in their own Right, by Creation or Deſcent.

Jemima Campbell, Marchioneſs Grey.
Meleſina de Schulenberg Counteſs of Walſingham.
Elizabeth Percy, Baroneſs Percy.
Charlotte Compton-Townſhend, Baroneſs Ferrers.
Margaret Tufton Coke, Baroneſs Clifford.
Charlotte Murray, Baroneſs Strange.
Mary Hill, Baroneſs Stawell,
Mary Stewart, Baroneſs Mount-Stewart.
Heſt. Pitt, Baroneſs of Chatham.
Caroline Fox, Baroneſs of Holland,
Carolina Townſhend, Baroneſs of Greenwich.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS, 26.

HON. Doctor Frederick Cornwallis, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
Honourable Doctor Robert Drummond, Lord Archbiſhop of York.
Dr. Richard Terrick, Biſhop of London.
Honourable Doctor Richard Trevor, Biſhop of Durham.
Doctor John Thomas, Biſhop of Winchester.
Doctor Matthias Mawſon, Biſhop of Ely.
Doctor Edward Willes, Biſhop of Bath and Wells.
Right Honourable Lord James Beauclerk, Biſhop of Hereford.
Doctor Zach. Pearce, Biſhop of Rocheſter.
Doctor Edmund Keene, Biſhop of Cheſter.
Doctor James Johnſon, Biſhop of Worceſter.
Sir William Aſhburnham, Baronet, Biſhop of Chicheſter.
Doctor John Hume, Biſhop of Saliſbury.
Dr. John Egerton, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.
Doctor Philip Yonge, Biſhop of Norwich.
Doctor William Warburton, Biſhop of Glouceſter.
Doctor John Ewer, Biſhop of Bangor.
Doctor John Green, Biſhop of Lincoln.
Doctor Thomas Newton, Biſhop of Briſtol.
Honourable Doctor Frederick Keppel, Biſhop of Exeter.
Doctor Robert Lowth, Biſhop of Oxford.
Doctor Charles Moſs, Biſhop of St. David's.
Doctor Jonathan Shipley, Biſhop of St. Aſaph.
Doctor Edmund Law, Biſhop of Carliſle.
Honourable Dr. Shute Barrington, Biſhop of Llandaff.
Doctor John Hinchcliffe, Biſhop of Peterborough.

CLERKS

CLERKS *and* OFFICERS *of the* Houſe of PEERS.

Aſhley Cowper, Eſq; Clerk of the Parliaments.
Samuel Strutt, Eſq; Clerk Aſſiſtant.
Matthew Robert Arnott, Eſq; Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Private Committees.
Mr. William Maclay, Clerk of the Journals.
Mr. Edward Blackſtock, Copying Clerk.
Sir F. Molyneux, Knt. Gent. Uſher of the Black Rod.
Robert Quarme, Eſq; Yeoman Uſher.

THE HOUSE of COMMONS.

SPEAKER,

The Right Hon. Sir FLETCHER NORTON, Knt.

BEDFORDSHIRE, 4.

RT. Hon. John (Fitz Patrick) Earl of Upper-Oſſory.
Robert Henley Ongley, Eſq;

Bradford.

Richard Vernon, Eſq;
Samuel Whitbread, Eſq;

BERKSHIRE, 9.

Arthur Vanſittart, Eſq;
Hon. Thomas Craven.

Reading.

John Dodd, Eſq;
Henry Vanſittart, Eſq;

Abingdon.

Nathaniel Bayley, Eſq;

New-Windſor.

Hon. Auguſtus Keppell,
Richard Jonſon, Eſq;

Wallingford.

John Aubrey, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Pigot.

BUCKS, 14.

Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, Earl Verney.
Richard Lowndes, Eſq;

Buckingham.

Rt. Hon. George Grenville,
Hon. Henry Grenville.

Chipping-Wycomb.

Robert Waller, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Iſaac Barre.

Ayleſbury.

Anthony Bacon, Eſq;
John Durand, Eſq;

Great Marlow.

William Clayton, Eſq;
William Dickenſon, Eſq;

Wendover.

Edmund Burke, Eſq;
Sir Robert Darling, Knt.

Agmondeſham.

William Drake, Eſq;
William Drake, jun. Eſq;

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 6.

Moſt Hon. John [Manners] Marquis of Granby.
Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bt.

Univerſity of Cambridge.

Hon. Thomas Townſhend,
William De Grey, Eſq;

Borough

Borough of Cambridge.
Hon. Charles Sloan Cadogan,
Soame Jenyns, Eſq;
CHESHIRE, 4.
Samuel Egerton, Eſq;
John Crewe, Eſq;
Cheſter.
Hon. Thomas Groſvenor,
Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Eſq;
CORNWALL, 44.
Sir John St Aubyn, Bart.
Sir J. Moleſworth, Bart.
Launceſton.
Rt. Hon. Humph. Morrice,
William Amherſt, Eſq;
Liſkeard.
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
Samuel Salt, Eſq;
Leſtwithiel.
Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq;
Charles Brett, Eſq;
Truro.
Hon. George Boſcawen,
Edward Hugh Boſcawen, Eſq;
Bodmyn.
George Hunt, Eſq;
James Laroche, jun. Eſq;
Helſton.
William Evelyn, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Earl of Clanbraſſil.
Saltaſh.
Martin Bladen Hawke, Eſq;
Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq;
Eaſt-Looe.
John Buller, Eſq;
Richard Huſſey, Eſq;
Weſt-Looe.
James Townſend, Eſq;
William Graves, Eſq;
Grampound.
Grey Cooper, Eſq;
Cha. Wolfran Cornwall, Eſq;
Camelford
Charles Phillips, Eſq;
William Wilſon, Eſq;
Penryn.
Hon. Hugh Pigot
Tregony.
Thomas Pownall, Eſq;
John Grey, Eſq;
Foſſinney.
Rt. Hon. John (Stewart) Ld. Mount-Stewart,
Sir George Oſborne, Bart.
St. Ives.
Adam Drummond, Eſq;
Thomas Durant, Eſq;
Fowey.
Philip Raſhleigh, Eſq;
J. Modyford Heywood, Eſq;
St. Germans.
George Jennings, Eſq;
Benjamin Langlois, Eſq;
Mitchell.
James Scawen, Eſq;
John Stephenſon, Eſq;
Newport.
Richard Bull, Eſq;
St. Mawes.
George Boſcawen, Eſq;
Callington.
Fane William Sharpe, Eſq;
Thomas Worſley, Eſq;
CUMBERLAND, 6.
Henry Curwen, Eſq;
Henry Fletcher, Eſq;
Carliſle.
Rt. Hon. Lord Edw. Charles Bentinck.
George Muſgrave, Eſq;
Cockermouth.
Sir James Lowther, Bart.
George Johnſtone, Eſq;
DERBYSHIRE, 4.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Geo. Cavendiſh.
Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, Eſq;
Derby.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Fred. Cavendiſh.
William Fitzherbert, Eſq;

DEVON

DEVONSHIRE, 26.
Sir Richard Warwick Bampfylde, Bart.
John Parker, Eſq;
Aſhburton.
Charles Boone, Eſq;
Lawrence Sulivan, Eſq;
Tiverton.
Nathaniel Ryder, Eſq;
John Duntze, Eſq;
Dartmouth.
Rt. Hon. Richard, (Howe) Lord Viſc. Howe.
Richard Hopkins, Eſq;
Okehampton.
Thomas Pitt, Eſq;
Thomas Brand, Eſq;
Honiton.
Sir George Yonge, Bart.
Braſs Croſby, Eſq;
Plymouth.
Rt. Hon. William Wildman (Barrington) Viſc. Barrington,
Francis Holborne, Eſq;
Beeralſton.
Sir Fr. Henry Drake, Bart.
Hon. George Hobart.
Plympton.
Paul H. Ourry, Eſq;
William Baker, Eſq;
Totneſs.
Philip Jennings, Eſq;
Peter Burrell, Eſq;
Barnſtaple.
John Clevland, Eſq;
Denys Rolle, Eſq;
Taviſtock.
Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.
Rich. Neville Neville, Eſq;
Exeter.
John Walter, Eſq;
John Buller, Eſq;
DORSETSHIRE, 20.
George Pitt, Eſq;
Humphry Sturt, Eſq;
Dorcheſter.
Hon. John Damer,
William Ewer, Eſq;
Lyme-Regis.
Rt. Hon. John (Fane) Lord Burgherſh,
Hon. Henry Fane.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.
Rt. Hon. Drigue Villers (Olmius) Lord Waltham.
Sir Charles Davers, Bart.
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;
John Tucker, Eſq;
Bridport.
Thomas Coventry, Eſq;
Sambrooke Freeman, Eſq;
Shaftſbury.
Ralph Payne, Eſq;
William Chafin Grove, Eſq;
Wareham.
Robert Palk, Eſq;
Whitſhed Keene, Eſq;
Corff-caſtle.
John Bond, Eſq;
John Jenkinſon, Eſq;
Poole.
Thomas Calcraft, Eſq;
Joſhua Mauger, Eſq;
DURHAM, 4.
Hon. Frederick Vane,
Sir Thomas Clavering, Bart.
Durham.
John Lambton, Eſq;
John Tempeſt, jun. Eſq;
YORKSHIRE, 30.
Sir George Saville, Bart.
Edwin Laſcelles, Eſq;
Aldborough
Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk,
Andrew Wilkinſon, Eſq;
Boroughbridge.
Nathaniel Cholmley, Eſq;
James Weſt, Eſq;
Beverley.
Hugh Bethell, Eſq;
Charles Anderſon, Eſq;

Aldon.

Hedon.
Sir Charles Saunders, K. B.
Beilby Thompſon, Eſq;
Knareſborough.
Hon. Robert Boyle Walſingham,
Sir Anth. Thomas Abdy, Bt.
Malton.
Rt. Hon. John (Dawny) Viſc. Downe,
Savile Finch, Eſq;
Northallerton.
Daniel Laſcelles, Eſq;
Edward Laſcelles, Eſq;
Pontefract.
Rt. Hon. William (Monckton Arundell) Viſc. Galway,
Henry Strachey, Eſq;
Richmond.
William Norton, Eſq;
Thomas Crowle, Eſq;
Ripon.
William Aiſlabie, Eſq;
Charles Allanſon, Eſq;
Scarborough.
George Manners, Eſq;
Fountayne Wentworth Oſbaldeſton, Eſq;
Thirſk.
Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.
William Frankland, Eſq;
York.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Jn. Cavendiſh,
Charles Turner, Eſq;
Hull.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Robt. Manners,
William Weddell, Eſq;

ESSEX, 8.

Sir William Maynard, Bart.
John Luther, Eſq;
Colcheſter.
Charles Gray, Eſq;
Iſaac Martin Rebow, Eſq;
Malden.
John Bullock, Eſq;
John Huſke, Eſq;
Harwich.
John Roberts, Eſq;
Edward Harvey, Eſq;

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 8.

Thomas Tracy, Eſq;
Edward Southwell, Eſq;
Tewkeſbury.
Sir William Codrington, Bt.
Nicholſon Calvert, Eſq;
Cirenceſter.
James Whitſhed, Eſq;
Eaſtcourt Creſwell, Eſq;
Glouceſter.
Charles Barrow, Eſq;
George Auguſtus Selwin, Eſq;
Hampſhire, ſee Southampton, p. 13.

HEREFORDSHIRE, 8.

Thomas Foley, Eſq;
Thomas Foley jun. Eſq;
Hereford.
John Scudamore, Eſq;
Richard Symons, Eſq;
Leominſter.
Rt. Hon. John (Bateman) Viſc. Bateman.
John Carnac, Eſq;
Weobley.
Hon. Henry Fred. Thynne,
Rt. Hon. Simon (Luttrell) Lord Irnham.

HERTFORDSHIRE, 6.

William Plumer, Eſq;
Thomas Halſey, Eſq;
Heriford.
John Calvert, Eſq;
Paule Fielde, Eſq;
St. Albans.
Richard Sutton, Eſq;
John Radcliffe, Eſq;

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, 4.

Rt. Hon. Peter (Ludlow) Earl of Ludlow.
Rt. Hon. John (Montague) Viſc. Hinchinbrook,
Huntingdon.
Henry Seymour, Eſq;

Robert

Robert Jones, Eſq
KENT, 10.
Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.
Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart.
Rocheſter.
John Calcraft, Eſq;
William Gordon, Eſq;
Queenborough.
Sir Charles Frederick, K. B.
Sir Piercy Brett, Knt.
Maidſtone.
Hon. Charles Marſham,
Robert Gregory, Eſq;
Canterbury.
William Lynch, Eſq;
Richard Milles, Eſq;
LANCASHIRE, 14.
Rt. Hon Ld Arch. Hamilton,
Rt. Ho. James Smith (Stanley) Lord Strange,
Lancaſter.
Sir George Warren, K. B.
Francis Reynolds, Eſq;
Preſton.
John Burgoyne, Eſq;
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart.
Liverpool.
Sir William Meredith, Bart.
Richard Pennant, Eſq;
Wigan.
George Byng, Eſq;
Beaumont Hotham, Eſq;
Clitheroe.
Hon. Aſhton Curzon,
Nathaniel Liſter, Eſq;
Newton.
Peter Legh, Eſq;
Anthony James Keck, Eſq;
LEICESTERSHIRE, 4.
Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.
Sir John Palmer, Bart.
Leiceſter.
Hon. Booth Grey,
Eyre Coote, Eſq;
LINCOLNSHIRE, 12.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Brownl. Bertie,
Thomas Whichcot, Eſq;
Stamford
George Howard, Eſq;
George Aufrere, Eſq;
Grantham
Rt. Hon Ld George Sutton,
Francis Cuſt, Eſq;
Boſton.
Rt Hon Lord Robert Bertie,
Charles Amcotts, Eſq;
Grimsby
Anthony St Leger, Eſq;
Joſeph Mellish, Eſq;
Lincoln.
Thomas Scrope, Eſq;
Hon. Conſtantine Jn. Phipps.
MIDDLESEX, 8.
John Glynn, Eſq;
Hon. Hen. Lawes Luttrell.
Weſtminſter.
Rt Hon. Hugh (Percy) Earl Percy
Sir Robert Bernard, Bart.
LONDON.
Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt.
William Beckford, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Thomas Harley,
Barlow Trecothick, Eſq;
MONMOUTHSHIRE, 3.
Thomas Morgan, Eſq;
John Hanbury, Eſq;
Monmouth.
John Stepney, Eſq;
NORFOLK, 12.
Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart.
Thomas De Grey, Eſq;
King's-Lynn.
Hon. Thomas Walpole,
Sir John Turner, Bart.
Yarmouth.
Charles Townſhend, Eſq;
Hon. Richard Walpole.
Thetford.
Rt. Hon. Hen. Seymour Conway.
John Drummond, Eſq;
Caſtle Riſing.

Caſtle-Riſing.
Thomas Whately, Eſq;
Jenniſon Shaftoe, Eſq;
Norwich.
Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart.
Edward Bacon, Eſq;
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 9.
Sir Edmund Iſham, Bart.
Sir William Dolben, Bart.
Peterborough.
Matthew Wyldbore, Eſq;
Rt. Ho. Henry, Ld. Belaſyſe,
Northampton.
Sir Geo Bridges Rodney, Bt.
Hon. Thomas Howe.
Brackley.
Robert Wood, Eſq;
William Egerton, Eſq;
Higham Ferrers.
Frederick Montagu, Eſq;
NORTHUMBERLAND 8.
Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.
George Shaftoe Delaval, Eſq;
Morpeth.
Peter Beckford, Eſq;
Sir Mat. White Ridley, Bart.
Newcaſtle upon Tyne.
Sir Walter Blackett, Bart.
Matthew Ridley, Eſq;
Berwick upon Tweed.
Sir John Huſſey Delaval, Bt.
Robert Paris Taylor, Eſq;
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 8.
Hon. Thomas Willoughby,
John Hewett, Eſq;
Eaſt Retford.
Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.
John Offley, Eſq;
Newark upon Trent.
Rt. Hon. John Shelly
John Manners, Eſq;
Nettingham.
Hon. William Howe,
John Plumptree, Eſq;
OXON, 9.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Cha. Spencer.
Rt. Hon. Phi. Wenman, Lord Viſc. Wenman.
Univerſity of Oxford.
Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.
Francis Page, Eſq;
City of Oxford.
Hon. William Harcourt,
George Nares, Eſq;
New Woodſtock.
Rt. Hon. Ld. Robert Spencer.
Hon. William Gordon
Banbury.
Rt. Hon. Fred. (North) Lord North.
RUTLANDSHIRE, 2.
Thomas Noel, Eſq;
Geo. Bridges Brudenell, Eſq;
SALOP, or SHROPSHIRE, 12.
Sir John Aſtley, Bart.
Charles Baldwyn, Eſq;
Shrewſbury.
Noel Hill, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Robert (Clive) Ld. Clive.
Ludlow.
Edward Herbert, Eſq;
William Fellows, Eſq;
Bridgnorth.
Rt. Hon. Geo. Pigot (Lord Pigot,
William Whitmore, Eſq;
Wenlock.
Sir Henry Bridgman, Bart.
George Forteſter, Eſq;
Biſhop's Caſtle.
George Clive, Eſq;
Alexander Wedderburn, Eſq;
SOMERSETSHIRE, 18.
Sir Cha. Kemys Tynte, Bart.
Richard Hippiſley Coxe, Eſq;
Taunton.
Alexander Popham, Eſq;
Nathaniel Webb, Eſq;
Ivelcheſter.
Peter Legh, Eſq;
Sir Brownlow Cuſt, Bart.

Milborne

Milborne Port.
Edward Walter, Eſq;
T. Hutchings Medlycot, Eſq;
Wells.
Clement Tudway, Eſq;
Robert Child, Eſq;
Bridgewater.
Benjamin Allen, Eſq;
Hon. Anne Poulett.
Bath.
Sir Jn. Saunders Sebright, Bt.
John Smith, Eſq;
Minehead.
Henry Fownes Luttrell, Eſq;
Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt.
Briſtol.
Rt. Hon. Robert (Nugent) Viſc. Clare
Mathew Brickdale, Eſq;

SOUTHAMPTON or HAMPSHIRE, 26.

Rt Hon. Robert (Henley) Ld. Henley.
Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.
Wincheſter.
Henry Penton, Eſq;
George Powlett, Eſq;
Portſmouth.
Sir Edward Hawke, K. B.
Sir Mat. Fetherſtonhaugh, Bt.
Newport, Iſle of Wight.
John Eames, Eſq;
Hans Sloane, Eſq;
Yarmouth, Iſle of Wight.
Hon. George Lane Parker,
Thomas Dummer, Eſq;
Newtown, Iſle of Wight.
Sir John Barrington, Bart.
Harcourt Powell, Eſq;
Lymington.
Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.
Hugo Meynell, Eſq;
Chriſtchurch.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Robinſon,
James Harris, Eſq;
Andover.
Sir John Griffin Griffin, K.B.
Benjamin Lethieullier, Eſq;
Whitchurch.
Rt. Hn. Tho Townſhend, jun.
Hon. Henry Wallop.
Petersfield.
Wm. Jolliffe, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Welbore Ellis.
Stockbridge.
Richard Worge, Eſq;
Richard Fuller, Eſq;
Southampton.
Rt. Hon. Henry (Temple) Viſc. Palmerſton.
Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley.

STAFFORDSHIRE, 10.

Sir William Bagot, Bart.
Sir John Wrottesley, Bart.
Stafford.
Richard Whitworth, Eſq;
W. N. Hart, Eſq;
Tamworth.
Edward Thurlow, Eſq;
Charles Vernon, Eſq;
Newcaſtle under Line.
Alexander Forreſter, Eſq;
George Hay. L. L. D.
Litchfield.
Thomas Gilbert, Eſq;
George Adams, Eſq;

SUFFOLK, 16.

Sir John Rous, Bart.
Sir Tho. Cha. Bunbury, Bart.
Ipſwich.
Thomas Staunton, Eſq;
William Wollaſton, Eſq;
Dunwich.
Gerrard Wm. Van Neck, Eſq;
Miles Barne, Eſq;
Orford.
Rt. Hon. Francis (Seymour Conway Ld V. Beauchamp.
Edward Coleman, Eſq;
Aldeburgh in Suffolk.
Zac. Phil. Fonnereau, Eſq;
Nicholas Linwood, Eſq;
Sudbury.
Patrick Blake, Eſq;
Walden Hanmer, Eſq;
Eye.

Eye.
Rt. Hon. Joſhua (Allen) Ld. Viſc. Allen.
Hon. William Cornwallis.
Bury St. Edmund's.
Hon Ch. Fitzroy.
Rt. Hon. Auguſtus Jn. Hervey.

SURRY, 14.

Rt. Hon. George Onſlow,
Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.
Gatton
Hon. John Damer.
Joſeph Martin, Eſq;
Haſlemere.
Hon. Tho. More Molyneux.
William Burrell, Eſq;
Bletchingly.
Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.
Frederick Standert, Eſq;
Rygate.
Hon. John Yorke.
Charles Cocks, Eſq;
Guildford.
George Onſlow, Eſq;
Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt.
Southwark.
Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.
Henry Thrale, Eſq;

SUSSEX, 20.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Geo. Henry Lenox.
Richard Harcourt, Eſq;
Horſham.
Rt. Hon. James Grenville,
Robert Pratt, Eſq;
Bramber.
Thomas Thornton, Eſq;
Charles Ambler, Eſq;
New Shoreham.
Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart.
Peregrine Cuſt, Eſq;
Midhurſt.
Rt. Hon. Hen. Tho. (Strangeways) Lord Stavordale.
Hon. Charles James Fox.
Eaſt Grinſted.
Rt. Hon. Lord George Sackville Germaine.
John Irwin, Eſq;
Steyning.
Sir John Filmer, Bart.
Tho. Edwards Freeman, Eſq;
Arundell.
Sir George Colebrooke, Bt.
Lauchlin Mackleane, Eſq;
Lewes.
Hon Thomas Hampen.
Thomas Hay, Eſq;
Chicheſter.
Hon William Keppel.
Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly.

WARWICKSHIRE, 6.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.
Tho. Geo. Skipwith, Eſq;
Warwick.
Rt. Hon. Geo Ld. Greville,
Paul Methuen, Eſq;
Coventry.
Hon Hen. Seymour Conway.
Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.

WESTMORELAND, 4.

John Robinſon, Eſq;
Thomas Fenwick, Eſq;
Appleby.
Philip Honywood, Eſq;
Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq;

WORCESTERSHIRE, 9.

Hon. John Ward.
Rt. Hon. Wm Dowdeſwell,
Eveſham.
John Ruſhout, Eſq;
George Durant, Eſq;
Droytwich.
Robert Harley, Eſq;
Edward Foley, Eſq;
Bewdley.
Sir Edward Winington, Bt.
Worceſter.
Henry Crabb Boltron, Eſq;
John Walſh, Eſq;

WILTSHIRE, 34.

Edward Popham, Eſq;
Thomas Goddard, Eſq;
New Sarum.
Hon. Edward Bouverie.
Hon Stephen Fox.

Devizes

Devizes.
Charles Garth, Eſq;
James Sutton, Eſq;
Marlborough.
Sir James Long, Bart.
Hon. James Brudenell.
Chippenham.
Sir Edward Baynton, Bart.
Henry Dawkins, Eſq;
Calne.
Hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice.
John Dunning, Eſq;
Malmeſbury
Rt. Hon. Arthur (Chicheſter) Earl of Donegal.
Hon. Thomas Howard.
Cricklade.
Hon. George Damer.
Sir Robert Fletcher, Knt.
Hindon.
John St. Leger Douglas, Eſq;
William Huſſey, Eſq;
Old Sarum
Right Hon. William Gerrard Hamilton.
John Craufurd, Eſq;
Heyteſbury.
Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Eſq;
William A'Court, Eſq;
Weſtbury.
Hon. Peregrine Bertie.
Hon. Charles Dillon.
Wotton-Baſſet.
Hon. Henry St. John.
Tho. Eſtcourt Creſwell, Eſq;
Luggerſhall.
Rt. Hon. Lord Melburne.
Rt Hon. John (Stewart) Ld. Garlies.
Wilton.
Hon. Nicholas Herbert.
Henry Herbert, Eſq;
Downton.
Thomas Duncombe, Eſq;
Richard Croſte, Eſq;
Great Bedwin.
William Burke, Eſq;
William Northey, Eſq;

BARONS of the *Cinque Ports*, 16.

Haſtings.
William Aſhburnham Eſq;
Samuel Martin, Eſq;
Sandwich.
Rt. Hon. Henry (Conyngham) Viſc. Conyngham.
Philip Stephens, Eſq;
Dover.
Hon Sir Joſeph Yorke, K B.
Sir Thomas Pym Hales, Bart.
New Romney.
John Moreton, Eſq;
Richard Jackſon, Eſq;
Hythe.
John Sawbridge, Eſq;
William Evelyn, Eſq;
Rye, in Suſſex.
John Norris, Eſq;
Roſe Fuller, Eſq;
Winchelſea.
Rt. Hon. Percy [Wyndham Obrien] E. of Thomond.
Arnold Neſbitt, Eſq;
Seaford,
Rt. Hon. Wm. Hall (Gage) Viſc. Gage.
George Medley, Eſq;

WALES, 24.

ANGLESEY.
Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart.
Beaumaris.
Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.
BRECON.
Charles Morgan, Eſq;
Town of Brecon.
John Morgan, Eſq;
CARDIGAN, 2.
Rt. Hon. Wilmot [Vaughan] Viſc. Liſburne.

Cardigan,

Cardigan.
Ralph Congreve, Eſq;
CARMARTHEN, 2.
Rt. Hon. George Rice,
Carmarthen,
Griffith Phillips, Eſq;
CARNARVON, 2.
Thomas Wynn, Eſq;
Carnarvon.
Glyn Wynn, Eſq;
DENBIGH, 2
Sir L. Saluſbury Cotton, Bt.
Denbigh.
Richard Myddleton, Eſq;
FLINT, 2.
Sir Roger Moſtyn. Bart.
Borough of Flint.
Sir John Glynne, Bart.
GLAMORGAN, 2.
Hon. Geo. Venables Vernon.
Cardiff.
Herbert Mackworth, Eſq;
MERIONETH, 1.
John Pugh Price, Eſq;
MONTGOMERY, 2.
Edward Kynaſton, Eſq;
Montgomery.
Richard Clive, Eſq;
PEMBROKE, 3.
Hugh Owen, Eſq;
Pembroke,
Sir William Owen, Bart.
Haverfordweſt.
William Edwardes, Eſq;
RADNOR, 2.
Chaſe Price, Eſq;
New-Radnor.
Edward Lewis, Eſq;

SCOTLAND, 45

County of ABERDEEN.
Alexander Garden, Eſq;
County of AIR.
Hon. David Kennedy.
Burghs of Irvine, Air, Rothſay, Inverary, and Campbeltown.
Hon. James Stewart.
County of ARGYLE.
Robert Campbell, Eſq;
County of BAMFF.
Rt. Hon. James [Duff] Earl of Fife.
Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverurie.
Sir Andrew Mitchell, K B.
County of BERWICK.
James Pringle, Eſq;
County of BUTE *and* CAITHNESS.
Rt. Hon Kenneth [Makenzie] Viſc Fortroſe.
County of CROMARTIE.
William Pulteney, Eſq;
County of DUMBARTON.
Arch. Edmonſtone, jun. Eſq;
County of DUMFRIES.
Archibald Douglas, Eſq;
County of EDINBURGH.
Sir Alexander Gilmour, Bart.
City of Edinburgh.
Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.
County of ELGIN.
Francis Grant, Eſq;
County of FIFE.
John Scot, Eſq;
Pittenweem, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Anſtruther-Weſter, Craill, and Kilrennie.
Sir John Anſtruther, Bart.
Burghs of Kinghorne, Dyſart, Kircaldie, & Burntiſland.
James Townſend Oſwald, Eſq;
Inverkeithing, Sterling, Dunfermline, Cu'roſs, & Queenſferry.
James Maſterſon, Eſq;
County of FORFAR.
Rt. Hon William Maule, Earl of Pamure.

Burghs

Burghs of Montroſe, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervie.
Hon. Thomas Lyon.
Dundee, Perth, St Andrew's, Couper, and Forfar.
George Demſter, Eſq;
County of CADDINGTON.
Sir George Suttie, Bart.
Dunbar, North-Berwick, Haddington Lauder, and Jedburgh.
Patrick Warrender, Eſq;
County of INVERNESS.
Simon Fraſer, Eſq;
County of KINCARDIN.
Rob. Rickart Hepburn, Eſq;
Stewarty of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
James Murray, Eſq;
Burghs of Kirkcudbright, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, & Sanquhar.
William Douglas, jun. Eſq;
County of KINROSS.
Robert Adam, Eſq;
County of LANERK.
John Roſs, Eſq;
Rutherglen, Glaſgow, Dambarton, and Renfrew.
Rt. Hon. Lord Fred. Campbell.
County of LINLITHGOW.
James Dundas, Eſq;
Counties of ORKNEY *and* ZETLAND.
Thomas Dundas, Eſq;
County of PEEBLES.
Rt. Hon. James Montgomery,
Peebles, Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Lanerk.
James Dickſon, Eſq;
County of PERTH.
David Græme, Eſq;
County of RENFREW.
William M'Dowall, Eſq;
County of Ross.
Rt. Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie.
Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairne, and Forreſs.
Hector Monroe, Eſq;
Dingwall, Taine, Dornock, Wick, and Kirkwall.
Hon. Alexander Mackay.
County of ROXBURGH.
Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt.
County of SELKIRK.
John Pringle, Eſq;
County of STIRLING.
Thomas Dundas, Eſq;
County of SUTHERLAND.
Hon. James Wemyſs,
County of WIGTOWN.
Hon. Keith Stewart.
Wigtown, Whithorn, New Galloway, and Stranrawer.

OFFICERS *of the Houſe of* COMMONS.

Clerk of the Houſe of Commons.
John Hatſell, Eſq;
Clerk Aſſiſtant.
John Ley, Eſq;
Clerk of Committee of Privileges and Elections.
Hardinge Stracy, Eſq;
Clerks without Doors attending Committees.
Newdigate Poyntz, Eſq;
Oſborn Barwell, Eſq;
Hardinge Stracy, Eſq;
George White, Eſq;
Clerks of the Ingroſſments.
Mr. Edward Barwell,
Mr. Robert Gunnell.
Clerk of the Journals and Papers.
John Roſiter, Eſq;
Serjeant at Arms.
Nicholas Bonfoy, Eſq;

His

His MAJESTY's Moſt Honourable PRIVY COUNCIL.

DUKE of Glouceſter
Duke of Cumberland
Archbiſhop of Canterbury
Lord Camden
Archbiſhop of York
Earl Gower
Briſtol
Duke of Grafton
Portland
Newcaſtle
Bedford
Marlborough
Leeds
Rutland
Queenſbury
Argyll
Ancaſter
Richmond
Northumberland
Bolton
Somerſet
Marquis of Rockingham
Earl Talbot
Earl of Huntingdon
Denbigh
Cheſterfield
Sandwich
Shafteſbury
Litchfield
Holderneſſe
Rochford
Albemarle
Jerſey
Cholmondely
Kinnoul
Marchmont
Bute
Halifax
Buckinghamſhire
Earl Powis
Earl of Dartmouth
Scarborough
Aſhburnham
Earl Temple
Earl Harcourt
Earl of Hertford
Hardwicke
Ilcheſter
Northington
Chatham
Earl Ligonier
Earl of Breadalbane
Egmont
Hillſborough
Beſborough
Shelburne
Earl Verney
Earl of Thomond
Marquis of Granby
Viſcount Townſhend
Stormont
Falmouth
Barrington
Weymouth
Howe
Bateman
Clare
Biſhop of London
Lord Le Deſpencer
Berkeley of Stratton
Bathurſt
Sandys
Hyde
Mansfield
Lyttleton
Grantham
Holland
Tyrawley
Edgcumbe
Geo. Sackville Germaine
George Cavendiſh
Charles Spencer
Frederick Campbell
Strange
North
Cathcart
Pelham

James

James Stuart Mackenzie, Eſq;
George Grenville, Eſq;
James Grenville, Eſq;
Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq;
Sir Edward Hawke
William Dowdeſwell, Eſq;
Sir John Ruſhout, Bart.
Wellbore Ellis, Eſq;
Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart.
Hans Stanley, Eſq;
Humphry Morice, Eſq;
Richard Rigby, Eſq;
Sir Thomas Sewell
Sir John Eardley Wilmot
Sir Charles Saunders
Iſaac Barré, Eſq;
John Shelly, Eſq;
Thomas Townſhend, jun.
George Onſlow, Eſq;
Sir Joſeph Yorke, K. B.
Thomas Harley, Eſq;
Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt.
Sir James Gray, K. B.
Thomas Robinſon, Eſq.

Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

WILLIAM Blair
Philip Sharpe
Hon. Robert Walpole
Stephen Cotterell, Eſqrs.

Clerks Extraordinary.

George Chetwind
William Faulkener
Richard Orlebar
Robert Tarrant, Eſqrs.

Keeper of the Council Records.

Philip Sharpe, Eſq;

Lord CHAMBERLAIN *of the King's Houſhold, and the Officers and Servants under his Direction.* *(Stable-Yard, St. James's)*

Lord Chamberlain.

EARL of Hertford
Wages, 100l. a Year
Board Wages, 1100l a Year.

Vice Chamberlain.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Robinſon
Wages 600l. a Year
Board Wages 559l. 8s. 4d. a Y.

Secretary to Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Robert Wilmott
Richard Trevor, Eſq; *Deputy*
William Ely, Eſq; *Firſt Clerk*

Lords of the King's Bedchamber.

Earl of Briſtol, Groom of the Stole, 2000l.
Lord Robert Bertie
Earl of Orford
March
Oxford
Lord Bruce
Earl of Pomfret
Lord Maſham
Lord Willoughby de Broke
Earl of Denbigh
Lord Botetort
Duke of Roxburgh
Lord Viſcount Bolinbroke.
Earl of Jerſey
Earl of Pembroke
Salary 1000l. a Year each.

Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Sir James Peachy, Bart.
Lieut. Col. Edmund Nugent
Sir William Breton, Knt.
Hon. Lieut. Gen. Cornwallis
Lieutenant General Moſtyn
George Pitt, Eſq;
William Northey, Eſq;
Sir James Wright, Knt.
John Mordaunt, Eſq;
Henry Seymour, Eſq;
Charles Hotham, Eſq;
Rt. Hon. Aug. John Hervey
Hon. Henry Wallop
Hon. Col. William Harcourt
Salary 500l. a Year.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Richard Dalton, Eſq;
Sir Charles Sheffield, Bart.
Solomon Dayrolle, F. R. S.
J. Burnaby, Sir H. Gough, Bt.
Timothy Earle, Eſq;
Sir William Wolſeley, Bart.
Chriſt. Roberts, John Short,
Chriſt. Towers, John Leman,
C. Joye, W. D. Grimes, Eſqrs.
Sir Francis Charleton, Bart.
Hen. Neale, Selwood Hewett,
W. Baynes, C. Stuart,
Wm. Baſtard, Tho. Barker,
Ch. Churchill, Ja. Theobalds,
James Bridges, Eſqrs.
Sir John Stanley, Bart.
Ralph Congreve
Thomas Noel
Thomas Edwards Freeman, Eſqrs;
Sir William Breton, Knt.
Sir Thomas Robinſon, Bart.
John Willis, Eſq;
Sir James Caldwell, Bart.
Nigel Kingſcote
Hen. Sherbrook
Hugh Powell, James Beale,
Tho. Lowfield, T. Lockyer,
Charles Gaſcoigne,
John Drummond,
John Thomlinſon,
Charles Anderſon
Jervoiſe Clarke,
Donatius Obrien, Eſqrs.
Sir Peter Soame, Bart.
Charles Gibbons
Richard Croft.
Thomas Hotchkin
Peregrine Bertie, jun.
Lee Steere, Rob. Bird, Eſqrs;

Maſter of the Ceremonies.
Sir Charles Cotterel Dormer, Knt. Salary 300l. a Year.
Aſſiſtant, Stephen Cotterel, Eſq; 6s. 8d. a Day.
Marſhal, Stephen Cotterel, Eſq; 100l. a Year.

Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy Chamber, 200l. *each.*
Hamey Palmer, Eſq;
Lieut. Col. Cholm. Scott
Richard Bagſhaw, Eſq;
William Hudſon, Eſq;

Gentlemen Uſhers, Daily Waiters
Sir Francis Molineux, Knt.

Black Rod.
Lindley, Simſon, Edw. Sneyd,
Wm. Fitzherbert, jun. Eſqrs. 150l.

Aſſiſtant Gentleman Uſher.
Sir Everard Buckworth, Bart. 66l. 13s. 4d. a Year.

Gentlemen Uſhers, Quarter Waiters in Ordinary,
Geo. Anne Cook, G. Bodens,
Richard Foley, J. Freemantle,
Fred. Chapman, Edw. Mainwaring, William Plaxton,
John Larpent, jun. Eſqrs.

Standing Wardrobe Keepers.
At St. James's.
Thomas Williams, Eſq; 110l.
At Windsor-Castle.
Joſeph Hewett, Eſq; 160l.
At Hampton-Court, *and Keeper of the private Lodge.*
Hon. Mrs. Eliz. Moſtyn, 200l.
At Kensington.
Lady Mary Churchill, 100l.

Wardrode Keeper, and Keeper of the Royal Apartments at Somerset House,
Mrs. Brietzcke, 100l.

Maſter *of the* Robes.
Hon. J. Brudenell, 500l.
Yeoman, James Madan, Eſq;

Jewel-Office.
Maſter, Earl of Darlington, Patent Fees 450l. a Year.
Yeoman, Tho. Dinely, Eſq; 106l. 15s.
William Egerton, Eſq; 50l.

Groom

Groom Porter, 550l. a Year,
George Powlett, Eſq;
Maſter of the Revels,
Solomon Dayrolle, Eſq; 100l.
Hiſtoriographer.
Rich. Stonhewer, Eſq; 200l.
Knight Harbinger.
Richard Stonhewer, Eſq;
Maſter of Mechanicks, Anthony Shepperd, D. D. F. R .S. 200l.
Inſpector of the Plays.
Wm. Chetwynd, Eſq; 400l.
Deputy, Ed. Cadell, Eſq; 200l.
Poet Laureat,
William Whitehead, Eſq; 100l.
Receiver of the Civil Liſt Deductions from all Salaries exceeding 50l.
Thomas Aſtle, Eſq;
Band of Muſick, Twenty-Four, 40l. *a Year each.*
Maſter.
Dr. William Boyce, 200l.
Conductor.
C. Weideman, 100l.
Phyſicians in Ordinary, 300l.
Sir Edward Wilmott, Bart. F. R. S.
Sir William Duncan, Bart.
Sir Clement Wintringham, Knt. F. R. S.
Dr. Richard Warren, FRS.
Phyſicians Extraordinary to his Majeſty.
Dr. Caleb Hardinge, FRS.
Dr. Noah Thomas, FRS.
Anatomiſt, John St. André, Eſq;
Oculiſt, Baron de Wenzell
Phyſician to the Houſhold
Dr. Thomas Giſborne, FRS. 200l.
Apothecaries to the Perſon.
John Gowland, Eſq; 320l 5s.
John Trueſdale, Eſq; 160l
Apothecaries to the Houſhold.
Mr. M. Crane, Mr. J. Allen } 160l.
Serjeant Surgeons.
John Ranby, Eſq; F.R.S.
Cæſar Hawkins, Eſq;
D. Middleton, Eſq; 396l. 13s 4d.
Surgeons Extraordinary to the Perſon.
Pennel Hawkins, Eſq;
William Bromfield, Eſq;
Surgeon to the Houſhold.
Pennel Hawkins, Eſq; 280l.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

At Newmarket.
Mrs. Martha Bonfoy, 200l.
A Windſor-Caſtle.
Lady Mary Churchill, 320l.
At Kenſington.
Mrs. Rachel Lloyd
At Weſtminſter.
Mrs. Ann Blackerby
Mrs. Eliz. Wilſon Blackerby, 6s. 8d. a day.
Under Houſekeeper at St. James's
Lady Deniſe Hart, 1000l.
Hampton-Court.
Mary Anderſon, 320l.
At Somerſet-Houſe.
Mrs. Bridget Gunning, 200l.
Under Houſekeeper.
Mrs Cath. Brietzcke, 100 l.
At Whitehall.
John Manners, Eſq; 650l.
At the Queen's Palace.
Mrs. Elizabeth Stainforth.
At Richmond Lodge.
Mrs Tunſtall.

RANGERS, KEEPERS, &c.

Windſor Foreſt & Great Park, Duke of Cumberland.
Out Ranger, George Onſlow, Eſq;

Windſor Little Park,
Earl of Pomfret.
Cranbourn-Chace & Hampton-Court-Park, Duke of Gloceſter.
Dep. of Hampton-Court-Park, Earl of Litchfield
Richmond, Earl of Bute.
Dep. Ranger, Sid. Meadows, Eſq;
N. of Trent, Duke of Leeds
S. of Trent, Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt.
St James's Park, E. of Orford
Dep. Hon. Capt. Tho. Shirley
New Foreſt, Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.
Sherwood Foreſt, D. of Newcaſtle.
Greenwich Park, Lady Cath. Pelham, and penſion 1000l. per annum
Epping Foreſt, Earl Tylney
Buſky Park and Salcey Foreſt, Earl of Halifax
Maſter of Game, D. of Grafton
Wichwood Foreſt Oxfordſhire, Dartmore Foreſt, Devon, Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart.
St. Briaval's Caſtle in the Foreſt of Deane, Earl of Berkeley
Whittlebury Foreſt, Northampt. Duke of Grafton
Waltham Foreſt, Lincolnſhire, Duke of Ancaſter
Richmond Foreſt, Yorkſhire, Earl of Holderneſſe.
Surveyor General of his Majeſty's Woods and Parks,
John Pitt, Eſq;
Surveyor Gen. of the Crown Lands, &c.
Pet. Burrel, Eſq;
Deputy,
Zach. Chambers, Eſq;
Clerk, Mr. John Wood.
Maſter of the Harriers, Earl of Denbigh, 2000l. *a Year.*
Maſter of the Buck-Hounds,
Viſcount Bateman, 2341l.
Maſter of the Stag-Hounds.
Hugo Meynell, Eſq; 800l.
12 *Huntſmen at* 60l. *each, and* 6 *for the Maſter of the Buck-Hounds.*
Maſter Huntſman and his Horſes,
John Ives, 100l.
Maſter-Falconer.
Duke of St. Albans, 210.
GREAT WARDROBE. 1485.
In South Scotland Yard.
Keeper, The Earl of Aſhburnham, 2000l.
Dep. Wil. Aſhburnham, Eſq; 150l.
Aſſiſtant, David Lloyd.
Compt. Th. Gilbert, Eſq; 300l.
Patent Clerk, Sir Geo. Mont. Metham, 300l.
Cl. of the Robes and Wardrobes, Marſhal Rider, Eſq; 196.
ROYAL CHAPELS, *&c.*
Lord High Almoner,
The Archbiſhop of York.
Sub-Almoner,
Rev. Richard Kaye, LL. D. 97l. 11s. 8d.
Dean of the Chapel.
Biſhop of London, 200l.
Sub-Dean.
Anſelm Bayly, LL.D. 91l. 5s.
Confeſſor of the Houſhold.
Dr. Dav. W. Morgan, 36l. 10s.
Clerk of the King's Cloſet.
Bp. of Wincheſter, 61. 18s.

His

His MAJESTY's HOUSHOLD.

Lord Steward.

WILLIAM, Earl Talbot, 1460l. *a Year.*

Treaſurer of the Houſhold.

Rt. Hon. J. Shelley, 1200l.

Comptroller.

Right Hon. Lord Pelham, 1200l.

Cofferer.

Right Hon. Hans Stanley, 500l.

Deputy Cofferer.

Cha. Fitzroy Scudamore, Eſq;

Clerks, Edward Gaſcoigne, Peter Nicol, T. Gaſcoigne.

Clerk of Venniſon Warrants.

Hon. Ch. Sloane Cadogan.

Maſter of the Houſhold,

Hon. Hen. Fr. Thynne, 518l.

Clerks of the Green Cloth,

Sir Fra. Henry Drake, Bart.

Hon. John Grey,

Hon. Geo. Bridges Brudenell, 1018l. each.

Clerks Comptrollers,

Sir Alexander Gilmour, Bart.

Richard Hopkins, Eſq;

Richard Vernon, Eſq;

Their Clerks,

John Fanſhaw, John Blenman, Henry Boulton, Joſeph Stephenſon, William Bray.

MARSHALSEA.

Knight Marſhal.

Sir Sidney Meadows, Knight.

KITCHEN,

Clerk Comptroller,

John Secker, Eſq; 500l.

1ſt Clerk, Ch. Ramus, Eſq; 250l.

2d Clerk, H. Norton Willis, 150l.

Firſt Maſter Cook,

Daniel Philpot, Eſq; 237l. 10s.

Second Maſter Cook.

H. Tegetmeyer, Eſq; 217l. 10s.

The Officers of Yeomen of the Guards to his Majeſty, inſtituted by Henry VII, *anno* 1486.—*At firſt there were only* 50 *Yeomen, but afterwards* 100: *Of which* 8 *are called Uſhers, who have each* 10l. *per ann. more than the other Yeomen.*

HUGH Viſcount Falmouth, *Captain,* 1000l *a Year.*

Thomas Biſhop, Eſq; *Lieutenant,* 500.

Enſign, 300l.

Cheret Jones, Eſq; *Clerk of the Cheque,* 150l.

Savile Cockayne, Cuſt, Eſq;

Exons, 150.

William Trent, William Gaſcoigne, Nath. Cauſton, Samuel Warburton, Eſqrs;

Secretary, John Jeffreys, Eſq;

The Hon. Band of Gentlemen Penſioners. Eſtabliſhed 1590.

EARL of Litchfield, *Captain,* 1000l. *a Year.*

Sir Robert Goodyere, Knt. *Lieutenant,* 500l.

John

John Lee Warner, Eſq; *Standard-bearer*, 310l. *a Year.*

William Deſſe, Eſq; *Clerk of the Cheque*, 120l. *a Year.*

Philip Cade, Eſq; *Pay-maſter.*

Charles Friday, *Gent. Harbinger.*

A LIST *of Officers and Servants under the* Maſter *of* Horſe.

Maſter of the Horſe,

DUKE of Ancaſter, 1266l. 1 s. 4d. *a Year.*

Avenor and Clerk Marſhal,

Timothy Carr, Eſq; 260l.

Equeries, 300l. *a Year each,*

Timothy Carr, Eſq;

Benjamin Carpenter, Eſq;

William Hamilton, Eſq;

T. Biſhop, J. Johnſton, Eſqrs;

Thomas Deſaguliers, Eſq;

Frecheville Ramſden, Eſq;

Pages of Honour, 260l.

John Manners, Eſq;

Thomas Thornton, jun. Eſq;

Francis Mackenzie, Eſq;

Henry Greville, Eſq;

Equery of the Crown Stable,

Solomon Durell, Eſq; 256l.

James St. Amour, Eſq; 200l.

Gentleman of the Horſe,

Richard Berenger, Eſq; 256l.

Clerk of the Stables,

David Reid, Eſq; 224l.

Clerk of the Avery,

Charles Palmer, Eſq; 125l.

Store-keeper, R. Drake, jun. 93l.

Riding-Purveyor,

Robert Drake, Eſq; 200l.

Superviſors of Highways,

John Smyth, Eſq; 82l. *a Year.*

Purveyors and Granitors.

Norrice Craddock, Eſq;

Capt. George Swiney, 94l.

Serjeant of the Carriages.

Mr. Yorke, 86l.

For keeping ſix Running Horſes at Newmarket.

Tho. Panton, Eſq; 600l. *a Year.*

His Majeſty's Board *of* Works, *&c. (Scotland Yard.)*

Surveyor General,

THOMAS Worſley, Eſq;

Comptroller,

William Chambers, Eſq;

Surveyor of the Private Roads,

Hon. Edward Finch Hatton.

Maſter Maſon and Deputy Surveyor, St. Wright, Eſq;

Maſter Carpenter,

William Oram, Eſq; 200l.

Architects, 300l. *each.*

Robert Taylor, Eſq;

James Adam, Eſq; F. R. S.

Paymaſter of the Works,

Geo. Aug. Selwyn, Eſq; 500l.

Deputy, Gabriel Matthias.

Secretary, Clerk to the Board, and Clerk Itinerant.

Wm. Robinſon, Eſq; 200l.

Surv. of Gardens and Waters,

William Varey, Eſq; 300l.

Chief Clerk of the Works, and Clerk Engroſſer, Rd. Ripley, Eſq;

Officers of the Duchy of CORNWALL.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Rt. Hon. Hum. Morrice, 450l

Sur-

Surveyor General, 466l.
Sir Edward Baynton, Bart.
Auditor of the Duchy,
Richard Huſſey, Eſq; 220l.
Vice Warden,
Walter Borlace, LL.D.
Steward of the Hundreds,
Thomas Jones, Eſq;
Aſſay-Maſter of Tin,
John Luxmore, Eſq; 200l.
Receiver General, 77l. a Year,
Edward Elliot, Eſq;
Comptroller of the Stannaries,
Jn. Luxmore, Eſq; 50l. a Y.
Treaſurer of the Chamber's Office, at Craig's-court,
Hon. Heney Fred. Thynne,
Salary 469l. 8s. a Year.
Deputy, Andr. Douglas, Eſq;
Comptroller of the Chamber,
Tho. Jones, jun. Eſq; 150l.

The Eſtabliſhment of Her MAJESTY's HOUSHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, 1200l.
EARL Delawar.
Vice Chamberlain, 500l.
Hon. Colonel Fitzroy.
Miſtreſs of the Robes, 500l.
Ducheſs of Ancaſter.
Ladies of the Bed-chamber, 500l.
Ducheſs of Hamilton
Counteſs Dow. of Effingham
Counteſs Dow. of Egremont
Counteſs of Hertford
Viſcounteſs Weymouth.
Maids of Honour *, 300l.
Miſs Diana Beauclerk
Miſs Charlotte Keck
Miſs Mary Tryon
Miſs Anne Boſcawen
Miſs Vernon
Miſs Frances Courtenay.
Bed-chamber Women, 300l.
Mrs. Catharine Daſhwood
Hon. Mrs Frances Tracy
Hon. Mrs. Cath. Eliz. Herbert
Hon. Mrs. Anne Brudenell
Mrs. Mary Boughton
Mrs. Margaret Bloodworth.
Keepers of the Robes,
Mrs. Schwellenbergen
Mrs. Hagedorn.

* *All the Maids of Honour are ſtiled Hon. and rank as Barons Daughters.*

Sempſtreſs and Laundreſs,
Mrs. Deborah Chetwynd.
Gentlemen Uſhers of the Private Chamber, 200l.
Sir James Calder, Bart.
Edwin Fran. Stanhope, Eſq;
William Fielding, Eſq;
Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters,
William Allen, Eſq;
Capt. John Jenkinſon.
Guſt. Guydickens, Eſq; 150l.
Gent. Uſhers Quarterly Waiters,
Th. Fauquier, Jn. Cowſlade,
Hen. Revely, Eſqrs. 100l.
Phyſicians, 200l.
Dr. Mark Akenſide, F. R. S.
Sir John Pringle, F. R. S.
Phyſician Extraordinary,
Dr. William Hunter, 200l.
Phyſician to the Houſhold,
Dr. George Baker, F. R. S.
Surgeon, 150l.
Mr. Pennell Hawkins.
Surgeon to the Houſhold, 150l.
William Bromfield, Eſq;
Apothecary.
Mr. Aug. Herman Brande.
Apothecary to the Houſhold,
Mr. John Devaynes.
Treaſurer, Andrew Stone, Eſq;
Treaſurer's Clerk,
Vinc. Mathias, Eſq;

Sec.

Sec. Major Gen. Græme.
Comptrol. Major Gen. Græme.
Attorney-General, 250l.
Sollicitor-General. 180l.
Maſter of the Horſe, 800l.
Earl Waldegrave,
Equeries, 220l. *each*,
John Schutz, James Crawfurd, Eſqrs; Lt. Col. Edw. Mathew.
Pages of Honour, 150l. *each*,
Walker Dawſon Fawcitt, Eſq;
Francis Bartho. Daſhwood, Eſq;
Clerk of the Stables,
William Cowden, Eſq; 150l.

The Eſtabliſhment of the ROYAL NURSERY.

Governeſs,
Lady Charlotte Finch, 600l.
Sub-Governeſs,
Mrs. Hen. Coteſworth, 300l.
Wet Nurſe to the Pr. of Wales,
Mrs. Margaret Scott, 200l.
Wet Nurſe to Prince Frederick,
Mrs. Mary Griffith, 200l.
Wet Nurſe to Prince William,
Mrs. Sarah Tuting, 200l.
Wet Nurſe to the Princeſs Royal,
Mrs. Frances Muttlebury, 200l.
Wet Nurſe to Prince Edward,
Mrs. Anne Percy, 200l.
Ditto to Princeſs Aug. Sophia.
Mrs. Dorothy Thurlby, 200l.
Nurſe to the Queen, and Dry Nurſe to the Princeſs,
Mrs. Johnſon, 100l.

The Eſtabliſhment of his R. Highneſs the Duke of GLOUCESTER.

Treaſurer,
EDward Le Grand, Eſq;
Gentleman of the Horſe,
Hon. Col. George Weſt.
Grooms of the Bed-chamber,
Col. Clinton, Col. Ligonier, Col. Amherſt,
Equeries, Captain Cox, Col. Rainsford, Major Heywood.
Secretary, Rev. Mr. Duvall.

The Eſtabliſhment of his R. Highneſs the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

Treaſurer,
EDward Le Grand, Eſq;
Grooms of the Bedcamber,
Col. Craig, Lt. Col. Deaken, Capt. Jennings.
Equerries, Captains Fowke, Garth, and Campbell.
Secretary, Rev. Mr. Duvall.

Officers and Servants belonging to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of WALES.

Lord Chamberlain, 300l.
LORD Boſton.
Secr. C. Ramus, Eſq;
Ladies of the Bedchamber,
Lady Charlotte Edwin,
Counteſs Dowager of Scarborough,
Viſcounteſs Dawager Howe,
Counteſs Dowager of Berkeley, 500l.
Privy Purſe, Mrs. Pitt.
Maids of Honour, 200l.
Miſs Moſtyn, Miſs Neville, Miſs Vanſittart, Miſs Evelyn, Miſs Keck, Miſs Egerton *.

Bed-

* *The Princeſs's Maids of Honour are ſtiled* Hon. *and rank as Barons Daughters.*

Bedchamber Women, 200l.
Mar. Clavering, Cath. Cornwal, Mrs. Granville, Mrs. Egerton, Mrs. Walkinſhaw, Mrs. Breton.
Pages of Honour to the Princeſs,
C. Naſſ. Thomas, Eſq;
James Maitland, Eſq; 100l.
Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy Chamber, 200l.
William Wentworth, Eſq;
Colonel Montolieu.
Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters, 150l.
Robert Robinſon, Eſq;
Robert Greenway, Eſq;
Gentlemen Uſhers Quarterly Waiters, 100l.
George Powlett, Eſq; Capt. Egerton, John Parſons, Henry Leighton, Eſqrs;
Clerk of the Cloſet, C. Barton, DD.

Chaplains,
Francis Fawkes, A. M.
William Degulhon,
Thomas Taylor, LL.B.

Phyſicians,
Sir John Pringle, Bart. M. D. and F. R. S.
Dr. Daniel Peter Layard.

Surgeons, Cæſar Hawkins, and William Bromfield, Eſqrs.
Apothecary, John Gowland.

OFFICERS *and* SERVANTS *belonging to the Houſhold*,
Treaſurer, Sam. Martin, Eſq;
Firſt Clerk, Wm. Watts, Eſq;

Auditor of Accounts,
Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq;
Secretary, James Creſſet, Eſq;
Superintendant of the Houſhold, Lord Boſton, 300l. a Year.
Clerks of the Houſhold, 500l.
William Scott, Clotw. Upton, Daniel Boone, Eſqrs;

Clerk Extraordinary.
John Secker, Eſq; 300l.
Clerk of the Kitchen, 300l.
John Griffiths, Eſq;
Yeoman of the Pantry,
William Weſtphale, 140l.
Yeoman of the Wine Cellar,
John Frederick Duill, 200l.
Maſter-Cook, George Hayter, 150l.

Houſekeeper,
Cath. Walkinſhaw, 250l.
Cl. of the Stables, Ph. Child
Equerries, A. Leſlie, Eſq;

Eſtabliſhment of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs AMELIA.

Ladies of the Bedchamber,
LADY Louiſa Clayton
Lady Harriot Vernon
Lady Anne Noel, 400l. each.
Privy Purſe, Mr. Brinks, 100l.

Gentlemen Uſhers,
Major Rolt, Lt. Col Stephens, and Capt. Wadman 100l.
Page of Honour,
Waſhington Shirley, 100l.

HERALDS COLLEGE. 1340. *(St. Bennet's Hill.)*

Earl Marſhal and Hereditary Marſhal of England,
THE Duke of Norfolk
Dep. E. of Scarborough
Garter Principal King of Arms,
Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq;

Clarencieux King of Arms,
Sir Charles Townley, Knt.
Norroy King of Arms.
Thomas Browne, Eſq;

HERALDS.
Cheſter, J. Martin Leake, Eſq;
York, George Fletcher, Eſq;
Windſor,

Windſor, Henry Hill, Eſq;
Somerſet, Ra. Bigland, Eſq;
Lancaſter, Iſr. Heard, Eſq;
Richmond, Peter Dore, Eſq;
Earl Marſhal's Secretary, John Martin Leake, Eſq;
Regiſter of the College, Ralph Bigland, Eſq;

KNIGHTS *of the Moſt Noble Order of the* GARTER. *Inſtituted* January 19, 1350. *Shewing the Situation of their reſpective Stalls on each Side of the Chapel at* Windſor, *at the Inſtallation*, September 22, 1762.

1 The SOVEREIGN
2 Duke of Saxe Gotha
3 Landegrave of Heſſe Caſſel
4 Prince of Orange
5 Duke of Mecklen. Strelitz
6 Duke of Rutland
7 Duke of Kingſton
8 Duke of Bedford
9 Duke of Graſton
10 Duke of Northumberland
11 Marquis of Rockingham
12 Earl of Bute
13 Earl of Albemarle

Dr. John Thomas, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Prelate of the Order.
Dr. John Hume, Biſhop of Saliſbury, Chancellor.
Hon. Dr. Fred. Keppel, Bp. of Exeter, Dean of Windſor, Regiſter.
Step. Mar. Leake, Eſq; Garter Principal King of Arms.
Sir Francis Molyneux, Knt. Uſher of the Black Rod.

1 The Prince of Wales
2 Duke of Glouceſter
3 Duke of Cumberland
4 Prince Ferdinand
5 Prince of Brunſwick
6 Earl of Cheſterfield
7 Duke of Leeds
8 Duke of Newcaſtle
9 Duke of Montagu
10 Earl of Hertford
11 Earl Temple
12 Earl of Halifax
13 Duke of Marlborough

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS *of the Moſt Honourable Order of the* BATH, *Inſtituted* 1399, *and revived* 1725.

1 The SOVEREIGN
2 His Royal Highneſs the Bp. of Oſnabrug
3 Earl of Breadalbane
4 Earl of Cholmondeley
5 Sir William Stanhope
6 Earl of Inchiquin
7 Duke of Chandos
8 Lord Grantham
9 Lord Ligonier
10 Viſcount Fitzwilliam
11 Sir Thomas Whitmore
12 Sir Henry Calthorpe
13
14 Sir Edward Hawke
15 Sir John Mordaunt
16 Earl of Mexborough
17 Lord Onſlow
18 Sir Edward Walpole
19 Sir Richard Lyttleton
20 Lord Beaulieu
21
22 Lord Carysfort
23 Sir Joſeph Yorke
24 Sir James Gray
25 Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart.
26 Sir John Gibbons, Bart.

27 Sir

27 Sir George Pococke
28 Sir Jeffery Amherſt
29 Sir John Griffin Griffin
30 Sir Francis Blake Delaval
31 Sir Charles Frederick
32 Sir George Warren
33 Sir Charles Saunders
34 Earl of Bellamont
35 Lord Clive
36 Sir Andrew Mitchel
37 Sir William Draper
38 Sir Horace Mann, Bart.

Dr. John Thomas, Dean of the Order.
Regiſter and Secretary.
John Suffield Brown, Eſq; Genealogiſt and Blanc Courſier Herald.
Henry Hill, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher and Brunſwick Herald.
William Whitehead, Eſq;
Mr. Henry Foulkes, Meſſenger.

KNIGHTS *of the Moſt Ancient Order of the* THISTLE, *Inſtituted* 1540, *revived* 1703.

The SOVEREIGN.

1 Earl of Portmore
2 Duke of Roxburgh
3 Earl of Warwick
4 Earl of March
5 Duke of Argyll
6 Lord Cathcart
7 Duke of Buccleugh
8 Duke of Athol
9 Marquis of Lothian
10 Earl of Carliſle
11 Prince William Henry
12 Viſcount Stormont

Dr. Robert Hamilton, Dean of the Order.
Campbel Hooke, Eſq; Lion King at Arms.
George Dempſter, Eſq; Secretary.
Robert Quarme, Eſq; Gentleman Uſher.

Genealogical LIST *of the* ROYAL FAMILY *of* GREAT BRITAIN,

GEORGE III. born June 4, 1738; proclaimed King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and Elector of Hanover, October 26, 1760; and Married Sept. 8, 1761, to the Princeſs Charlotte, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, born May 16, 1744. Crowned Sept. 22, 1761; and now have iſſue,

1. George Auguſtus Frederick Prince of Wales, born Auguſt 12, 1762.
2. Prince Frederick, born Auguſt 16, 1763; elected Biſhop of Oſnabrug, February 27, 1764.
3. Prince William Henry, born Auguſt 21, 1765.
4. Princeſs Charlotte, Princeſs Royal of England, born September 29, 1766.
5. Prince Edward, born November 2, 1767.
6. Princeſs Auguſta Sophia, born November 8, 1768,

Auguſta, Daughter of Frederick II. Duke of Saxe Gotha, now

now Princeſs Dowager of Wales, was born November 30, 1719.

Her iſſue by the late Prince of Wales.

1. Her Royal Highneſs Auguſta, born Auguſt 11, 1737; married to the Hereditary Prince of BrunſwickLunenburgh, January 16, 1764.
2. His preſent Majeſty.
3. Prince William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter, born November 25, 1743.
4. Prince Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born November 7, 1745.
5. Princeſs Caroline Matilda, born July 22, 1751; married at St. James's, October 1, 1766, by proxy, to Chriſtian VII. King of Denmark, who was born January 29, 1749.

His late Majeſty's iſſue by Queen Caroline, now living,

1. Princeſs Amelia Sophia, born June 10, 1711.
2. Princeſs Mary, born March 5, 1723-4; married to the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, July 19, 1740.

FOREIGN MINISTERS *from the Northern Provinces.*

Germany and Hungary,
Envoy extraordinary Baron Reigersfelt.

Hans Towns,
Mr. Elkring, Furnival's-Inn.

Poland,
Envoy extraordinary, Count Barzinſki.

Ruſſia,
Envoy extraordinary, M. de Mouſſin Pouſchkin.

Holland,
Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Count de Welderen, Hill-ſtreet
Agent, M. J. Palairet, Piccadilly.

Pruſſia and Brandenburgh.
Miniſter Plenipo. Count de Maltzhan, Hanover-ſquare.

Denmark,
Envoy extraordinary, Baron Dieden, Harley-ſtreet,
Secretary, M. Hanniker,
Conſul, Mr. de Paſſow.

Bavaria,
Envoy extraordinary, and Miniſter Plenipo. Count de Haſlang, Golden-ſquare; Miniſter alſo for the Elector Palantine.

Saxony,
Envoy Extraordinary Count Bruhl, Piccadilly.

Sweden,
Envoy Extraordinary, Baron de Nolcken, Argyll-buildings.

Hanover,
Miniſter, Baron Helker.

Heſſe Caſſel,
Miniſter M. Murhard.

Biſhop of Liege,
Miniſter,

FO-

FOREIGN MINISTERS *from the Southren Provinces.*

France,

Ambaſſador, Count de Chatelet Lomond, Great George ſtreet.

Secretaries, M. Leſcallier, M. Premarets, M. Bontems.

Spain,

Ambaſſador Extraordinary, Prince de Maſſerano, Great Ormond-ſtreet.

Secretary, Sennor Ottomendi.

Two Sicilies,

Envoy Extraordinary, Marquis de Carraccioli, Stanhope-ſtreet.

Secretary, Mr. Bonini.

Portugal,

Envoy Extraordinary, M. de Melloe Carvalla.

Sardinia,

Envoy Extraordinary, Count de Scarnafis, Lincoln's-Inn fields.

Modena.

Envoy Extraordinary.

Venice,

Reſident M. d'Imberti, Soho-ſquare.

Republic of *Genoa.*

Miniſter, M. d'Ageno.

Tripoli,

Ambaſſador,

His Majeſty's MINISTERS *in the Southern Provinces.*

France,

Ambaſſador Extraordinary, Earl Harcourt.

Secretary, Honourable Robert Walpole.

Spain, Ambaſſador Extraordinary, G. Pitt, Eſq;

Secretary, James Harris, jun. Eſq;

Sardinia,

Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipo. W. Lynch, Eſq;

Secretary, George Cooke, Eſq;

Conſtantinople,

Ambaſſador, John Murray, Eſq;

Naples,

Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, William Hamilton, Eſq;

Florence,

Sir Hor. Mann, Bt. K. B. Reſident.

Venice,

Miniſter, Sir James Wright.

Swiſs Cantons.

Miniſter, William Norton, Eſq;

Portugal.

Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Wm. Henry Lyttleton.

His Majeſty's MINISTERS *in the Northren Provinces.*

Vienna,

Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary Viſcount Stormont.

Secretary, Benj. Langlois, Eſq;

Copenhagen,

Envoy Extraordinary, Robert Gunning, Eſq;

Poland,

Miniſter Plenipo. Thomas Wroughton, Eſq;

Saxony,

Saxony,

Envoy Extraordinary, Robert Murray Keith, Eſq;

Pruſſia,

Miniſter Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary, Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.

Holland,

Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Joſeph Yorke K. B.

Agent at Rotterdam, Richard Wolters, Eſq;

Ruſſia,

Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, Lord Cathcart.

Hans Towns.

Reſident, Ralph Woodford, Eſq;

Agent, Emanuel Mathias, Eſq;

Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Elector of Bavaria, and Miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon, Lewis de Viſme, MA.

Bruſſels,

Miniſter Plenipo William Gordon, Eſq;

Electors of Cologne, Mentz, Triers, and Circle of Weſtphalia.

Miniſter Plenipo. George Creſſener, Eſq;

Secretary, Stephen Pointz, Eſq;

Sweden,

Envoy Extraordinary, Sir John Goodricke, Bart.

His Majeſty's CONSULS *Abroad, for the Protection of Trade.*

LISBON, Sir John Hort, Bart. Conſul general.

Oporto, John Whitehead.

Figueira and Aveiro, John Naſh, Eſq;

Madeira, Richard Gathorne.

Madeira, Thomas Cheap, Eſq;

St. *Croix* de *Teneriff*,

—— O Neal, Eſq;

Faro, John Lempriere, Eſq;

Agent at Tercera, James Fearns.

Spain,

Madrid, Conſul-gen. James Bruſby.

Alacant, Robert Wilkie, Eſq;

Barcelona, Joſeph Miller.

Cadiz, Joſiah Hardy.

Canaries, Albert Neſbitt.

Carthagena, D. Bomeeſter,

Calicia, James Banks, Eſq;

Malaga, John Marſh, Eſq;

Seville and St. Lucar, Windham Beawes, Eſq;

Italy,

Cagliari, Barrington Taverner.

Genoa, James Holfred.

Leghorn, Sir John Dick, Bart.

Meſſina, George Tatem.

Naples, Iſaac Jamineau.

Nice, John Bockland.

Venice, John Udney.

Malta,

Vice Conſul — Dodſworth,

Zante, John Sargent, Eſq;

Barbary,

Algiers, Agent and Conſul-General, Hon. A. C. Fraſer.

Tripoly, Edward Barker,

Tetuan, Joſeph Popeam, Eſq;

Tunis, James Trail, Eſq;

Poland,

Trevor Corry, Eſq;

Ruſſia,

Ruſſia, Sam. Swallow, Eſq;

Denmark.

Elſinore, Nich. Fenwick, Eſq;

Norway,

Bergen, Alexander Wallace, Eſq;

Auſtrian Netherlands,

Rob. Irvine, Eſq;

Conſuls appointed by the Turkey Company.

Aleppo, William Clark, Eſq;
Smyrna, —— Hayes, Eſq;
Cyprus, John Baldwin, Eſq;
Tripoly in Syria,—Balmentier.
Latichea, Edw. Purnel, Eſq;

Officers of the TREASURY. *(Whitehall.)*

Lords Commiſſioners (5)

LORD North, 4000l.
Right Hon. George Onſlow,
Charles Jenkinſon,
Jeremiah Dyſon,
Charles Townſhend, Eſqrs;
1600l. a Year each.

Joint Secretaries, Grey Cooper,
Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſqrs;

Chief Clerks,

Milw. Rowe, Eſq;
Sir Ferdinando Poole, Bart.
William Davis, Eſq;
Thomas Pratt, Eſq;

Office keeper,

Benedict Schaller, 300l. a year, and to find Coals and Candles for the Office.

Sollicitors, 500l.

Hugh Valence Jones, Eſq;
Thomas Nuthall, Eſq;

Officers of the Receipt of His Majeſty's Exchequer.

Chancellor and under Treaſurer.

RT. Hon. Lord North, 1800l.

Auditor, Duke of Newcaſtle.

Chief Clerk, R. Jennings, Eſq;

Clerk of the Debentures,

Edward Wilford, Eſq;

Clerk of the Regiſters and Iſſues,

Bartholomew Lucas, Eſq;

Clerk of the Caſh-book,

Solomon Paul Julliot, Eſq;

For making out Exchequer Bills,

Chief Clerk, William Baillie, Eſq;

Aſſiſtant Clerk, John Hughſon.

In the Offices for Annuities under the Auditor,

Solomon Paul Julliot, Thomas Clift, Richmond Thornycroft, Eſqrs; *Chief Clerks.*

Examiners of the Tellers, Vouchers, John Hays, Thomas Ripley, Henry Saxby, Eſqrs;

Clerk of the Pells,

Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K. B.

Deputy, Edward Sleech, Eſq;

1ſt Clerk, William Hammond, Eſq;

In the Annuity Pells Office,

Chief Clerks, Zac. Chambers,
John Fotherly, Eſqrs;

Four Tellers of the Exchequer,

1 The Hon. Tho. Townſhend, Eſq;

His Deputy and Firſt Clerk,

Charles Townſhend, Eſq;

2. Earl of Hardwicke.

His Deputy and Firſt Clerk,
Danial Wray.
3. Lord Henley,
His Deputy and Firſt Clerk,
William Price.
4. George Grenville, jun. Eſq;
His Deputy and Firſt Clerk,
Charles Lloyd.

TALLY-COURT.

Chamberlains,
Sir John Miller, Bart.
Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.
Deputies, Samuel Smith.
John Borlace, Abraham Farley,
Richard Stevenſon, Eſqrs;
Tally-Writer for the Auditor,
Abraham Ackworth, Eſq;
Clerk of the Introitus,
William Morriſon, Eſq;
Tally-Cutter,
Thomas Lambe, Eſq;
Uſher of the Exchequer,
Hon. Horace Walpole, Eſq;
His Deputy,
Groſ. Bedford, Eſq;
Paymaſter of Exchequer Bills,
Edmond Bott, George Ritzo, Nathaniel Barwell, Eſq;
Comptroller of Exchequer Bills,
Peter Leheup, Eſq;

TAX-OFFICE.

Commiſſioners, 500l. each.
Edward Younge, Chriſtopher Rigby, John Trenchard, Thomas Windham, Daniel Bull, George Blunt, Charles Deering, Eſqrs;
Secretary, Auſtin Leigh, 90l.
Solliciter. Henry Wilmot, Eſq; 100l.
Impreſt Office, Scotland-Yard.
Auditor, William Aiſlabie, Eſq;
Deputy, Richard Blyke, Eſq;
Impreſt-Office, Lincoln's-Inn.
Auditor, Lord Sandes.
Deputy, John Lloyd, Eſq;
Anditors of the Land-Revenue, Land-Tax, and Window-Tax, viz. for the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Cheſter and Derby,
Henry Shelley, Francis Warden, Eſqrs; Michael Sergiſon, Eſq;
Clerk. — Grey.
Office in Palace Yard.
Auditor for all the other Counties in England,
William Lowndes, Eſq; for Life.
1ſt Clerk, Henry Lowndes,
For the Principality of Wales,
Thomas Wynne, Eſq;
Deputy, William Middleton, Eſq;
Paymaſter of Penſions,
Lord Viſcount Gage,
Deputy, Samuel Bull, Eſq;

High Court of CHANCERY.

Lords Commiſſioners for managing the Buſineſs of the Great Seal of Great-Britain.

THE Hon. Henry Bathurſt, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.
Sir Richard Aſton, one of (*Office in* Chancery-Lane.) the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench,
Sir Sydney Staff. Smythe, Knt. F. R. S. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.
Maſter or Keeper of the Rolls.
Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt. *Ma*

Maſters in Chancery, 100*l.*
Right Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Knt.
Thomas Anguiſh, Lincoln's-Inn,
Tho. Lane, Boſwell Court,
Peter Holford, Symond's-Inn, F. R. S.
Thomas Harris, Lincoln's-Inn,
John Browning, Symond's-Inn,
William Graves, Symond's-Inn.
Samuel Pechell, Boſwell-Court,
John Eames, Symond's-Inn,
Thomas Cuddon, Eſſex-ſtr.
Edward Montagu, Temple,
Robert Pratt, Temple.

Accomptant General,
Thomas Anguiſh, Eſq; Lincoln's-Inn.

Clerk of the Crown,
Hon. John Yorke.

Deputy Clerk of the Crown,
Charles Frewen, Eſq;

Prothonotary, Charles Willis, Eſq;
Robert Wilmot, Eſq;

Six Clerks,
Samuel Reynardſon, F. R. S.
Iſaac Whittington, F. R. S.
William Mitford,
Chriſtopher Zincke,
Richard Woodford,
Neh. Winter, Eſq;

Principal Regiſter,
Duke of St. Albans.

Lord Chancellor's Regiſters,
Richard Howard,
John Dickens, Eſqrs;

Maſter of the Rolls Regiſters,
Benjamin Green, and
Stephen Martin Leake, Eſqrs;

Entering Regiſters,
Francis Bowen, and
Francis Dickens, Eſqrs;

Clerk of Reports,
Thomas Elde, Eſq;

Regiſter of the Affidavits,
Edward Woodcock, Eſq; F. R. S.

HANAPER *Office*.

Maſter of the Hanaper,
Duke of Chandos, Sal. 3000*l.* per ann. for life.

Deputy, John Church, Eſq;

Warden of the Fleet,
John Eyles, Eſq;

Keeper of Records in the Tower,
Right Hon. John Shelley,

Chief Clerk, Henry Rooke, Eſq; 200*l.*

Records down to 1483, are kept in the Tower, and ſince that time in the Rolls Chapel.

Clerk of the Records in the Rolls Chapel,
Henry Rooke, Eſq;

EXAMINERS *Office*.

Examiner,
Edward Northey, Eſq;

His Deputies,
Barnard Richards,
Richard Guy,
Samuel Clarke,

Copying Clerks under Mr. Northey,
William Langley,
Jonathan Langley,
William Dance, and
William Butcher,

Examiner,
John Spooner, Eſq;

His Deputies,
John Worth,
Joſeph Brown,
William Jones.

Copying Clerks under Mr. Spooner,
Dennis Fell,

Robert Scot,
John Gray, and
Thomas Mendham.
Clerks of the Petty Bag,
Henry Thomas,
Charles Deaves,
Thomas Harriſon, Eſqrs;
Deputy, Jacob Baniſter.
Patentee of the Subpœna Office.
Thomas Bury, eſq;
His Clerk, Thomas Ludby,
Receiver of the Sixpenny Writ-Office,
Thomas Guilt, jun.
Deputy,
Peter Sykes,
Clerk of the Preſentations,
Matthew Greaves, Eſq;
Deputy,
Eliſha Biſcoe, Eſq;
Principal Secretary to the Lords Commiſſioners,
Henry Wilmot, Eſq;
Chief Secretary to the Maſter of the Rolls,
Charles Deaves Eſq;
Under Secretary,
Thomas Mendham.
Purſe Bearer,
George Hill, Eſq;
Secretary of the Preſentations,
Francis Bullen, Eſq;
Secretary of the Commiſſion,
Charles Hardinge, Eſq;
Secretary of Bankrupts,
If. Bargrave, Eſq;
Deputy to Ditto,
Pye Donkyn.
Clerk of Inrolments in ditto,
Harry Harmood, Eſq;
Sixty Commiſſioners of Bankruptcy appointed by the Lord Chancellor.
1. Thomas Nugent,
John Fanſhaw,
Champion Branfill, Eſqrs;
Thomas Life,
John Aſton, Gents.
2. Thomas Lane,
Henry Clive,
Henry Hall, Eſqrs;
Auguſtine Greenland,
Thomas Cobb, Gents.
3. Joſeph Bennet,
Robert Fawcet, Eſq;
William Strong,
George Hill,
Robert Fry, Gents.
4. John Cookſon,
John Crofts,
Francis Buller, Eſqrs;
Alexander Baillie,
John Lambrecht, Gents.
5. John Seare,
Stephen Soame,
Jerningham Cheveley, Eſqrs;
Henry Barnes,
Anthony Pye, Gents.
6. Jacob Reynardſon,
Charles Robinſon, Eſqrs;
Francis Devroure,
John Maidman,
Iſaac Bargrave, Gents.
7. Thomas Hotchkin,
Edward Welmot,
William Bumſtead, Eſqrs;
John Elderton,
Robert Auſtin, Gents.
8. Thomas Burrel,
Delme Van Heythuyſen,
Edward Dandriage, Eſqrs.
Robert Haſſell,
Joſeph Cocks, Gents.
9. John Nevill,
Henry Boult Kay,
John Lloyd, Eſqrs;
John Lancaſter,
Richard Hargrave, Gents.
10. Char-

Thoſe in Italics are the new ones appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners.

10. Charles Nalſon Cole, F. Filmer, Chriſtopher Loft, Eſqrs. Wm. Crawley, *John Blake*, gents.
11. Willm. Rookes, Spencer Shutz, *Nath. Jones*, Eſq; Joſ. Baldwin, *Sam. Denniſon*, gents.
12. Arthur Murphy, Jn. Alex. Staipſby, *Henry Hawley*, Eſqrs. John Rayner, jun. Chriſtopher Cowper, gents.

Meſſengers to the Commiſ.

George Surridge, Symond's-Inn,
Rob. Money, Chancery-lane,
J. Newel Rogers, Tooke's-court,
John Park, Chancery-lane,
David Caddell, ditto,
Thomas Vaughan
Robert Browne.

Patentee for making out Commiſſions of Bankruptcy,

* Hon. John Yorke,

Deputy,

Fred. Ath. Hindley, Eſq;

Secretary of the Lunaticks,

Auguſtine Greenland, Eſq;

Secretary of Decrees and Injunctions,

Thomas Lloyd, Eſq;

Secretary of the Briefs,

R. Groves, Eſq;

Clerk of the Briefs,

Philip Billingſley, Eſq;

Deputy,

Thomas Lloyd.

Receiver of the Fines,

John Fanſhaw, Eſq;

Clerk of the Cuſtodies of the Ideots and Lunaticks.

Hon. and Rev. G. Talbot, D.D.

Deputy,

Cha. Hen. Talbot, Eſq;

Chief Clerk,

Morgan Thomas.

Secretary of the Appeals.

Lawrence Cottam, Eſq;

Serjeant at Arms,

Richard Jephſon, Eſq;

Gentlemen of the Chambers,

Richard Lloyd, Eſq;
Jeffery Knight, Gent.

Uſher of the Hall as the Lord Chancellor's,

Henry Stone.

Meſſenger or Purſuivant,

Harry Harmood, Eſq;

Corporation of Curſitors.

Principals,

John Whitehead,
Henry Wykes, and
Thomas Gataker, Eſqrs.

Court of KING's BENCH (*Office in the Inner Temple.*)

Lord Chief Juſtice and Judges.

LORD Mansfield 4000l.
Sir Rich. Aſton, Knt.
Edward Willes, Eſq;
William Blackſtone, Eſq;

Salery 2000l. *a year each.*

Maſter of the Crown Office,

James Burrow, Eſq;

Secondary,

Fran. Barlow, Eſq;

Clerk of the Rules,

J. Wace, Eſq;

Clerks in Court.

Hen. Maſterman, H. Athorpe, Thomas Benſon, Eſqrs;

Chief Clerk on Pleas Side,

William Lee, Eſq; F.R.S.

Secondary,

Ed. Benton, jun. Eſq;

Aſſiſtant,

Rob. Forſter jun. Eſq;

Clerk of the Rules,

T. Cowper, Eſq;

Clerks of the Papers,

Edward Benton, Rob. Auſtin.

Clerk of the Day Rules,

Thomas Maſon, Eſq;

Cler

Clerk of the Dockets,
G. Gayley, Eſq;
Clerk of the Declarations,
Mr. Rymell.
Clerk of the Bails and Poſteas,
Richard Walter.
Signer of the Writs,
J. Heberden.
Signer of the Bills for Middleſex.
William Marſhall.
Cuſtos Brevium,
Theodore Johnſon, Eſq;
Clerk of the Upper Treaſury,
Taverner Wallis, Eſq;
Clerk of the Outer Treaſury,
——Philmer, Eſq;
Filazer, Exigenter, and Clerk of the Outlawries.
Mr. Patience,
Mr. Thomas Adams.
Clerk of the Errors,
J. Way, Eſq;
Marſhal,
Benj. Thomas, Eſq;
Clerk of Niſi Prius in London and Middleſex,
John Minchell.
Receiver General of the Profits of the Seals in the King's Bench and Common Pleas,
Duke of Cleveland.
Clerks of the Aſſize,
Home,
Jerome Knap, Eſq;
Midland,
John Blencowe, Eſq;
Norfolk,
Gerrard Dutton Fleetwood, Eſq;
Northern,
John Cloſe, Eſq;
Oxford,
Meredith Price, Eſq;
Weſtern,
Richard Maddock, Eſq;

Court of COMMON PLEAS, (1215)

Chief Juſtice and Judges,
SIR John Eardly Wilmot, 2500l.
Sir Joſeph Yates, Knt.
Hon. Hen. Bathurſt.
Sir Hen. Gould, Knt. 2000l.
Cuſtos Brevium,
The Earl of Litchfield.
Deputy,
Walter Baynes, Eſq;
Chief Prothonotary,
William Mainwaring, Eſq;
Secondary,
H. Fothergill.
Second Prothonotary,
Lewis Jones, Eſq;
Secondary,
H. Paramor.
Third Prothonotory,
Anthony Dickings, Eſq;
Secondary,
Henry Barnes.
Clerk of the Judgments, &c.
Rowland Lickbarrow.
Clerk of the Warrants, Inrolments, and Eſtreats,
Nathaniel Rowe, Eſq;
Chirographer,
Sir George Colebrook, Bart.
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Regiſter,
Geo. Keightly, jun. gent.
Clerk of the Treaſury,
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Exigentur,
Mr. Umfreville.

Clerk

Clerk of the Eſſoins,
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Cl. of the King's Silver Office.
William Daw, Eſq;
Clerk of the Errors.
G. Barnes, Eſq;
Clerk of the Outlawries,
Mr. John Lawes.

Clerk of the Seal-Office.
George Perkins.
Aſſociate to Chief Juſtice.
T. Lloyd.
Hereditary Chief Proclamator,
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RIGHT hon. lord North.
Lord Chief Baron,
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Three Barons 2000 l. *each.*
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Sir Richard Adams, Knt.
George Perrot, Eſq;
Curſitor Baron,
John Tracy Atkyns, Eſq;
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George Montagu, Eſq;
Under Secretary,
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Remembrancer.
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L. Treaſurer's Remembrancer,
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Firſt Secondary,
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Michael Mayo,
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Maſter,
William Turton, Eſq;
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William Wells, Eſq;
Clerk of the Eſtreats,
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Deputy,
Joſeph Tullie, Eſq;
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Charles-Low Whytell Eſq;
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Robert Forſter, jun. Eſq;
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Nath. Row, Lord Maſham,
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Firſt Secondary,

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Six ſworn Attornies.

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Cha. Hornby, Hen. Cranmer,
Rob. Winter, James Farrer,
Thomlinſon Bunting.

Board-End Clerks,

James Cranmer,
Peter Sykes.

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Hon. Horace Walpole, Eſq;

Deputy Comptroller,

W. Sam. Wells,

Augmentation Office for Accounts of Abby Lands, (New Palace-yard.

Keeper of Records,

H. Brooker.

Secretary,

Samuel Seddon, Eſq;

Solliciter,

Robert Cheſter, Eſq;

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Receiver of the Tenths,

Stephen Comyn, Eſq;

Augmentation Office, Clerk,

Robert Cheſter, Eſq;

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Deputy Remembrancer and ſenior Clerk,

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Receiver of the Firſt Fruits,

T. Parry, Eſq;

Queen Ann's Bounty, Treaſurer,

Sir Jeffery Elwes,

Secretary,

W. Simondſon, Eſq;

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Solliciter General,

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* *Have Patents of Precedence.*

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Serjeants,

George Wilſon, James Forſter, Anthony Keck, Joſeph Sayer, John Aſpinall, * John Glynn, Richard Leigh, Wm. Jephſon, Eſqrs.

Dutchy Court of LANCASTER, 1370. *Gray's-Inn.*

Chancellor,

LORD Strange.

Attorney General,

Edmund Hoſkyns, Eſq;

Joſeph Tullie, Eſq; Rec. Gen.

W. H. Aſhurſt, Eſq; Auditor of the South Parts.

Robert Roper, LL.D. Aud. of the North Parts.

W. Maſterman, Eſq; Sec. to the Chanc. Clerk of the Coun. Reg. and Keep. of Records.

James Wallace, Eſq; King's Serjeant.

Grey Cooper, Eſq; King's Council.

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Wenman Coke, Eſq; Surveyor of the Woods North of Trent.

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Francis Ruſſell, Newark.

Lancaſhire,

P. Mottram, Stockport.

Lincolnſhire,

Tho. Brackenbury, Spilſby.

Leiceſterſhire,

John Forſter, Leiceſter,

Derbyſhire,

John Goodwin, Aſhburne.

Staffordſhire,

Rich. Hinckleys, Tutbury.

Wales,

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South Parts,

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Timothy Rogers, of Northampton.

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LORD Strange,

Wm. Swinnerton, Eſq; Vice Chancellor.

John Stanhope, Eſq; Attor. General.

William Lucus, Eſq; Regiſter, Examiner, and firſt Clerk, with 5 Clerks of the Chancery.

Mr. Henry Smith, Curſitor.

Charles Bowles, Eſq; Prothonotary.

William Lucas, Eſq; Deputy.

T. Reynolds, Eſq; Clerk of the Crown.

Clerk of the Peace,

George Kenyon, Eſq;

Meſſenger,

Nathan Barker.

Marſhalſea

Marſhalſea *Court*, Southwark, *Palace of* Weſtminſter.

Judges, Lord Steward of the Houſhold.

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Knight Marſhal,
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Levett Blackbourne, Eſq;
Deputy,
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Prothonotary,
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Deputy,
Mr. John Stainbank.
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John Chetwood, Eſq;
William Beckwith, Eſq;
Francis Lawſon, Eſq;
Henry-Boult Cay, Eſq;
Six Attornies,
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William Monk, Rd. Kelſall,
Chriſtopher Hobſon, Thomas Railton.
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Clerk,
John Grace.
Three Attornies,
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Dr. William Spry, governor of Barbadoes.
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Dr. Cl. Champion Creſpigny.
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Robert Bargrave,
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Edward Goodwin,
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Mr. John Torriano, one of the Clerks of the Prerogative Office.
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Mr. Henry Stevens, jun. one of the Clerks of the Prerogative Office.
Robert Jenner,
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Mr. Stephen Luſhington,
Mr. Edward Cooper,
Mr. James Heſeltine,
Mr. James Townley,
Mr. —— Bogg,
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Mr. William James, Seal-keeper to the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, and the Archdeacon of Middleſex.
Mr. W. Abbot, Seal-keeper to the Prerogative Court of Cant.

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Thomas Ramſden, Eſq;
Decypherer of Letters.
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John Twells, Eſq;
Paymaſter of the Incidents,
Thomas Beet, 70l.
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Inſpector of Proſecutions,
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William Rice,
Surveyor of Coaſt Waiters,
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William Saxby, 40l.
Clerk of the Ships Entries.
William Read, 60l.
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Surveyor of Paper,
Mat. Robert Arnott, Eſq; 100l.
Surveyor of the Keys,
Mr. Forreſter Ford, 100l.
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Inſpector of Tobacco,
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William How, 100l.
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Regent of the Certificate Coquets and Regent of the Debentures.
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Secretary, 725*l.*

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Charles Moody, 125l.
Anthony Walker, 120l.

General Surveyors of Diſtillery and Brandy, 100*l. each.*

Matthew Finley,
Henry Denton,
Henry Cockſedge,
Edward Cookſey,
William Maſheder,

Surveyor of Glaſs,

J. Jackſon, 140l.

Surveyor,

J. Bell, Coaches, 90l.
Henry Watſon, Plate Licence, 90l.

Inſpector of Spirituous Liquors, Licences and Coaches,

Robert Beeby, 100l.

Clerk of the Securities,

Thomas Rumſey, Eſq; 200l.

Store-keeper,

William Williams, Eſq; 120l.

Receiver General,

Sir William Milner, Bart. for himſelf and Clerks, 2500l.
Benjamin Stow, Eſq; 1ſt. Clerk.

Comptroller of Caſh,

Sir Richard Temple, Bart.

Inſpector General of Coffee, Tea, &c.

George James Williams, Eſq; 500l.

Regiſter to the Commiſſioners,

Thomas Rider, Eſq; 450l.
Robert Pritchard, 1ſt Clerk, 80l.

Sollicitor,

Spencer Schutz, Eſq; for himſelf and 2 Clerks, 610l.

Auditor of Exciſe,

John Fowle, Eſq;

Auditor of Hides, &c.

Charles Steward, Eſq;

Comptroller

Comptroller of Accompts,
John Butler, Eſq;
Deputy,
James Comyn, Eſq;
Commiſſioners for Appeals,
Robert Coney, J. Cowſlade, G. Chad, John Grey, and Daniel Bull, Eſqrs; 200l.
Regiſter to the Court of Appeals,
William Milton, Eſq; 100l.
Houſe-keeper,
Mrs. Cavendiſh, 200l.

COLLECTORS *of the* EXCISE, *in England and Wales,*

Barnſtaple, Thompſon Pater.
Bath, John Kiddle.
Bedford, George Rowley of Godmancheſter, Huntingdonſhire.
Briſtol, Richard Eyton.
Bucks, Simon Verlander, Amerſham.
Cambridge, John Smeathman.
Canterbury, John Jackſon.
Cheſter, Thomas Rudduck.
Cornwall, Thomas Topping, Penryn.
Coventry, John Bunning.
Cumberland, William Green, Carliſle.
Derby, William Cowper.
Doncaſter, A. Kimpland, Rotherham.
Dorſet, William Hawkſworth, at Milborn Port.
Durham, B. Willis, Newark upon Trent.
Eſſex, W. Wigſon, Colcheſter.
Exon, Sam. Hobſon, in Devonſhire.
Gloceſter, Thomas Beale.
Grantham, William Birdſworth, Stamford in Lincolnſhire.
Hants, Edward Ellard, Goſport.
Hereford, William Symons.
Hertford, Matthew Lowthain, Bunhill row, London.
Iſle of Wight, James Hawkſley, Newport.
Lancaſter, John Belſey, Lancaſter.
Leeds, John Croſts.
Litchfield, William Earle.
Lincoln, Thomas Collins,
Liverpool, Thomas Johnſon.
Lynn, Richard Richardſon, Norfolk.
Mancheſter, Cayley Johnſon,
Marlborough, Miles Rogers,
Northampton, John Ryley, Wellingborough.
Northumberland
Norwich, John Repton.
Oxon, Thomas Collis.
Reading, John Hutchinſon.
Richmond, Richard Thwaites, Eaſt Wilton, Yorkſhire.
Rocheſter, George Vernon, Greenwich.
Saliſbury, Samuel Emly.
Salop, John Cooke.
Sheffield, J. Hutchinſon, Cheſterfield.
Suffolk, James Gibbs, Ipſwich.
Surry, Thomas Burſten.
Suſſex, John Purdue, Lewes.
Taunton, Ja. Barnard, Crewkern, Somerſetſhire.
Tiverton, Sam. Hall, Devon.
Wales, Eaſt, Alexand. Amyas, Swanſey, Glamorgan.
Wales, Middle, Benj. Fidoe.
Wales, North, Th. Richardſon.
Wales, Weſt, John Hoſkins, Carmarthen.
Wolverhampton, John Barret,

ret, Whilington, Stafford ſhire.

Worceſter, Thomas Sockett.
York, Thomas Stack.

SALT-OFFICE. *York-Buildings.* March 25, 1694.

Commiſſioners,
HENRY Talbot, Joſhua Churchill,
H. Fane, Eſqrs.
Sir John Greſham, Bart.
Oliver Tilſon, Eſq; 500l.
Treaſurer,
W. Mitchell, Eſq; 430l. for himſelf and three Clerks.
Deputy,
Alexander Reynalds, Eſq;
Comptroller and Clerks,
Right Hon. Edw. Weſton, 350l.
Deputy,
Nath. Gibſon,
Secretary,
Phil. Elias Peltier, 200l.
Aſſiſtant Secretary,
John Elliot, 60l.
Accomptant General,
James Creſſet, Eſq; 200l.
His Clerk,
John Elliot, 60l.
Sollicitor and Clerk,
Wil. Dent. Eſq; 150l.
Correſpondent,
John Elliot, 100l.
Chief Accomptant and Clerk of Securities,
Francis Tolpady, 180l.
Accomptants, Henry Folks, T. Mathews, 80l. each.
Clerk,
George Elliot, 70l. a Year.
Houſe-keeper,
Catherine Lloyd, 100l.
Store-keeper and Clerk of the Charities and Diaries,
Richard Beauchamp, 80l.
Collector of London Port,
John Pooke, 70l.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Erected by Act of Parliament, 27 Dec. 1660. *Lombard-ſtr.*
Poſtmaſters General, 2000l.
EARL of Sandwich,
Lord Le Deſpencer,
Secretary,
Anthony Todd, Eſq; 200l
Clerk to the Poſtmaſter General,
Daniel Braithwaite, Eſq; 100l.
Accomptant General,
John Walcot, Eſq; 300l.
Deputy, John Spicer, 90l.
Inſpectors of the miſ-ſent and dead Letters,
R. Parſons,
Sam. Bradſhaw, 100l.
Sollicitor to the Poſt-Office, 200l.
Reſident Surveyor, 300l.
Atkinſon Robinſon, Eſq;
Comptroller of the Inland Office,
Samuel Potts, Eſq; 200l.
Deputy Comptroller,
John Watts, 100l.
Clerks of the Roads,
Cheſter,
Thomas Smyth. 100l.
North, William Boulton, 60l.
Weſt, Jacob Jackſon, 60l.
Briſtol, John Sylveſter, 60l.
Yarmouth, Joſhua Baker 60l.
Kent, Charles Creſwell, 60l.
Clerk of the Bye Nights,
Jacob Shann, 60l.
Court Poſt, 2*l. a Day.*
Henry Penton, Eſq;

Deli-

Deliverer of the Letters to the Hon. Houſe of Commons.
Charles Coltſon, 8s. a Day.
Mail-Maſter,
Edward Wakeling, 150l.

BYE LETTER OFFICE,
Comptroller and Reſident Surveyor,
Phillip Allen, Eſq; 500l.
Collector, Wm. Ward, 200l.
Accomptant, Th. Hyett, 200l.
Surveyors,
Nathaniel, Draper, Eſq;
Richard Arbuthnot, Eſq;
George Hodgſon, Eſq; 300l.
William Maxwell, Eſq; 220l.

FOREIGN OFFICE.
Comptroller.
Charles Jackſon, Eſq; 150l.

STAMP-DUTIES, 1694.
Commiſſioners, (5.)
WILLIAM Blair,
John Barnard,
George Whitmore,
John Kenrick,
James Bindley, Eſqrs. 500l
Sec. John Bretell, Eſq; 200l.
Receiver-General.
William Poole, Eſq; 600l.
Comptroller,
Morgan Vane, Eſq; 400l.
Secretary's Chief Clerk,
Ch. Edwards Beresford, 130l.
Receiver General's Chief Clerk.
George Coltman, 140l.
Comptroller's Chief Clerk,
John Lloyd, 100l.
Correſp. Richard Hale, 100l.
Accomptant Clerk,
Ben. Radcliffe, 100l.
Solliciter,
Alexander Baillie, Eſq; 100l.
Clerk of the Securities,
James Royer, 100l.
Regiſter and Comptroller of the Apprenitce Duty,
Deputy Comptroller,
George Langton, 100l.
Secretary,
Ant. Todd, Eſq; 50l.
Manager of the Packet Boats at the Brill,
Richard Wolters, Eſq; 120l.
Agents,
Edm. Barham, Eſq; at Dover, 150l.
James Clements, Eſq; at Harwich, 150l.
G. Bell, Eſq; at Falmouth, 120l.
Amb. Goddard, Eſq; at Liſbon,
J. Birkbeck, Eſq; at Marſeilles.
Alexander Colden, Eſq; at New-York.

(Stamp-Office, Lincoln's-Inn.)
J Bennet, 150l.
Teller of Stampts
William Wright, 100l.
Warehouſe keeper of unſtamp't Goods,
Robert Craig, 70l.
Wareh. keep. of ſtamped Goods,
Geo. Whatley, Eſq; 200l.
Inſpectors of Courts and Corporations in the country,
Thomas Jones,
Wharton Emerſon,
Thomas London, 100l. each.
Inſpector of ditto in Town,
Samuel Roycroft, 100l.
Diſtributor for London,
Francis Blackiſton, 50l.
Superviſor of the Stampers,
William Allen, 100l.
Regiſter of Pamphlets,
Robert Harris, 80l.
WINE LICENCE *Branch,*
Sollicitor, Alex. Baillie, 60l.
Regiſter, Rd. Turner, 160l.
Clerk, William Bennet, 100l.

Hawkers and Pedlars Office. (Gray's Inn)

Commiſſioners,

James Turner, Eſq;
Harry Johnſon, Eſq;
Humbo Rigby, Eſq; 10 l.

Comptroller,

Wm. Brummell, Eſq; 100l.

Caſhier,

Richard Tucker, Eſq; 100l.

Sollicitor,

Anthony Cracherode, 50l.

Chief Clerk,

Thomas Jones, jun. 70l.

Riding Surveyors, 100l. each,
Hugh Meredith, Joſ. Elliot,
John Hewit, Joſeph Burt,
Wm. Smith, John Fenwick,
John Tidy, Wm. Guillim,
George Woodward Grove,
Robert Alnwick,

Supernumerary,

Richard Wetherelt, 100l.

Surveyors in London, *and ten Miles adjacent,* 50l. each,
Richard Ham, John Legelly,
J. Woodman, Griffin Blackwall.

Office for Hackney Coaches and Chairs. (Surry Street.)

Commiſſioners, (5)

John Cookſon, John Soley, Tho. Nuthall, Rd. Capper, N. Templeman, Eſqrs. 150l. each.

Receiver,

Tho. Nuthal, Eſq; 62l.

Regiſter,

Fr. Edwin Sarney, 80l.

Sollicitor, Matt. Cheſſall, 50l.

By Act 2 *Annæ*, the Commiſſioners are impowered to licence 800 Hackney Coachmen, and every Proprietor to pay the weekly Sum of 5s to the Receiver at the Office every Month.

His MAJESTY'S MINT, (*Tower*) 1066.

Warden,

Lieut. Gen. Wm. Whitmore, for himſelf and a clerk, 450l.

Maſter and Worker,

Hon. Cha. Sloane Cadogan, for himſelf and 3 clerks, 650l.

Comptroller,

John Buller, Eſq; for himſelf and clerk, 350l.

King's Aſſay-Maſter,

Joſeph Lucus, Eſq; for himſelf and clerk, 225l.

Chief Engraver,

Richard Yeo, Eſq; 200l.

Surveyors of the Meltings and Clerk of the Irons,
George Selwyn, Eſq; for himſelf and clerk, 132l. 10s

Surveyer,

John Vardy.

Weigher and Teller,

Maurice Morgan, for himſelf and clerk, 142l 10s.

King's Clerk and Clerk of the Paper,

Mr. William Deck, 100l.

Sollicitor,

Wm. Chamberlayne, 60l.

Proveſt to the Company of Moneyers acting as England,

D. Kemp, 10 l.

The Company, 40l. each

Warden's Deputy,

Edward Lucus, Eſq;

Maſter

Maſter Deputy,
William Gregory, Eſq;
Comptroller's Dep. and Clerk,
William Parry, Eſq;
Clerk to the Warden,
John Twells 100l.
Clerks to the Maſter,
Frederick Launder,
Thomas Day,

The ADMIRALTY OFFICE. *(Charing Croſs)*

Lords Commiſſioners, (7)
SIR Edward Hawke, K. B.
Firſt Ld Sal. 3000l *a year.*
John Buller, Eſq;
Viſ. Palmerſton,
Ld. Charles Spencer,
Viſ. Liſburne,
Fra. Holburne, Eſq;
Hon. Charles James Fox, 1000l. each.
Secretary,
Phillip Stevens, 800l.
Deputy Secretary,
G. Jackſon, Eſq; 500l.
Clerks on the Eſtabliſhment,
Eraſmus Phillips, 200l.
James Alcock, 150l.
John Ibbetſon, 120l.
Henry Haſtings, 100l.
Henry Parker, 80l.
Thomas Fearne, 70l.
William Bryer, 60l.
French Tranſlator,
Charles Fouace, 100l.
Marine Clerks,
James Madden, 70l.
Burchell Rogers, 50l.
Secretary to Commiſſioners of the Longitude,
John Ibbetſon, 80l.

ADMIRALTY-COURT.
Judge of the Admiralty,
Sir T. Saluſbury, Kt. 400l. a year,
Counſel to Admiralty and Navy,
Richard Huſſey, Eſq; 100l.
Sollicitor to the Admiralty and Navy,
Samuel Seddon, Eſq; 400l.
Judge Advocate to the Fleet,
George Jackſon, Eſq; 10s. *per* day,
Regiſter of the Admiralty Court,
Godfrey Lee Farrant,
Deputy to ditto,
Nathaniel Biſhop,
King's Advocate General,
Dr. Marriot,
Admiralty ditto, 13l. 6s. 8d *in Time of Peace,*
Dr. George Harris,
King's Proctor,
P. Creſpigny, Eſq;
Admiralty ditto,
George Goſling, Eſq;
Marſhal,
William Brough,
Deputy to ditto,
Charles Douglaſs Bowden.

PAY-OFFICE *of the* NAVY. *(Broad Street)*

Treaſurer of the Navy, 2000l.
SIR Gilbert Elliot, Bart.
Paymaſter and Accomp.
Andrew Douglaſs, Eſq; 500l.
Clerk for payment of Wages in Broad-ſtreet,
James Hubbald.
At Portſmouth,
Adam Jellicoe.
At Plymouth,
James Lynch.

At Chatham,
Robers Radcliffe.
Clerk for paying Navy Bills,
John Slade, 80l.

Ditto, for writing Ledgers,
George Swaffield.
Caſhier of the Victualling,
John Barber, Eſq; 150l.

NAVY-OFFICE. *(Crutched Fryars)*

10. *Principal* OFFICERS *and* COMMISSIONERS *of the Majeſty's* NAVY, *with their Clerks,* &c. viz.

1 *Comptroller of the Navy,*
GEORGE Cockburne, Eſq; 500l.
Chief Clerk to ditto in his Office for Accompts,
Thomas Davies.
For Foreign accounts.
Chief Clerk,
Richard Morris, 100l.
Chief Clerk to ditto, in his Office for Seamen's Wages,
Benjamin Holl, 200l.

2. *Joint ſurveyors of the Navy.*
Sir Tho. Slade, Knt. 500l.
John Williams, Eſq; 500l.
more for houſe-rent, 80l.

3 *Clerk of the Acts.*
Edmund Maſon, Eſq; 500l.

4. *Comp. of treaſurer's accounts.*
Timothy Brett, Eſq; 500l.

5. *Comp. of Victualling Acts.*
Robert Oſborne, Eſq; 500l.

6. *Comptroller of the Storekeeper's Accounts,*
Hon. William Bateman, Eſq; 500l.

7. *Extra Commiſ. of the Navy,*
Sir Rich. Temple, Bart. 500l.
more for Houſe-rent 80l.

CHATHAM YARD.

8. *Commiſſioner Reſident,*
Thomas Hanway, Eſq; 500l.
Officers of the YARD,
Clerk of the Cheque,
J. Campbell, 200l.
Store-keeper,
A. Welſden, 200l.
Maſter Shipwright,
J. Harris. 200l.
Clerk of the Survey,
H. Hargood, 200l.
Maſter's Attendants, 200l. each
John Towers, Tho. Coſway.

PORTSMOUTH YARD.

9. *Commiſſioner Reſident,*
Richard Hughes, Eſq; 500l.
Officers of the YARD,
Clerk of the Cheque,
Ez. Pomeroy, 200l.
Store-keeper,
John Greenway, 200l.
Maſter Shipwright,
T. Bucknal, 200l.
Clerk of the Survey, 200l.
Thomas Snell.
Maſters Attendants, 200l. each.
Roger Gaſtrill,
William Hammond.
Chaplain, Rich. Walter, *M A.*

PLYMOUTH YARD.

10. *Commiſſioner Reſident,*
Frederick Rogers, Eſq; 500l.
Officers of the YARD.
Clerk of the Cheque, 200l.
John Lloyd.

Store

Store keeper, 200l.
Philip Juſtice.
Maſter Shipwright, 200l.
Philemon Pownoll.
Clerk of Survey, 200l.
Ralph Payne.
Joint Maſters Attendants, 200l.
Ben. Hail. M. Falkener.
Chaplain,
Robert Hughes, *M. A.*

DEPTFORD YARD,
Under the immediate inſpection of the Navy Board.
Officers of the YARD.
Clerk of the Cheque, 200l.
Richard Brett.
Store-keeper, 200l.
William Matthews.
Maſter Shipwright, 200l.
Adam Hayes.
Clerk of Survey, 200l.
William Palmer.
Maſter Attendant, 200l.
Ed. Collingwood.

WOOLWICH YARD,
Under the immediate inſpection of the Navy Board.
Officers of the YARD.
Clerk of the Cheque, 150l.
James Butler Morn.
Store-keeper, 150l.
John Wetherall,
Maſter Shipwright, 150l.
William Gray.
Clerk of Survey, 150l.
James Hamilton,
Maſter Attendant, 150l.
John Delamotte.

SHEERNESS YARD,
Under the inſpection of the Commiſſioner at Chatham.
Clerk of the Cheque, 150l.
George Purvis.
Store keeper, 150l.
John Sowers.
Maſter Shipwright, 150l.
Edward Hunt.
Clerk of Survey, 150l.
Joſeph Bell.
Maſter Attendant, 150l.
— Nicholſon.
Surgeon,
Thomas Male, 100l.

DEAL.
Clerk of the Cheque and Store-keeper, 200l.
Jonas Benjamin.

HARWICH.
Clerk of the Cheque and Store-keeper, 100l.
Charles Howard.

KINSALE.
Naval Officer, 95l.
T. Foxworthy.

GIBRALTAR.
Naval Officer, 200l.
Henry Blankley.

MAHON.
Muſter-maſter and Store-keeper,
Milbourn Warren, 200l.

ANTIGUA.
Store-keeper and Naval Officer, 200l.
Henry Topham.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.
Store-keeper and Naval Officer, 200l.
Joſeph Gerriſh.

JAMAICA.
Muſter maſter and Store-keeper,
William Stodhart, 200l.

Maſter

Maſter Ship-wright, 200l.
Lionel Beall.

Surveyor General of all his Majeſty's woods in America,
John Wentworth, Eſq; 800l.

Surveyor of his Majeſty's woods in Canada, 10s. *a day, and* 40l. *a year*,
Fr. Mackay, Eſq;

The Royal HOSPITAL at GREENWICH.

GOVERNORS,

The Great Officers of State, many of the Nobility and Perſons in high Poſts under the King.

OFFICERS.

Maſter,
SIR G. B. Rodney, Bart. 1000l.

Lieutenant Governor,
William Boys, Eſq; 400l.

Treaſurer,
Capt. Alex. Hood, 200l.

CAPTAINS, (4) 200l. *each.*
Richard Clement, *1ſt Capt.*
Thomas Baillie, *2d Capt.*
James Hobbs, *3d Capt.*
Henry Marſh. *4th Capt.*

LIEUTENANTS, (8.) 100l. *each*,
Alex. Gordon, *1ſt Lieut.*
Henry Moyle, *2d. Lieut.*
Charles Stuteville, *3d. Lieut.*
George Grant, *4th. Lieut.*
James Cummin, *5th. Lieut.*
Charles Beſſon, *6th Lieut.*
David Kurr, *7th Lieut.*
Wm. le Fevre, *8th Lieut.*

CHAPLAINS, 100l.

Firſt Chaplain,
Rev. Mr. Nicholas Tindall,

Second Chaplain,
Rev. Dr David Campbell.

Phyſician,
Dr. James Hoſſack, 200l.

Surgeon,
William Taylor, 200l.

Steward,
John Ellis, Eſq;

Clerk of the Cheque,
John Maule, Eſq; 100l.

Surveyor,
James Steuart, Eſq; F R.S.

Clerk of the Works,
William Robinſon.

Secretary,
J. Ibbetſon, Eſq; 200l.

Auditor,
Richard Huſſey, Eſq; 100l.

SIX-PENNY *Receiver's Office on Tower-Hill, where 6d. a Month is paid by all Seamen in the Merchants ſervice, for the Benefit of Greenwich Hoſpital.*

Receiver,
Thomas Hicks, Eſq; 300l.

Accomptant,
John Cleveland, Eſq; 200l.

Comptroller,
George Marſh, 100l.

Commiſſioners for ſick and hurt Seamen. Office Tower Hill.

Commiſſioners,
Lewis Guiguer, Eſq; 460l.
James Maxwell, Eſq; 300l.

Secretary,
Richard Waite Cox, 200l.

Firſt Clerk,
Nathan Crow, 100l.

Second Clerk,
Stephen Lt. Farnes, 100l.

Royal

Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, *near* PORTSMOUTH *for Sick and Hurt Seamen and Marines.*

Phyſician,
James Lind, M. D. 200l.
Surgeon,
Robert Dods, 150l.
Steward,
John Merritt, 100l.
Agent,
Francis Jones, 100l.
Diſpenſer,
William Shadbolt, 100l.
Chaplain,
Lewis Boiſdanne, 50l.

Royal Hoſpital at PLYMOUTH.

Phyſician,
Wm. Farr, M. D. 200l.
Surgeon, Geo. Bogue, 50l.
Steward,
Samuel Holman, 100l.
Agent,
William Hambly, 100l.
Diſpenſer,
Joſeph Hawkins, 100l.
Chaplain,
Rev. William Jope, 50l.

The VICTUALLING OFFICE *(Tower Hill)*

Seven Commiſſioners,
James Wallace, Eſq; *Compt. of Treaſurers Accompts.*
Sir Roger Burgoigne, Bart. *Cooperage.*
Robert Pett, Eſq; *Hoytaker.*
Jonas Hanway, Eſq; *Bake-houſe.*
G. Marſh, Eſq; *Cutting-houſe.*
Alex. Chorley, Eſq; *Brew-houſe.*
Thomas Colby, Eſq; *Accounts* 400l. *a year each.*

Secretary,
H. Pelham, Eſq; 200l.
Chief Clerk to ditto,
J. Watts 100l.
Caſh Accomptant,
Denham Briggs, 120l.
Chief Clerk,
David Gregg, 60l.
Chief Clerk for examining and ſtating impreſt Accounts,
William Sayer, 80l.
Clerk for keeping a charge on the Treaſury,
Robert Hall, 80l.
Accomptant for Stores,
Richard Henſhaw, 100l.
Clerk to bring up Accounts of Stores in Arrear,
Thomas Gyles, 60l.
Clerk to keep charge on Purſers,
Thomas Dyal, 80l.
Clerk for ſtating Purſer's Accts,
R. S Moody, 100l.
Maſter cooper, Ja. Young, 80l.
Clerk of the Cutting-houſe,
James Morriſon.
Clerk of the Dry Stores,
Philip Soley, 80l.
Clerk of the Brew-houſe,
Charles Frankland, 60l.
Victualling Officer at Deptford,
Benjamin Collier, 150l.
Clerk of the Cheque, and Muſter-maſter of the Workmen, &c.
John Dixon, 80l.
Short allowance Clerk,
William Henlock, 50l.
Hoytaker,
Al. St. Barbe, jun. 60l. 20l. a Year Houſe Rent.
Clerk of Tower Wharf,
William Pritchard, 50l.

AGENT VICTUALLERS, *at the Out Ports.*

Agent at PORTSMOUTH,
Matthew Oakes, 200l.
Store-keeper,
George Shepherd, 80l.

Clerk

Clerk of the Cheque,
Joſeph Littlefield, 80l.
Agent at PLYMOUTH,
John Ommaney, 200l.
Store-keeper,
Richard Bunce, 60l.
Clerk of the Cheque,
Alexander Gordon, 60l.
Agent at CHATHAM,
Milbourn Marſh, 200l.
Store-keeper,
John Burton, 50l.
Agent at DOVER,
Michael Ruſſel, Eſq; 150l.
Store keeper,
Thomas King, 50l.
Clerk of the Cheque,
R. Colebran, 40l.
Agent at GIBRALTAR,
William Davis, 250l.
Store keeper,
Ed. Dallin, 75l.

NAVY SLOP-OFFICE,
Crutched Friars.
Store-keeper,
Edmund Davall, 200l,
Chief Clerk,
John Parry, 80l.

A New and Correct LIST of the ROYAL NAVY of *Great Britain.*

Guns

First RATES,
120 BRITANNIA, 1762
100 Royal George,
116 Victory 1765.

Second RATES.
90 Barfleur
90 Blenheim
90 London 1766
90 Namur
90 Neptune
90 Ocean
90 Prince
90 St. George
90 Sandwich
90 Union.

Third RATES,
64 Africa 1761
64 St. Albans 1764
64 Ardent 1764
74 Aſia 1764
74 Albion 1763
64 Alcide
80 Princeſs Amelia
74 Arrogant 1760
64 Auguſta
64 Bedford
64 Belleiſle
64 Belliqueux
74 Bellona
64 Berwick
64 Bienfaiſant
64 Burford
70 Buckingham
80 Cambridge
74 Canada 1765
74 Centaur
70 Chicheſter
74 Cornwall
74 Courageux
74 Culloden
74 Defence 1763
66 Devonſhire
70 Dorſetſhire
74 Dragon 1760
74 Dublin
64 Edinburgh
74 Egmont
64 Elizabeth
64 Eſſex
64 Exeter 1763
74 Fame
80 Foudroyant
64 Prince Frederick
70 Grafton
64 Hampton-court
74 Hercules
74 Hero
70 Infanta

Guns
70 Infanta
74 Invincible
74 Kent 1762
66 Lancaſter,
74 Lenox
70 Magnanime
74 Magnificent
74 Marlborough
74 Mars
64 Modeſte
74 Monarch 1765
64 Monmouth
64 Naſſau
80 Newark
74 Norfolk
70 Northumberland
70 Royal Oak
70 Orford
74 Ramillies
64 Reaſonable
64 Revenge
74 Robuſt 1764
74 Ruſſell
74 Shrewſbury
64 Somerſet
64 Stirling-Caſtle
74 Suffolk
74 Superb
70 Swiftſure
70 Temeraire
74 Terrible 1762
74 Thunderer
74 Torbay
74 Triumph 1764
74 Valiant
70 Vanguard
74 Warſpite
80 Royal William
64 Yarmouth.

Fourth RATE,

60 Achilles
60 America
60 St. Anne
60 Anſon
50 Antelope

Guns
50 Antonio
50 Aſſiſtance
50 Chatham
50 Cheſter
50 Colcheſter
60 Defiance
60 Dreadnought
60 Dunkirk
60 Edgar
60 Firme
60 Florentine
60 Florida 1735
50 Glouceſter
50 Guernſey
50 Hampſhire
60 Jerſey
60 Intrepid
60 Medway
60 Montague
60 Nottingham
60 Pembroke
50 Preſton
60 Rippon
50 Romney
60 Rupert
60 Suffolk
50 Sutherland
60 Weymouth
60 Windſor
60 Worceſter
60 York

Fifth RATES.

28 Actœon
28 Active
32 Æolus
32 Alarm
20 Amazon
28 Aquilon
32 Arethuſa
28 Argo
32 Aurora
32 Blonde
32 Bologne
32 Boſton
28 Boreas

36 Brilliant

Guns
36 Brilliant
36 Brune
28 Cerberus
28 Coventry
36 Creſcent
32 Danaë
32 Diana
32 Emerald
40 Enterprize
26 Garland
32 Guadalupe
40 Hector
28 Huſſar 1763
32 Jaſon 1763
32 Juno
32 Lark 1762
44 Launceſton
28 Levant
28 Liverpool
28 Lizard
30 Looe
40 Ludlow-Caſtle
44 Lynn
28 Maidſtone
36 Melampe
28 Mermaid
28 Milford
32 Minerva
32 Montreal 1761
28 Newcaſtle 1762
32 Niger
36 Pallas
40 Pearl
44 Phœnix
40 Pool
32 Quebec
44 Rainbow
40 Renown
32 Repulſe
32 Richmond
32 Sapphire
32 Southampton
36 Shannon 1766
28 Solebay 1763

Guns
32 Stagg
28 Tartar
32 Thames
32 Thetis
28 Trent
36 Tweed
28 Valeur
28 Vengeance
36 Venus
28 Carysfort
32 Veſtal
28 Unicorn

Sixth RATES.

20 Aldborough
20 Arundel
24 Blandford
24 Deal Caſtle
24 Dolphin
20 Flamborough
24 Fowey
20 Gibralter
24 Glaſgow
20 Hind
20 Kennington 1762
24 Livery
24 Lyme
24 Mercury
20 Nightingale
24 Portmahon
20 Roſe
24 Rye
20 Scarborough
20 Seaford
20 Seahorſe
24 Sphinx
20 Squirrel
20 Succeſs
22 Terpſichore
24 Wager

SLOOPS

14 Albany
10 Alderney
10 Antigua
12 Badger

Guns

Guns	
14	Beaver
10	Bonetta
8	Cruize
14	Diſpatch
10	Diligence
	Druid
16	Favourite
18	Ferret
8	Fly
16	Hawke
8	Hazard
14	Hound
10	Hunter
14	Jamaica
16	Lynx
14	Martin
18	Merlin
	Nautillus
10	Otter
	Petty
18	Pomona
8	Ranger
14	Saltaſh
8	Savage
8	Speedwell
	Spy
14	Swan
	Swift
16	Tamer
	Tryal
10	Viper
24	Vulture
8	Waſp
16	Weazle
8	Wolf
10	Zephyr

BOMBS (8)

Blaſt; Carcaſe; Firedrake; Furnace; Infernal; Mortar; Portſmouth; Thunder.

FIRE-SHIP, (1)

Grampus.

ARMED SCHOONERS.

Magdalene

Guns	
	St. John
	St. Lawrence
	Gaſpé
	Sultana
	Canſo, armed Veſſel
	Hope
	Halifax.

ROYAL YACHTS,

	Royal Charlotte
	Auguſta
	Dorſet
	Fubbs
	Katherine
	Mary
	William and Mary

STORE-SHIP.

Crown.

New Ships Building.

90	Formidable	Chatham
90	Prince George	Ditto
90	Royal Charlotte	Woolw.
90	Queen	Ditto
74	Ajax	Deptford
74	Graſton	Ditto
74	Elizabeth	Portſmouth
74	Raiſonable	Chatham
74	Reſolution	Deptford
74	Royal Oak	Plymouth
64	Intrepid	Woolwich
64	Monmouth	Plymouth
64	New Trident	Ditto
94	Worceſter	Portſmouth
50	Warwick	Chatham
60	Portland	Sheerneſs
14	New Sloop	Deptford
14	Ditto	Plymouth
74	Bedford	Woolwich
74	Berwick	Portſmouth
74	Conqueror	Plymouth
64	Sterling-Caſtle	Chatham
64	Lyon	Portſmouth
50	Briſtol	Sheerneſs
	Swallow Sloop	Deptford
	King's-fiſher ditto	Chatham
	Falcon ditto	Portſmouth

OFFICERS.

OFFICERS.	*First.*			*Second*			*Third*			*Fourth*			*Fifth*			*6th.*	
	l.	*s.*	*d*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*
Captain *per day*	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	13	6	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	8
Lieutenant *per day*	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4
Maſter *per month*	9	2	0	8	8	0	7	6	0	6	12	0	6	2	8	5	0
2d maſter & pilot of yatchts each 3*l* 10*s*																	
Maſter's Mate	3	6	0	3	0	0	2	16	2	2	7	0	2	2	0	2	2
Midſhipman	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	17	6	1	13	9	1	10	0	1	10
Schoolmaſter	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	6	1	13	9	1	10	0		
Captain's Clerk	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	17	6	1	13	9					
Quarter Maſter	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Quar Maſters mate	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	5
Boatſwain	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Boatſwain's Mate	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Yeoman of the Sheet	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6
Coxſwain	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	6
Maſter Sail-maker	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	10
Sail-maker's Mate	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	8
Sail-maker's Crew	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
* Gunner	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Gunner's mate	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Yeo. of Powd. room	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	12	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Quarter Gunner *	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Armourer	2	5	0	2	0	0	1	17	6	1	13	9	1	10	0	1	10
Armourer's mate	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	1	6	0	1	5
Gunſmith	1	5	0	1	5	0											
Carpenter	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Carpenter's Mate	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	16	0	1	14	0	1	12	0	1	10
Carpenter's Crew	1	6	0	1	6	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5
Purſer	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	5	0	2	0
Steward	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	3	4	1	0	8	1	0
Steward's Mate	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	8	1	0	8					
Cook	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	4
Surgeon †	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Surgeon's 1ſt Mate	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
—— ſecond Mate	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0	2	10	0		
—— third Mate	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0								
—— fourth & fifth	1	10	0	1	10	0	1	10	0								
Chaplain ‡		19	0		19	0		19	0		19	0					

* *One to every four Guns.*

† *Beſides* 2*d. a month from each Man.*

‡ *Beſides* 4*d. a Month from each Man.*

The Pay of Officers of the Royal Navy in each Rate.

FLAG OFFICERS, *and the* CAPTAINS *to Flags.*	*per day.* £.	*s.*	*d.*
Admiral and Commanders in Chief of the Fleet	5	0	0
An Admiral - - -	3	10	0
Vice Admiral - - -	2	10	0
Rear Admiral - - -	1	15	0
Firſt Captain to the Commanders in Chief -	1	15	0
Second ditto, and Captain to other Admirals	1	0	0
—to V. Admirals] if firſt or ſecond Rates to [	0	16	0
—to R. Admirals] have the pay of ſuch Rates. [	0	13	6

WAR-OFFICE. (WHITEHALL.)

Secretary at War.
VIſcount Barrington.

Dep Sec. Chriſt D'Oyly, Eſq;
Firſt Clerk, Ph. Francis, Eſq;

Paymaſter of Widows Penſions.
Hen. Charles James Fox.
Dep. John Powell, Eſq;
Inſpector of Accounts, &c.
Wm. Smith, Eſq;

Office of Paymaſter General *of his Majeſty's Forces*, Whitehall.

Paymaſter General.
RT. Hon. Rich. Rigby,
Dep. T. Caſwall, Eſq;
Caſhier, Anth. Sawyer, Eſq;
Accompt. John Powell, Eſq;
Ledger Keeper.
John Adam Fred. Heſſe, Eſq;
Computer of Off-reckonings.
Charles Bembridge, Eſq;
Caſhier of Half-pay.
Robert Randoll, Eſq;
Paymaſters.
Gibraltar, Wm. Sloper, Eſq;
Nova Scotia. G J Williams, Eſ.
New York, Abraham Mortier
Quebec, John Powel, Eſq;
Montreal, T. Barrow, Eſq;
Minorca, Hon. Capt. Digby,
Louiſbourg, Peter Elwin, Eſq;
Forc. to Amer. Iſ. Bevan, Eſq;

Civil Branch of the Office of Ordnance, Tower *of* London

Maſter-General,
1500l.
Lieutenant-General.
Rt. H. H. Seymour Conway.
Sal. 1100l a year
Surveyor-General.
Sir C. Fred. K. B. F R S.
Sal. 700l. a year.
Clerk of the Ordnance,
Wm Rawlinſon Earle, Eſq;
Sal. 500l. a year, and 100. for

Cheque on the Storekeeper.
Store-keeper.
And. Wilkinſon, Eſq; 400l.
Clerk of the Deliveries.
Charles Cocks, Eſq; 400l.
Treaſurer and Paymaſter.
John Roſs Mackye, Eſq; 500l
Secret. to the Maſter-General.
Tho. Thoroton, Eſq; 220l.
Under Secretary to ditto.
James Drinkwater, 150l.

Military

Military Branch of Ordnance.

Chief Engineer and Colonel,
Major General Wm Skinner, 501l 17s 4d.

Directors and Lieut. Colonels,
Major General John Henry Baſtide,
Lieut Colonel J. Montreſor, 365l. each.

Royal Academy at Woolwich.

Governor,
Lt. Gov. Col. Patteſon, 200l.

Firſt Maſter,
Dr. Pollock, 200l.

Second Maſter,
John Lodge Cowley, 200l.

Fencing Maſter,
John Palladen, 50l.

Claſſic and Writing Maſter,
Wm. Green, M A. 100l.

Laboratory at Woolwich,

Comptroller,
Sir C. Frederick, K. B. 160l.

Chief Fire Maſter,
Col. Th. Deſaguliers, 150l.

Maſter of the Montague,
William Waterer, 270l.

Maſter of the Marlborough,
Abraham Faſſet, 100l.

Drawing Room in the Tower.

Chief Draughtſman,
George Haines, Eſq; 100l.

Commiſſioners and Officers of the Royal Hoſpital at CHELSEA.

Commiſſioners,

THE Preſ. of the Council
Firſt Lord of the Treaſury
Two Secretaries of State,
Paymaſter General of Land-Forces,
Secretary at War,
Two Comptrollers of Army Accounts,
The Governor and Lieut. Governor and many others

Military Officers.

Governor,
Hon. Lt. Gen. G. Howard, 500l.

Lieutenant Governor,
Nath. Smith, Eſq; 400l.

Major,
William Sparke, 150l.

Adjutant,
Lewis Grant, Eſq; 100l.

Clerk of the Works,
Robert Adams, FRS.

Liſt of the Officers belonging to the TOWER *of* LONDON.

Comptroller and Chief Gover. John Lord Berkeley of Stratton, 1000*l.*
Lieut. Gov. Major General Charles Vernon, 700*l.*
Deputy Lieutenant, Charles Rainsford, Eſq; 365*l.*
Major, Charles Henry Collins, Eſq; 182*l.* 10*s.*
Chaplain, Rev. James Cooper, 121*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *Phyſician,* Dr. Caleb Hardinge, 182*l.* 10*s.* *Gentleman Porter,* Sir Thomas l'Anſon, 84*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Gent. Goaler,* Mr. Thomas Scott, 70*l.* *Surgeon,* Mr. Lewis Davis, 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Governor of St. Catherine's, near the Tower, Edward Waller, Eſq; 400*l.*

Daily Pay of each Rank in the Horſe and Grenadier Guards. | Full Pay | Subſiſt. | Full Pay | Subſiſt.

Daily Pay of each Rank in the Horſe and Grenadier Guards.

	Full Pay	Subſiſt.	Full Pay	Subſiſt.
Captain and Colonel	1 16	1 7	1 10	1 2 6
Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel — 1ſt	1 11	1 3 3	1 2 6	17 6
Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel — 2d	1 7	1 6		
Cornet and Maj. in Horſe-Guards, Maj. in Gren. Guards.	1 6	19 6	1	15
Guidon and Major	1 4	18		
Exempt and Capt. Ho. Gds. Lieut. and Capt. Gren. Gds.	16	12 1 5/7	17	13
Guidon and Captain			16	12
Brigadier and Lieut. Horſe Gds. Sub-Lieut. Gren. Gds.	11	8 2 4/7	10	7 6
Sub-Brigadier and Cornet	6	4 8 4/7		
Chaplain	6 8	5	6 8	5
Adj. and Lieut. Hor. Gds. Sub-Lieut. & Adj. Gren. Gds.	11	8 6	7	5 6
Surgeon	8	6	8	6
Quarter-Maſter Horſe-Guards, Serjeant Gren. Guards	6	4 9	4	3 6
Corporal	5	3 9	3	2 6
Trump & Kettle Drum. Hor. Gds. Haub. or Drum. G. G.	5	4	2 6	2
Private Man	4	2 10 2/7	2 6	2

Warrant-Men allowed on the eſtabliſhment:

To the Colonel	6	15	12
To the Lieutenant Colonel	3	7 6	6
To the Major	2	5	4
Capt. Guidon, Sub-Lt. Adj. & Cl. each	1	2 6	2
Agent to Ho. Gd. 2; to Gren. Gds.	3 8	5 8 4/7	7 6	6
Riding-Maſt. to H. G. 11; Gren. Gds.	2 4	2 10 2/7	5	4

Allowance to the Purveyor and Rough Rider, to each	1	10 1/7		
Maſt to the four Troops of Horſe and Gren. Gds.		5 6		

Daily Pay of each Rank in his Majesty's Land Forces on the *British* Establishment	Horse Gds. F. Pay	Horse Gds. Subsist.	F. Pay	Subsist.	F. Pay	Subsist.	F. Pay	Subsist.
Colonel and Captain	2 1	1 11	1 15	1 6 6	1 19	1 10	1 4	18
Lieutenant Colonel and Captain	1 9 6	1 2 6	1 4 6	18 6	1 8 6	1 1 6	17	13
Major and Captain	1 7	1 1 6	1 6	15 6	1 4 6	18 6	15	11 6
Captain	1 1 6	16	15 6	11 6	16 6	12 6	10	7 6
Captain Lieutenant or Lieutenant	15	11 6	9	7	7 10	6	4 8	3 6
Cornet Hor. Gds. and Drag. Enfign Ft. Gds. Enfign or 2d Lieut Foot.	14	11	8	6	5 10	4 6	3 8	3
Chaplain	6 8	5	6 8	5	6 8	5	6 8	5
Adj. (Soliciter in Ft. Gds. the ſame)	5 0	4 6	5	4 6	4	3	4	3
Quarter Maſter	8 6	6 6	5 6	4	4	3	4 8	3 6
Surgeon	6	4 6	6	4 6	4	3	4	3
Surgeon's Mate					3 6	3	3 6	3
Drum Major					1 6	1		
Deputy Marſhal					1	9		
Serjeant			2 9	2 3	1 10	1 4	1 6	1
Corp. Kettle Dr. in H. G. the ſame)	3	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 2	$10\frac{4}{7}$	1	8
Drummer	3	2 6	2 3	1 9	1 2	$8\frac{4}{7}$	1	8
Trumpeter	2 8	2						
Private Man	2 6	2	1 9	1 5	10	$6\frac{6}{7}$	8	6
Allowance on the ſtabliſhment to — Colonel	4	2	2 6	2	1 $7\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{6}{7}$	1 2	6
D for Hautbois			2	11 6				
Captain	4	4	2 4	2 4	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 $1\frac{3}{7}$	1	1
Agent	2	2	1 2	1 2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{6}{7}$	6	9

A LIST of his Majesty's LAND FORCES.

M ſtands for Field Marſhal, G for Gen. L for Lt. Gen. M for Major Gen. C for Colonel, and L C for Lt. Col.

COLONELS. *Rank. Raiſed.*

Two Troops of Horſe Guards.

1 De Lawarr, Earl M 1660
2 Cadogan, Ld. G 1660

Two Troops of Horſe Grenadier Guards.

1 Sir J. G. Griffin 1693
2 Harrington, E. of L 1702

One Royal Reg. of Horſe Guar.

Granby, M. of E M 1661

Four Regiments of Horſe.

1 Johnſton, James C 1685
2 Fitzwilliam, John L 1685
3 Harvey, Edw. M 1685
4 Honeywood, Ph. L 1688

Three Reg. of Dra. Guards.

1 Moſtyn, John L 1685
2 Waldgrave, Earl L 1685
3 Manners, Ld. Ro. L 1685

Fourteen Regts. of Dragoons.

1 Pembroke Earl of M 1683
2 Argyll, Duke of G 1681
3 Albemarle, E. of L 685
4 Conway, H. S. L. G. 1683
5 Yorke, Sir Joſeph L 1688
6 Cholmondeley, J. L. 1689
7 Howard, George L 1690
8 Severne, John M 1693
9 Whitley, Henry M 1715
10 Mordaunt, ir Jn. L 1715
11 Lothian, Mar. L 1715
12 Carpenter, Ben. M 1715
13 Douglas Arch. L 1715
14 Fitzroy, Hon Ch. C 1715

Four Reg. of Light Dragoons.

1 Elliott, Geo. Aug. L 1759
2 Burgoyne, John C 1759
3 Hale, John C 1759
4 Drogheda, Earl of C 1759

Three Reg. of Foot Guards.

1 D. of Glouceſt. M
2 Tyrawley, Lord G 1650
3 Dunmoor, Earl of C.

Regiments of Foot. 1660

1 Lorne, Marquis, L 1633
2 Montagu, Cha. L 1661
3 Amherſt, Sir Jeff. L 1665
4 Hodgſon Studh, L 1680
5 Percy, Earl C 1674
6 Rufane, William M 1673
7 Bertie, Ld. Rob. L 1685
8 Webb Daniel L 1685
9 Whitmore, Wm. L 1685
10 Sandford, Edw. M 1685
11 Acourt William L 1685
12 Clinton Henry C 1685
13 Murray Ja. M 1685
14 Keppel, H. W. M 1685
15 Hotham, Chas. C 1685
16 Giſborne, Ja. C 1688
17 Monckton, Ro. M 1688
18 Sebright, Sir Jn. M 1684
19 Græme, David M 1688
20 Hale, Bernard C 1688
21 Panmure, E. of L 1678
22 Gage Thomas M 1689
23 Boſcawen, Geo. L 1689
24 Cornwallis, Ed. L 1689
25 Lenox, Ld. Geo. C 1689
26 Scott, John L 1689
27 Warburton, Hu. C 1689
28 Townſhend, V. M 1694
29 Evelyn, Wm. C 1702
30 Loudon, E. of L 1702
31 Ougton, J. Adol M 1702
32 Leighton, Fr. L 1702
33 Cornwallis, E. C 1702
34 Cavendiſh, Ld Frd M 1702

35 Campbell

Daily Pay of each Rank in his Majeſty's Land Forces on the *Britiſh* Eſtabliſh-

Horſe Gds.	F. Pay	Subſiſt.
F. Pay	Subſiſt.	
F. Pay	Subſiſt.	
F. Pay	Subſiſt.	

35	Campbell, H. F.	C	1701	58	Cunningham, R.	C	1755
36	Pierſon, Richd.	M	1701	59	Owen John	M	1755
37	Gray, George	M	1702	60	Amherſt, Sir Jeff.	L	
38	Lord Blaney	M	1702		Prevoſt, Ja	M. } *Cols*	
39	Boyd, John	L	1702		Armſtrong, B.	M. } *Com*	1755
40	Armiger, Robert	L	1717	61	Gore, John		1758
41	Parker, John	M	1719	62	Strode, Wm.	L	1758
42	Murray, Ld. Jn.	L	1739	63	Grant, Francis		1758
43	Cary George	M	1741	64	Pomeroy, John	M	1758
44	Abercromby, Ja.	L	1741	65	Mackay, Alex.	C	1758
45	Haviland, Wm.	M	1741	66	Gordon, L Adm.	M	1758
46	Howe, Wm.	C	1741	67	Lambert, Ham.	M	1758
47	Laſcelles, Peregrine	L	1741	68	Lambton, John	M	1758
48	Brown, Wm.	M	1741	69	Colville, Cha.	M	1758
49	Maitland, Alex.	C.	1743	70	Trapaud, Cyrus	M	1758
50	Boothby, Sir W.	M	1753	71	Inv.		1758
51			1755	72	Inv.		1758
52	Clavering, John	M	1755	73	Invalids		1762
53	Elphinſton, R. D.	H. C	1755	74	Ditto		1762
54	Parſlow, John	M	1755	75	Ditto		1762
55	Ganſell, Wm.	M	1755	76	African Corps, O Hara, Cha. Command.		
56	Walſh, Hunt	L	1755				
57	Irwin John	M	1755				

Eight Independant Companies of INVALIDS *to do Duty in the Garriſons of* Great Britain *and* Scilly Iſlands, and 70 Companies of MARINES.

Thirty-Four Garriſons in Great Britain, viz.

Fort { Auguſtus, near Inverneſs / George, near Inverneſs
Berwick and Holy Iſland
Blackneſs
Calſhot
Carliſle
Cheſter
Cinque Ports Warden
Dartmouth
Dumbarton
Edinburgh
Graveſend and Tilbury
Guernſey
Hull
Hurſt
Jerſey
Landguard Fort
Man, Iſle of
St. Maws
Pendennis
Plymouth
Portland
Portſmouth
Scarborough
Scilly
Sheerneſs
South-ſea Caſtle
Stirling
Tower
Tynmouth
Upnor
Wight, Iſle of
William, Fort
Windſor
Yarmouth, North
St. James's Park

The Lieutenants, &c. in England *and* Wales.

Bedford, Duke of Bedford.
Berks, Lord Vere.
Bucks, Lord Le Deſpencer,
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Cheſter,
Cornwall, Lord Edgcumbe.
Cumberland, Sir James Lowther, Bart.
Derby, Lord Geo. Cavendiſh.
Devon, Duke of Bedford,
Dorſet, E. of Shaftſbury,
Durham, Earl of Darlington, *L. Lt.*
Do. Bp. of Durham *C. Rot.*
Eſſex, Earl of Rochford,
Glouceſter, Earl of Berkley,
Hereford, Earl of Oxford,
Hertford, Earl of Eſſex,
Huntingdon, D. of Mancheſter,
Kent, Duke of Dorſet,
Lancaſhire, Lord Strange,
Leiceſter, Duke of Rutland,
Lincoln, Duke of Ancaſter,
Middleſex, D. of Northumb.
Monmouth, Th. Morgan, Eſq;
Norfolk, Earl of Orford,
Northampton, Earl of Halifax,
Northumb. D. of Northumb.
Nottingham, D. of Newcaſtle,
Oxford, D. of Marlborough,
Peterborough Liberty ——— ——— *Cuſt. Rot.*
Rut. Earl of Exeter,
Salop, Earl Powys.
Somerſet, Earl of Thomond,
Southampton, E. of Northingt.
Stafford Earl Gower,
Suffolk, Duke of Grafton,
Surry Lord Onſlow,
Suſſex, Duke of Richmond,
Warwick Earl of Hertford,
Weſtmoreland, Sir Ja. Lowther
Wilts Earl of Pembroke,
Worceſter, Earl of Coventry,
Yorkſhire, Eaſt-Riding.
Yorkſhire Weſt-Riding, Marq. of Rockingham,
Yorkſhire North-Riding. E. of Holderneſſe, *Lord. Lieut.*
Marquis of Rockingham, *Cuſtos-Rotulorum.*
Tower Hamlets Lord Berkley *of Stratton.*

WALES.

Angleſey, Sir Nich. Bayly, B.
Brecon, Tho. Morgan, Eſq;
Cardiganſhire, Ld. Liſburne,
Tho. Johnes, Eſq; *Cuſt. Rot.*
Caermarthen, Geo. Rice, Eſq;
Caernarvon, Tho. Wynn, Eſq; *Lieut.*
Sir John Wynn, Bt. *C. R.*
Denbigh, Rich. Myddelton, Eſq;
Flint, Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bt.
Earl of Plymouth, *Cuſt. R.*
Glamorgan, Earl of Plymouth,
Merioneth, W. Vaughan, Eſq;
Montgomery, Earl Powis,
Pembroke Sir Wm. Owen, Bt.
Radnor. Earl of Oxford,
Howell Gwynne, Eſq; *C. R.*

A LIST

A LIST of the PEERS of SCOTLAND.

The Sixteen Peers marked thus * are elected to repreſent the Scots Peerage in the Houſe of Lords. † Peers of Great Britain likewiſe. § Iriſh Peers. ‖ Minors. ‡ Roman Catholic. Sons ‡ are Members of the Houſe of Commons. ♭ are Baronets.

DUKES of the BLOOD ROYAL 2.

Rothſay ‖† Geo. Auguſtus, Prince of Wales, Earl of Carrick.

1764 Edinburgh † William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter.

1766 Strathern † Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland.

DUKES 9.

Creat.	Title.	Names.
1643	Hamilton	‖ Douglas Hamilton
1673	Buccleugh	† Henry Scott
1675	Lenox	† Charles Lenox
1684	Gordon	* Alexander Gordon
1684	Queenſbury	† Charles Douglas
1703	Argyll	* John Campbell
1703	Atholl	* John Murray
1707	Montroſe	† Wm. Graham
1707	Roxburgh	† John Kerr

MARQUISSES 3.

1694	Tweedale	‖ John Hay
1701	Lothian	* Wm. Henry Kerr
1701	Annandale	G. V. Pemp. Johnſton

EARLS 47.

1399	Crawfurd	George Lindeſay
1452	Errol	* James Hay
1457	Eliz. Counteſs of	Sutherland
1457	Rothes	John Leſlie
1457	Morton	C. Sholto Douglas
1469	Buchan	David Erſkine, L L D
1488	Glencairn	Wm. Coningham
1503	Eglingtoun	Arch. Montgomery
1509	Caſſils	Thomas Kennedy
1556	Caithneſs	——— Sinclair
1561	Moray	Francis Stewart
1604	Home	Alexander Home
1605	Wigton	Hamilton Fleming
1606	Strathmore	* John Lyon
1606	Abercorn	*§ James Hamilton
1619	Kelly	Alexander Erſkine
1619	Haddington	Thomas Hamilton

1623 Gal-

1623	Galloway	Alexander Stewart
1623	Lauderdale	James Maitland
1633	Loudoun	* John Campbell, F. R. S.
1633	Kinnoul	† Thomas Hay
1633	Dumfries	Patrick Crighton.
	Stair	John Dalrymple
1633	Elgin and Kincardin	Charles Bruce
1633	Dalhouſie	George Ramſay
1663	Traquair	John Stewart
1637	Findlater and Seafield	James Ogilvy
1641	Leven and Melvill	David Leſlie
1646	Dyſert	Lionel Talmaſh
1646	Selkirk	Dunbar Douglas
1647	Northeſk	George Carnegy
1651	Balcarras	James Lindſay
1660	Newburgh	† James Radcliffe
1661	Aboyn	George Gordon
1669	Dundonald	Thomas Cochran
1677	Breadalbane	John Campbell *b*
1682	Aberdeen	George Gordon *b*
1686	Dunmore	* John Murray
1695	Orkney, Counteſs	Mary Obrien
1697	March and Ruglin	* Wm. Douglas
1697	Marchmont	* Hugh Hume, F. R. S.
1701	Hyndford	John Carmichael *b*
1703	Roſeberry	* Niel Primroſe
1703	Glaſgow	David Boyle
1703	Bute	* John Stewart *b*
1703	Hopetoun	John Hope, F. R. S.
1703	Portmore	Charles Collier
1706	Deloraine	Henry Scot

VISCOUNTS 6.

1620	Falkland	Lucius Carey
1621	Stormont	* David Murray
1616	Arburthnot	John Arburthnot
1651	Oxenford	——— Macgill
1661	Irwin	* Charles Ingram
1672	Dumblain	† Thomas Oſborne

BARONS 32.

1424	Borthwick	Henry Borthwick
1436	Forbes	Ja. Forbes, Lt. G. Ft. Wm.
1436	Saltoun	George Fraſer
1436	Gray	Charles Gray
1436	Cathcart	* Charles Schaw Cathcart
1436	Somerville	James Somerville
1488	Semphill	Hugh Semphill

1488 Mor-

1488	Mordington	—— Douglas
1509	Elphingſton	Charles Elphinſton
1509	Oliphant	David Oliphant
1509	Roſs	—— Roſs
1563	Torpichen	James Sandilands
1601	Lindores	Francis James Leſlie
1606	Blantyre	Wm. Stewart
1609	Cranſtoun	James Cranſtoun
1627	Napier	Fr. Napier L. of the Police
1627	Fairfax	Henry Fairfax
1628	Reay	Donald Mackay *b*
1628	Aſton	Walter Aſton
1633	Kircudbright	Wm. Maclellan
1633	Forreſter	Caroline Forreſter
1642	Banff	Alexander Ogilvy *b*
1643	Elibank	Patrick Murray *b*
1647	Halkertoun	Wm. Falconer
1648	Belhaven	James Hamilton
1650	Rollo	John Rollo
1651	Colvill of Culroſs	Al. Colvil, R. A. of the Wh.
1651	Ruthven	James Ruthven
1660	Newark	William Leſlie
1660	Rutherford	Alex. Rutherford
1661	Bellenden	‖ John Bellenden
1682	Kinnaird	George Kinnaird

Offices of State in Scotland.

Keeper of the Great-Seal.
Earl of Marchmont, 3000*l.* a Year

Lord Privy Seal, for Life.
Right Hon. James Stewart Mackenzie, 3000 *l.*

Lord Regiſter.
Right Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, 2000 *l.*

Vice-Admiral.
Earl of March, 1000 *l.*

Lord Juſtice General.
Duke of Queenſbury, 2000*l.*

Lord Preſident.
Robert Dundas, Eſq; 1300*l.*

Ld. Ch. Baron of Exchequer.
Robert Orde, Eſq; 2000*l.*

Lord Advocate.
Ja. Montgomery, Eſq; 1000*l.*

Lord Juſtice's Clerk.
Thomas Miller, Eſq;

Keeper of the Signet.
Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. of Minto, for Life.

Lord High Conſtable.
Earl of Errol.

Knight Mareſchal.
James Erſkine, Eſq; 400*l.*

Heretable Keeper of the King's Houſhold.
Duke of Argyle

Heretable Carver.
Sir John Anſtruther.

Heretable Uſher of Parliament.
Sir Ja. Cockburn, Bt. 300*l.*

Heretable Armour Bearer.
Mrs. Seaton, of Touch

Phyſician

Phyſicians.

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Dr. Hope, *Botaniſt*
Gilbert Laurie, Eſq; *Apoth.*
Dr. Robertſon, *Hiſtoriograp.* for Scotland, 200*l.*
James Abercrombie, Eſq; *Limner.*
M. Ramſay, Eſq; *Falconer*
Pat. Crawford, Eſq; *Conſervator* of Scots Privileges at Campvere.
Duke of Hamilton, *Keeper* of *Holyrood-houſe*
Dr. Pitcairn, *Deputy-Keeper*
Duke of Athol, *Keeper of Falkland.*
Viſcount Stormont, *Keeper of Scoon*
Marq. of Annandale, *Keeper of Lochmaben*
Duke of Argyle, *Keeper of Dunſtaffnage and Carrick*
Gov. Glen, *Keeper of Linlithgow*
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Alex. Boſwell, of Auchinleck
James Erſkine, of Barjag
George Brown, of Colſton
Andrew Pringle, of Alemoor
James Veitch, of Elliock
John Campbell, of Stoneſield
James Ferguſon, of Pitfour
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Robert Bruce, of Kennet
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Thomas Millar, Eſq; *Lord Juſtice Clerk*
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Robert Bruce of Kennet
Henry Home, of Kaims.
Ja. Ferguſon, of Pitfour
George Brown, of Colſton
James Montgomery, *His Majeſty's Advocate*, 1000*l.*
Mr. Wm. Nairn, Mr. Coſmo Gordon, and Mr. Alex. Murray, *Dep. Advocates.*
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*** There

*** There was formerly only one Circuit in the Year; but by the Act abolishing Heretable Jurisdictions in 1748, Two Circuits were appointed to be held, One in Spring and One in Autumn, for the North, South, and West Districts. The Times are in the Appointment of the Judges. If the Lord Justice General goes, he has 200*l.* for each Circuit. The Justice Clerk and Commissioners, when Two of them go together, have for every South or West Circuit, 150*l.* each, and for the North Circuit, 180*l.* each. When one of them goes alone to the South or West Circuit, he has 250*l.* and if the North Circuit, 300. There are three Deputy Advocates, one for each Circuit, commissioned by the King's Advocate, at 50*l.* each.

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Earl Morton

Francis Lord Napier

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